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PART XI.

# FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

# AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.

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28

June to December 1883.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

# Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Egypt.

## PART XI.

### No. 1.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received July 2.)*

(No. 245.)

My Lord, *Cairo, June* 21, 1883.

IN reply to your Lordship's telegram No. 32 of the 11th instant, instructing me to give early information in regard to the Soudan, I reported in my despatch No. 232 of the 12th instant that reinforcements, to the extent of 3,000 men, would be dispatched to General Hicks, and that the Egyptian Government would defray the contingent expenses, which were estimated at 10,000*l.* up to the end of the year.

I have now the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a telegram which has been addressed to the Governor-General, fixing the exact amounts which the Central Government will be able to remit to Khartoum during the present year. Briefly, the decision arrived at is to provide for the estimated cost of the maintenance of the army, adding 80,000*l.* for arrears due, but deducting the 40,000*l.* which were in the Soudan Treasury at the date of the Governor-General's telegram. This telegram was inclosed in my despatch No. 179 of the 21th ultimo, a reference to which will show how far the demands of the Soudan Government have been complied with.

Your Lordship will observe that the Governor-General is now instructed to do the best he can out of the revenues of the Soudan to meet the non-military portion of the expenses of the Administration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

### Inclosure in No. 1.

*Chérif Pasha to the Governor-General of the Soudan.*

(Télégraphique.) *Le* 11 *Juin*, 1883.

PAR ma dépêche du 28 Ragheb, 1300 (5 Juin, 1883), je vous ai dit que vous pouviez, à mesure des besoins, tirer sur le Ministère des Finances pour les sommes demandées par votre dépêche du 15 Mai. Rectifiant ma susdite dépêche, je vous indique ci-après les sommes que le Trésor Égyptien pourra mettre à votre disposition d'ici à la fin de l'année courante, savoir :—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Solde de sept mois de l'armée engagée actuellement dans la guerre .. .. | 13,000 |
| Rations de sept mois .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 32,000 |
| Fourrage .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 37,500 |
| Achat de chameaux .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 25,000 |
| Arriérés .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 80,000 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. | 187,500 |

Dont il faut déduire 10,000*l.* que vous aviez en caisse, ce qui fait 147,000*l.* que le Trésor Égyptien pourra vous donner jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1883. En outre, le

Trésor fera face aux dépenses des renforts qui vous seront envoyés. Quant aux dépenses de l'Administration Civile ou des soldats non engagés dans la guerre actuelle, vous devez y faire face à l'aide des revenus du Soudan, le Trésor Égyptien ne pouvant rien vous fournir en dehors des sommes ci-dessus indiquées.

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## No. 2.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 246.)

My Lord, *Cairo, June* 21, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a translation of the "Acte d'Accusation" against Saïd Khandeel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure in No. 2.

*Acte d'Accusation against Saïd Bey Khandeel.*

(Translation.)

ON Sunday, June 11, 1882, at about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a serious riot broke out near the Karakol Labbana, and spread thence into different parts of Alexandria, but became especially alarming in front of, as well as actually inside, the head police station ("Préfecture"), where many Europeans and Arabs were killed. The massacre continued till nearly 7 P.M. The Prefect of Police of Alexandria at that time was Saïd Bey Khandeel, a man who, by his rare intelligence and capacity, had raised himself from the ranks of the army to the high and important post which he then occupied.

On the day in question Khandeel remained at home, and was informed of the riot from the beginning, as he himself confessed, and as was proved by the evidence of Ahmed Selamé, Mohamed Memeeb, and Elias Melhama. The last witness, Melhama, told Khandeel that the Governor (Omar Pasha Lutfi) requested his presence at the scene of the riot, and the officers who were with Khandeel threatened the witness, one of them, moreover, Aly Bey Daoud, adding, "Let the Governor go himself!"

Khandeel, however, did not go out to quell the riot or to pacify the disturbance, as he was bound to do, owing to his position as Prefect of Police and Commander of the Mustehfazin; on the contrary, he shut his eyes to the fact, and excused himself by saying that he had taken a purge, and was suffering from paralysis.

Khandeel's assertion that he was ill and paralytic is, however, nothing but a pretence, as proved by the report of the physicians appointed by the Commission to examine him.

These physicians are:—

Hassan Pasha Mahmood, Hassan Effendi Refki (both Government doctors); Dr. Dumesté (French); Dr. Demeeh (English); Dr. Varnhost (German); Dr. de Castro (Italian); Dr. Zancarol (Greek).

Although one of the seven physicians, Hassan Effendi Refki, differed from the opinion of his six colleagues, and made a reservation to the effect that, "it was not altogether impossible to reject the probability of the presence of a cerebral congestion in the case of Khandeel, and if such congestion had existed with a certain intensity on the day in question, it could have prevented Khandeel from leaving his house;" yet this reservation is based on two conditions: the first, the supposition of the existence of the malady; and the second, the supposition that the malady was serious.

But it is evident that no decision can be based on conditional proofs; and, further, the large majority of the physicians are against this reservation.

In addition to the report of the physicians deciding that Khandeel's plea of illness is devoid of truth, there are also three witnesses—Hassan Bey Sadyk, Ahmed Salamé, and Elias Melhama, who have stated that they saw Khandeel at the Prefecture of Police until the afternoon of the 10th June (Saturday), and that he was not at all unwell. Also, Dr. Romano testified that if Khandeel had been really unwell, he (the witness) being the chief doctor of the Prefecture, and also a friend of Khandeel, would have been informed by the latter concerning the illness. Also, Omar Pasha Lutfi saw Khandeel on the 10th June at sunset in the Place des Consuls, in front of the shop of



Bisariva, the tailor. The last two witnesses added that they noticed that Khandeel's face was much agitated.

Another reliable witness, M. Treyfus, Inspector of the Karakol Labbana, said that Khandeel had passed the evening of the 10th June, *i.e.*, the eve of the massacre, at the house of Youssuf Perteo. Other witnesses, however, contradict this last statement.

On the morning of the 11th June there came to Khandeel's house Hassan Bey Sadyk, Aly Zoulfikar, and Mohamed Muneeb; and in the afternoon other witnesses arrived, and told him that the riot had broken out. All these persons stated that Khandeel was from time to time sitting up in bed in the ante-chamber, holding a newspaper in his hand, or lying down, and that he spoke as usual. Some of these witnesses said that Khandeel told them that he was suffering from a sort of heaviness in the right arm, and that he could not go out from fear of the action of the purge which he had taken.

But Khandeel had told Hassan Bey Sadyk and Feth El Bab, Chief Clerk of the Prefecture, that the purge which he had taken had had no effect, and, in fact, Feth El Bab brought him another purge.

At what time, then, was Khandeel seriously ill, and to such a degree as to be unable to leave his house in a carriage and to go a few yards, as far as the Prefecture, on such a day as the 11th June? and who saw him to be so ill that he could not go out?

The doctor who attended Khandeel from the beginning of his asserted illness, Moustapha Negdi by name, stated that Khandeel was in a position to go out, and to repair to his post on the 11th June; and this doctor's opinion was corroborated by Saad Effendi Sanich. Moreover, the medicines which Khandeel said had been given him, and which were mentioned by Mohamed Moukhtar and Ahmed Fawzi, two chemists, viz., a seidlitz powder and mineral water, do not tend to prove that the illness from which Khandeel was suffering was a serious one.

Saïd Bey Khandeel, by reason of his position as Prefect of Police and Chief of the Mustehfazin, was undoubtedly able to quell the riot—indeed, a word from him would have quelled it; and if it be pleaded that the soldiers were at that time insubordinate to their officers, it can be answered that such insubordination was only shown towards those who were not of the "military party," *e.g.*, towards Omar Pasha Lutfi and others, who were unable to quickly put down the riot, but not towards a man like Khandeel, who was one of the rebel military leaders, and supported by the influence of Ahmed Arabi.

Moreover, as proved by Omar Pasha Lutfi, the then Governor, and Hassan Bey Sadyk, at that time Sub-Prefect of Police, and Elias Melhama, Khandeel used to pass his time at the meetings of the military leaders, and at the construction of the batteries, and boasted of it, and was constantly absent for days together from the Prefecture, and only paid attention to matters concerning the military faction, to such an extent, indeed, that Mohamed Tahir and M. Treyfus, Inspector of the Labbana Karakol, remonstrated with him, both officially in writing and also unofficially, and called his attention to the state to which the native populace and the soldiers had come, and to the agitation in the minds of the public. Khandeel, however, paid no attention. A further proof of the important part which Khandeel had in the estimation of Arabi and the military party lay in the cypher telegrams sent to and fro between him and Arabi, and included in the papers of this case. These telegrams clearly set forth that Khandeel was listened to and obeyed.

When Omar Pasha Lutfi became aware of the intrigues and efforts of Abdullah Nedeem, who used to address the people in different parts of the town, he ordered Khandeel to send Nedeem out of Alexandria. Khandeel did not obey, and, indeed, Ahmed Salamé, Hassan Bey Sadyk, and Elias Melhama saw Nedeem talking secretly with Khandeel for about half-an-hour in front of the Prefecture on Thursday evening, the 8th June, and after that conversation Nedeem delivered an inflammatory address in the Enfoosha quarter.

Khandeel held a private meeting at the Prefecture on Friday, the 9th June, and assembled in his room certain military leaders, such as Suleiman Daood, Moustapha Abdulraheem, Aly Daood, and Saad Abu Jebel; and they remained in conversation for a long time, while the curtain of the door was let down. They also had brought before them during their meeting one of the prisoners in the Prefecture, and after a certain interval, while the prisoner remained with them, Khandeel ordered his release. The extraordinary part of this incident is, that this very prisoner began the riot of the 11th June.

Khandeel reassembled on Saturday, the 10th June, the men with whom he had deliberated on the 9th at the Prefecture, and, after a lengthy interview, while the door curtain was let down, he came out of the room and said publicly that he would not come on the next day, Sunday, the 11th, to the Prefecture, because he was going to take a purge. On the next day the riot and massacre took place.

Among the proofs that exist showing that the massacre was intended and prepared beforehand, may be mentioned—

1. The movements of the soldiery, because the riot began at not a few paces distant from the Karakol Labbana, and the soldiers of that Karakol could have at once arrested the rioters, and nipped the disturbance in the bud; they, however, did nothing of the sort; and when the battalion of Mustehfazin was asked for to quell the riot, the soldiers came down from Ras-el-Tien without their officers, and without their arms, some of them in carriages, crying out to the people to rise against the Christians, as the latter were going to kill the Moslems; and on the arrival of the soldiers at the scene of the riot, they continued to excite the native populace, and if any loyal official ordered them to do anything, or to arrest the rioters, they slipped out of sight, and did not return to him. The riot only lessened at length when the soldiers turned their attention to the destruction and pillage of the shops (*sic*).

2. The greater part of the massacre took place in front of the Prefecture, and inside it, and was shared in by the soldiers, who stripped the Europeans who sought refuge there, and killed them. The soldiers also themselves threw pieces of wood from the roof of the Prefecture to the natives below, in order to arm them against the Europeans; and a witness, Mohamed Emeen, stated that an officer, evidently of high rank, rode up in front of the Prefecture, and asked if any Christians were there, and on being answered in the affirmative, he told the soldiers to "dispatch them quickly." Another witness, M. Petcovich, of the Crédit Lyonnais, said that when he became aware that the massacre and uproar had suddenly ceased, he asked a sergeant, whom he did not know, the reason of this cessation, and the man told him that an order had come to end the massacre.

3. The occurrence of a riot and massacre like that of the 11th June was not to be expected from the native population of Alexandria, who are well known for their obedience and docility towards the Government, for although disturbances have often broke out, one or two officers of police have always been able to maintain order, and restore peace; and on the 11th June, if the soldiery had not themselves incited the populace, it would have been possible to have extinguished the riot with the greatest facility, and, indeed, to have prevented its occurrence.

With regard to Khandeel's having had a hand in the massacre, and being an accomplice thereto, Ahmed Salamé, assistant at the Prefecture, asked Khandeel what was to be done with the corpses of those who had been massacred in front of the Prefecture and inside it, and Khandeel ordered him to have them thrown into the sea. Selamé, however, refused to carry out this order, and exerted himself to have the bodies conveyed to the hospitals; nevertheless, some corpses were found to have been thrown into the sea.

It results from the above proofs that—

1. Saïd Bey Khandeel knew of the massacre of the 11th June from the beginning, that he was able to leave his house, and, if he had gone out, he could have quelled the riot; but he did not wish to go out, but, on the contrary, approved of the riot, and was the cause of the massacre of many persons.

2. Khandeel ordered the corpses to be thrown into the sea, with the intention of thus concealing the crime.

3. Khandeel not only did not prevent the massacre, though he was Prefect of Police, and Chief of the Mustehfazin, but himself aided in preparing the massacre, secretly, before its occurrence.

4 Khandeel feigned illness on the 11th June in order to excuse his not going out during the riot while Prefect of Police, although his presence at the scene of the disturbance would have undoubtedly quelled the riot; thus he was acting contrary to the most important of his duties, and was an accomplice in the massacre of the 11th June.

Wherefore, the Commission, at its meeting of the 16th June, 1883, has decided to send this case for trial before the court-martial of Alexandria, in order that sentence may be passed according to the Ottoman Penal Code, Articles 45, 56, and 170.

*Alexandria, June* 19, 1883.

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## No. 3.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 248.)

My Lord, *Cairo, June* 22, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 153 of the 14th ultimo, inclosing the Decree by which the date for drawing up the lists of electors was postponed to the 5th instant, I have now the honour to inclose a statement of the numbers of electors in each province, and in the towns of Cairo and Alexandria, according to their districts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure in No. 3.

ÉTAT général des Électeurs dans la Basse- et la Haute-Égypte.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ville de Caire— | | | |
| Toumne du Boulak .. .. | | | 10,835 |
| „ de El-Khalifa .. .. | | | 8,133 |
| „ de Darb-el-Ahmar .. | | | 7,825 |
| „ d'Abdeen .. .. | | | 6,825 |
| „ de Taida Zenab .. .. | | | 6,692 |
| „ de Bab-el-Chariah .. | | | 5,549 |
| „ de l'Esbekieh .. .. | | | 4,623 |
| „ de Gammalieh .. .. | | | 4,031 |
| „ du Vieux Caire .. .. | | | 3,938 |
| „ du Mousky .. .. | | | 2,449 |
| „ de Choubrah .. .. | | | 2,381 |
| „ de El-Waïly .. .. | | | 1,632 |
| Ville de Helwan . .. .. | | | 103 |
| Total du Caire .. | | .. | 65,016 |
| Ville d'Alexandrie— | | | |
| 1er Kisme .. .. | 10,711 | | |
| 2me „ .. .. | 6,645 | | |
| 3me „ .. .. | 4,629 | | |
| 4me „ .. .. | 3,841 | | |
| Ramleh .. .. | 1,015 | | |
| Total d'Alexandrie .. | | | 26,841 |
| Ville de Damiette . .. .. | | | 6,329 |
| „ de Port-Saïd . .. .. | | | 2,730 |
| „ de Rosetta .. .. .. | | | 2,423 |
| „ de Suez .. .. .. | | | 1,979 |
| „ d'El-Arich .. .. .. | | | 299 |
| „ d'Ismaïliah .. .. .. | | | 232 |
| Moudirieh de Garbieh .. .. | | | 144,534 |
| „ de Girgeh .. .. | | | 108,991 |
| „ de Menoufieh .. .. | | | 105,471 |
| „ de Dakahlieh .. .. | | | 80,132 |
| „ de Siout .. .. | | | 78,589 |
| „ de Charkieh .. .. | | | 71,400 |
| „ de Ghizeh .. .. | | | 42,073 |
| „ de Béhéra .. .. | | | 33,832 |
| „ de Fayoum .. .. | | | 30.265 |
| „ de Keneh .. .. | | | 26,625 |
| „ de Galioubieh .. .. | | | 25,032 |
| „ de Béni-Souef .. .. | | | 20,965 |
| „ d'Esneh . .. .. | | | 15,452 |
| „ de Minieh .. .. | | | 14,185 |
| Total des électeurs .. | | | 903,395 |

Sur une population de 6,800,000 d'après le dernier recensement, c'est-à-dire, 13·28 pour cent, où bien plus que le huitième de la population.

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## No. 4.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 252.)

My Lord, *Cairo, June* 22, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 21st instant, the Charter of the new Native Courts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure in No. 4.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of June* 21, 1883.

*Décret portant Réorganisation des Tribunaux Indigènes.*

(Traduction de l'Arabe.)

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de la Justice et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Avons décrété et décrétons :

*Dispositions Préliminaires.*

Article 1er. Les Lois et Décrets sont exécutoires dans toute l'Égypte en vertu de la promulgation qui en est faite par nous et qui résulte de leur publication aux journaux officiels.

Ils seront exécutés dans chaque partie de l'Égypte du moment où la promulgation pourra en être connue.

La promulgation sera réputée connue dans toute l'Égypte trente jours après la publication. Ce délai pourra être abrégé par une disposition formelle des Lois et Décrets.

Art. 2. Nul ne sera censé ignorer la loi, du jour où elle sera devenue exécutoire.

Art. 3. La loi ne dispose que pour l'avenir, elle n'a point d'effet rétroactif, sauf dans les cas prévus par une disposition spéciale.

Art. 4. Aucune disposition de Loi ou de Décret ne peut être annulée que par une autre disposition postérieure qui abroge la précédente.

CHAPITRE I.—*Tribunaux de Première Instance et de Justice Sommaire.—Cours d'Appel.*

§ 1.—*Institution et Composition.*

Art. 5. Il est institué un Tribunal de Première Instance dans chacune des villes ci-après :—Le Caire, Benha, Tantah, Mansourah, Alexandrie, Béni-Souef, Siout, et Kenah.

Art. 6. Chacun de ces Tribunaux sera composé au moins de cinq Juges, dont un Président et un Vice-Président.

Les Jugements seront rendus par trois Juges.

Art. 7. Des Juges-Suppléants pourront être nommés dans les Tribunaux de Première Instance, sans qu'il puisse y en avoir plus de quatre dans chaque Tribunal.

Ces Magistrats pourront être appelés à suppléer des Juges Titulaires absents ou empêchés.

Art. 8. Il sera institué dans le ressort de chaque Tribunal de Première Instance un ou plusieurs Tribunaux de Justice Sommaire.

Les fonctions de Juges des Tribunaux de Justice Sommaire seront remplies par un Juge ou un Juge-Suppléant délégué par le Tribunal de Première Instance.

Le Magistrat ainsi délégué pourra, selon les besoins du service, être rappelé par le Tribunal et remplacé par un de ses collègues.

Art. 9. Il est institué deux Cours d'Appel : l'une au Caire, l'autre à Siout.

Art. 10. Chacune de ces Cours sera composée, au moins, de huit Conseillers, dont un Président et un Vice-Président.

Les Arrêts seront rendus par cinq Conseillers.

Art. 11. Il pourra être institué par Décret, selon les besoins du service, d'autres Cours d'Appel et le nombre des Tribunaux pourra de même être augmenté.

Les Cours d'Appel et les Tribunaux de Première Instance pourront former deux ou plusieurs Chambres.

Art. 12. La circonscription judiciaire de chaque Cour ou Tribunal sera fixée par Décret.

Art. 13. Il y aura près les Cours et les Tribunaux un personnel suffisant de greffiers, commis-greffiers, interprètes et huissiers, assermentés ; ces derniers seront chargés du service des audiences, de la signification des actes et de l'exécution des sentences, dans les conditions prévues par le Code de Procédure Civile et Commerciale.

Art. 14. Il est institué près ces Tribunaux un Parquet à la tête duquel sera un Procureur-Général.

§ 2.—*Compétence.*

Art. 15. Ces Tribunaux connaîtront de toutes les contestations en matière civile et commerciale entre indigènes.

En matière répressive, ils connaîtront des contraventions, délits, et crimes commis par les indigènes, en dehors de ceux qui ressortissent à la juridiction mixte, en vertu du Règlement d'Organisation Judiciaire pour les Procès Mixtes.

Dans les affaires criminelles emportant la peine capitale d'après le Chariâ, l'avis préalable du Mufti sera demandé dans les formes prescrites par le Code d'Instruction Criminelle.



Ces Tribunaux, sans pouvoir statuer sur la propriété du domaine public ni interpréter une mesure administrative, ou en arrêter l'exécution, seront également compétents pour connaître :—

1. En matière civile ou commerciale de toutes contestations mobilières ou immobilières entre les particuliers et l'État.

2. De toute action en responsabilité civile intentée contre l'État à raison de mesures administratives prises en violation des Lois ou Décrets.

3. De toutes matières qui leur sont dévolues par les Lois ou Décrets spéciaux.

Art. 16. Les contestations relatives à la Dette Publique ou à l'assiette de l'impôt, sont en dehors de la compétence de ces Tribunaux.

Ils ne pourront non plus connaître des contestations relatives à la constitution des Wakfs, aux mariages et autres questions qui s'y rapportent, telles que : la dot, la pension, &c., aux donations, legs, successions, et toutes autres questions du statut personnel.

Ils ne pourront interpréter les décisions rendues en ces matières par le Juge compétent.

Art. 17. Les Tribunaux de Justice Sommaire rempliront, en matière civile et commerciale, toutes les fonctions qui leur sont attribuées par le Code de Procédure Civile et Commerciale. Ils jugeront en outre les contraventions prévues par le Code Pénal.

L'appel des sentences rendues par les Tribunaux de Justice Sommaire, dans les cas où il est autorisé par la loi, sera jugé en dernier ressort par les Tribunaux de Première Instance desquels ils dépendent.

Art. 18. Les Tribunaux de Première Instance connaîtront de toutes les affaires civiles et commerciales autres que celles de la compétence des Tribunaux de Justice Sommaire ; ils connaîtront également en appel des sentences rendues par ces derniers Tribunaux, dans les cas prévus par l'Article précédent.

Art. 19. En matière répressive ils connaîtront, en première instance, des délits et des crimes, et, en appel, des contraventions.

Art. 20. Les Cours d'Appel connaîtront des affaires civiles et commerciales dans les cas prévus par la loi.

En matière répressive, elles connaîtront des délits et des crimes.

Art. 21. Les Cours d'Appel connaîtront en assemblée générale, comme Cour de Cassation et conformément au Code d'Instruction Criminelle, de tous pourvois pour vices de forme ou violation de la loi.

Dans le cas où au sein de l'assemblée générale les Magistrats n'ayant pas siégé au procès seraient moins nombreux que les Magistrats ayant siégé, il sera adjoint à l'assemblée générale des Conseillers d'une autre Cour, de telle façon que les Magistrats n'ayant pas siégé au procès soient toujours en nombre supérieur aux Magistrats ayant siégé.

§ 3.—*Audiences.*

Art. 22. Les audiences seront publiques, sauf le cas où le Tribunal, par une décision motivée, ordonnera le huis-clos dans l'intérêt des bonnes mœurs ou de l'ordre public.

La défense sera libre.

La police de l'audience appartient au Président.

Art. 23. La langue Arabe est la langue judiciaire.

Toutefois il sera facultatif aux parties d'accompagner leurs actes et conclusions d'une traduction.

Art. 24. Les parties pourront se présenter en personne ou se faire représenter en justice.

Art. 25. La Cour ou le Tribunal pourra refuser la faculté de représenter les parties à toute personne qui ne lui paraîtra pas apte à remplir convenablement son mandat.

Art. 26. Toutes règles relatives à la tenue des audiences et aux délibérations, en dehors des règles générales prévues par le présent Règlement et par les Codes, seront déterminées par le Règlement Intérieur des Cours et Tribunaux.

§ 4.—*Des Jugements.*

Art. 27. Les sentences sont rendues en notre nom dans les formes et selon les règles prévues par le présent Décret et par les Codes.

Art. 28. Tous les Jugements doivent être rendus en vertu et par application d'un texte de loi.

Les Tribunaux appliqueront les Codes Égyptiens qui seront promulgués, ainsi que les Lois, Décrets, et Règlements actuellement envigueur, en tant que leurs dispositions ne se trouveront pas contraires à celles des Codes Égyptiens; ils appliqueront également les Lois, Décrets, et Règlements qui seront régulièrement promulgués.

On ne peut déroger, par des Conventions particulières, aux lois qui intéressent l'ordre public ou les bonnes mœurs.

Art. 29. A défaut d'une disposition expresse de la loi, le juge se conformera aux principes de l'équité, et, en matière de commerce, il se conformera en outre aux usages commerciaux.

§ 5.—*De l'Exécution.*

Art. 30. Les sentences, pour être exécutoires, devront être revêtues par le Tribunal de la formule suivante:—

"Les huissiers qui en seront requis sont tenus de mettre à exécution le présent acte, le Ministère Public d'y donner assistance, les Commandants, officiers, et agents de la force publique, d'y prêter main-forte, lorsqu'ils en seront légalement requis."

Art. 31. L'exécution des sentences, titres, et contrats authentiques aura lieu en vertu de la formule exécutoire en dehors de toute ingérence administrative; elle sera effectuée par les huissiers des Cours et Tribunaux, avec l'assistance des autorités compétentes si elle est requise; mais toujours en dehors de toute ingérence et responsabilité de l'Administration.

CHAPITRE II.— *Nomination des Magistrats et des Fonctionnaires; leurs Droits et Devoirs; Incompatibilités.*

Art. 32. Les Présidents et Conseillers des Cours, les Présidents et Juges des Tribunaux de Première Instance, le Procureur-Général, les Chefs de Parquet, et les Substituts sont nommés par nous, sur la proposition du Ministre de la Justice et l'avis conforme du Conseil des Ministres.

Art. 33. Les greffiers, commis-greffiers, interprètes, huissiers, et en général, tous les fonctionnaires assermentés des Tribunaux seront nommés et révoqués par le Ministre de la Justice.

La nomination ne pourra avoir lieu que sur la présentation d'un ou plusieurs candidats faite simultanément par le Président de la Cour ou du Tribunal près lequel le fonctionnaire devra exercer et par le Procureur-Général.

Les candidats devront réunir les conditions spécifiées dans le présent Règlement et dans le Règlement Intérieur des Tribunaux.

Lorsque les deux listes de présentations seront différentes, le choix à faire parmi les candidats proposés appartiendra au Ministre de la Justice.

La révocation ne pourra avoir lieu que sur une demande motivée, présentée au Ministre de la Justice par le Président ou le Chef du Parquet du siège près lequel le fonctionnaire exerce.

Art. 34. La nomination des greffiers, commis-greffiers, interprètes, et huissiers, lors de l'installation des Tribunaux et pendant la première année de leur fonctionnement, pourra être faite par le Ministre de la Justice en dehors des conditions spéciales contenues au présent Décret.

Art. 35. Les Magistrats, greffiers, commis-greffiers, interprètes, et huissiers, doivent, avant d'entrer dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, prêter serment de remplir, en hommes d'honneur et en toute conscience les fonctions qui leur sont confiées.

Le serment des membres des Cours d'Appel sera prêté entre nos mains, en présence du Ministre de la Justice.

Le serment des membres des Tribunaux de Première Instance sera prêté, devant la Cour d'Appel du ressort.

Le Procureur-Général prêtera serment entre nos mains en présence du Ministre de la Justice. Le serment des autres membres du Parquet sera reçu par le Ministre de la Justice. Les greffiers, commis-greffiers, interprètes, huissiers prêteront serment en audience publique, devant la Cour ou le Tribunal auquel ils appartiennent.

Art. 36. Les fonctions de Magistrat, de fonctionnaire, ou employé de l'ordre judiciaire sont incompatibles avec l'exercice de toute autre fonction ou profession.

CHAPITRE III.—*Conditions requises pour remplir les diverses Fonctions judiciaires.*

§ 1.—*Magistrature Assise.*

Art. 37. Pour être nommé Magistrat dans les Cours et Tribunaux, il faut justifier de connaissances suffisantes en droit, jouir de tous ses droits civils, n'avoir subi aucune



condamnation ayant un caractère infamant, et être âgé au moins de 25 ans pour être Juge, de 28 ans pour être Conseiller, et de 32 ans pour être Président.

§ 2.—*Officiers de Justice.*

Art. 38. Pour être nommé officier de justice il faut:

1. Etre âgé de 21 ans au moins;
2. Justifier d'une moralité irréprochable;
3. Remplir les conditions spéciales prescrites par les Lois, Décrets, ou Règlements.

Art. 39. Les greffiers, commis-greffiers, huissiers, et autres fonctionnaires préposés à la garde des fonds judiciaires, dépôts et autres valeurs, seront soumis à un cautionnement dont les conditions seront indiquées dans le Règlement Intérieur des Tribunaux, sans préjudice de la responsabilité personnelle des greffiers et huissiers-en-chef sous l'autorité desquels ils sont placés, dans tous les cas où il y aura eu négligence de la part des dits greffiers et huissiers-en-chef.

Art. 40. En cas de condamnation pour manquement, le cautionnement sera affecté:

1. Aux frais de justice;
2. Aux restitutions envers les particuliers;
3. Aux restitutions envers l'État;
4. Au payement de l'amende quand l'officier de justice y aura été condamné pour les faits relatifs à sa charge.

Art. 41. La main-levée du cautionnement ou la libération de la caution après la cessation des fonctions ne pourra avoir lieu qu'en vertu d'une décision de la Cour ou Tribunal auquel appartenait l'officier de justice, le Ministère Public entendu.

Cette main-levée ou cette libération ne pourra être prononcée que trois mois après la cessation de fonctions outre les délais de distance et pourvu qu'il n'y ait pas eu d'oppositions pendant ce délai ou que les oppositions aient été levées.

Le délai de trois mois commencera à courir du jour où la cessation de fonctions aura été annoncée par un avis publié dans un journal affecté aux publications judiciaires.

Cet avis sera, en outre, affiché pendant un mois dans le Tableau destiné aux publications judiciaires.

Art. 42. Les oppositions seront reçues ou signifiées au greffe et transmises par le greffier au Parquet.

§ 3.—*Des Greffiers, Commis-Greffiers, et Interprètes assermentés.*

Art. 43. Pour être nommé greffier, il faut avoir exercé pendant un an au moins les fonctions de commis-greffier.

Pour être nommé commis-greffier, il faut produire un certificat délivré par un Chef du Parquet et constatant un stage de six mois dans un Greffe en qualité d'expéditionnaire, et avoir subi avec succès un examen écrit et oral sur l'organisation judiciaire en général et la procédure.

Pour être nommé interprète, il faut avoir subi avec succès un examen écrit et oral devant une Commission spéciale.

Art. 44. La nomination des expéditionnaires dans les Greffes de chaque Cour ou Tribunal sera faite par le Président du Tribunal, sur la proposition du greffier et l'avis conforme du Chef du Parquet.

§ 4.—*Des Huissiers.*

Art. 45. Pour être nommé huissier, il faut avoir subi avec succès un examen écrit et oral sur les matières ayant trait au ministère d'huissier.

§ 5.—*Commission d'Examen.*

Art. 46. Le Règlement Intérieur des Tribunaux déterminera la composition des Commissions d'Examen pour les commis-greffiers, interprètes, et huissiers et les règles d'après lesquelles les examens auront lieu.

CHAPITRE IV.—*Attributions spéciales aux Greffiers des Tribunaux de Première Instance.*

Art. 47. Les greffiers des Tribunaux de Première Instance tiendront les registres des hypothèques, des transcriptions, et de l'enregistrement et recevront tous actes et conventions.

Ces actes auront la valeur d'actes authentiques et leur origimal sera déposé aux archives du Greffe.

Art. 48. Les greffiers transmettront aux Mehkémés copie des actes translatifs de propriété immobilière ou constitutifs de droits réels sur les immeubles.

De leur côté les Mehkémés transmettront aux Greffes des Tribunaux de Première Instance copie des mêmes actes par eux reçus.

Ces transmissions seront faites sous peine de dommages-intérêts et de poursuites disciplinaires et sans que l'omission entraîne nullité.

### Chapitre V.—*Inamovibilité, Cessation des Fonctions, Promotion, Changement de Résidence, Licenciement.*

Art. 49. Les Conseillers et Juges des Cours et Tribunaux sont inamovibles.

Toutefois le Gouvernement se réserve le droit de remplacer les Juges de Première Instance pendant les deux premières années à partir de l'installation des Tribunaux.

Art. 50. Le transfert des Conseillers d'Appel d'une Cour à l'autre, ou celui des Juges devenus inamovibles d'un Tribunal à un autre ne peut avoir lieu que de leur consentement et par Décret rendu sur la proposition du Ministre de la Justice.

L'avancement des Conseillers et Juges aura lieu dans les conditions prévues par les Articles 32 et 37.

### Chapitre VI.—*Discipline.*

Art. 51. La discipline des Juges de Première Instance appartient à la Cour d'Appel du ressort. La discipline des Conseillers d'une Cour d'Appel appartient à la Cour elle-même siégeant en assemblée générale.

Art. 52. Toutes les fois que le Conseil de Discipline de la Cour d'Appel aura à juger un Juge de Première Instance, il y aura lieu de lui adjoindre deux Magistrats du même degré.

Art. 53. Les peines disciplinaires applicables aux Conseillers et aux Juges sont: la censure et l'avertissement.

L'avertissement sera donné aux Conseillers et aux Juges par leur Président.

Il sera donné aux Présidents des Tribunaux de Première Instance par le Président de la Cour d'Appel du ressort et aux Présidents des Cours d'Appel par le Ministre de la Justice.

Les Magistrats qui auront compromis leur honorabilité comme Magistrats ou l'indépendance de leur vote, seront destitués.

Art. 54. La discipline des Officiers de Justice est réservée aux Cours et Tribunaux de Première Instance près desquels ils exercent.

Les peines disciplinaires applicables aux Officiers de Justice sont (outre l'avertissement qui peut toujours être donné par les Présidents des Cours et Tribunaux) :—

1. La perte temporaire des appointements;
2. La diminution des fonctions;
3. La destitution.

L'officier de justice poursuivi disciplinairement pourra être suspendu provisoirement de ses fonctions par le Conseil Disciplinaire.

Art. 55. Les affaires disciplinaires seront jugées en audience publique; les condamnations ne pourront être prononcées qu'à la majorité absolue des voix.

Art. 56. Le Règlement Intérieur déterminera l'organisation des Conseils de Discipline et règlera leur procédure.

Art. 57. La surveillance et la discipline des Magistrats du Parquet appartiennent au Ministre de la Justice et au Procureur-Général.

### Chapitre VII.—*Parquet.*

#### § 1.—*Constitution et Attributions du Parquet.*

Art. 58. Le Procureur-Général aura sous sa direction, auprès des différentes juridictions, des Substituts en nombre suffisant pour assurer le service des audiences et du Parquet.

Art. 59. Le Ministre de la Justice, après avoir pris l'avis du Procureur-Général, assignera à chacun de ses Substituts sa résidence.

Art. 60. Le Procureur-Général aura, par lui-même ou par ses Substituts, la direction de la police judiciaire, l'exercice de l'action publique et de l'action disciplinaire.

Toutefois, les Cours d'Appel pourront évoquer toute action publique ou disciplinaire et les Tribunaux de Première Instance pourront évoquer l'action disciplinaire à l'égard des officiers de justice qui exercent près leur siège.



Art. 61. Les fonctionnaires auxquels la loi reconnaît la qualité d'officiers de police judiciaire seront, comme tels, placés sous la direction du Parquet.

Art. 62. Le Procureur-Général a la surveillance des lieux de détention, dans les limites des Lois et Règlements. Il devra signaler au Ministre de la Justice les irrégularités qu'il constatera, et lui faire toutes autres communications que comportera la surveillance dont il est chargé.

Art. 63. Le Parquet a la direction du service des fonds judiciaires. Il est chargé de la surveillance de la Caisse spéciale des dépôts et consignations; mais la sortie des dépôts et consignations ne pourra avoir lieu qu'en vertu d'un ordre de justice.

Le Parquet contrôle, en outre, le service des Greffes et des offices d'huissiers dont la direction est réservée aux Présidents des Cours et Tribunaux. Il peut, à cet égard, provoquer toutes les mesures qu'il jugera utiles.

Art. 64. Le Procureur-Général siégera en personne ou se fera suppléer par ses Substituts devant toutes les juridictions, dans les affaires pour lesquelles son intervention est obligatoire aux termes de la loi.

Il assistera à toutes les assemblées générales des Cours et des Tribunaux.

Art. 65. Les Magistrats du Parquet sont amovibles; ils relèvent exclusivement de leurs chefs hiérarchiques et du Ministre de la Justice. Toutefois, les Cours et les Tribunaux pourront adresser au Ministre de la Justice les plaintes qu'ils auraient à formuler contre le Procureur-Général dans l'exercice de ses fonctions: les plaintes formulées contre les Substituts seront adressées au Procureur-Général.

Art. 66. Tout le personnel dépendant du Parquet sera nommé par le Ministre de la Justice ou le Procureur-Général selon le cas; il ne relèvera que du Procureur-Général sous la haute autorité du Ministre.

Tous les fonctionnaires et employés dépendant du Parquet pourront être révoqués par l'autorité qui les aura nommés.

#### § 2.—*Conditions requises pour la Nomination des Membres du Parquet.*

Art. 67. Pour être nommé Substitut, il faut :—

1. Avoir 23 ans au moins;
2. Avoir passé un an comme Substitut-Adjoint dans un Parquet ou avoir obtenu un diplôme de licencié en droit ou titre équivalent.

Art. 68. Pour pouvoir être promus Chefs de Parquet, les Substituts doivent avoir deux ans de service.

Ils doivent avoir quatre ans de service pour être promus Chefs de Parquet d'une Cour d'Appel.

Art. 69. Le Ministre de la Justice pourra attacher au Parquet des Substituts-Adjoints.

Pour être nommé Substitut-Adjoint, il faut être âgé de 21 ans au moins, produire un diplôme de licencié en droit ou titre équivalent, ou en certificat d'aptitude de l'École de Droit du Caire; dans ce dernier cas, faut avoir de plus fait un stage d'un an au moins comme attaché au Parquet.

Art. 70. Lors de l'installation des Tribunaux les membres du Parquet pourront être nommés avec dispense des conditions susmentionnées.

### Chapitre VIII.—*De l'Administration des Fonds Judiciaires.*

Art. 71. Le budget des Cours et Tribunaux présenté par le Ministre de la Justice fera partie du Budget Général de l'État.

Art. 72. Tous mandats de payement seront ordonnancés par le Chef du Parquet près la Cour ou le Tribunal.

Art. 73. La perception, la garde, et la sortie du produit des amendes et des droits de toute espèce, prévus par les tarifs en matière civile et pénale, ainsi que des dépôts, s'effectueront par les greffiers, commis-greffiers, et autres fonctionnaires préposés à cet effet, sous la direction du Ministère Public et la surveillance du Ministère de Justice.

Art. 74. Si, en cours d'exercice, les ressources du fonds judiciaire sont insuffisante pour couvrir les dépenses, des subventions complémentaires seront versées par l'État sur la demande du Procureur-Général adressée au Ministre de la Justice.

Si, au contraire, les ressources excèdent les dépenses, l'excédent sera, en fin de

mois, versé à la Caisse du Ministère des Finances en tant que cet excédent dépasserait les prévisions de dépenses du mois suivant.

En fin d'année, tout excédent de recettes sur les dépenses devra être intégralement versé à la Caisse du Ministère des Finances.

Art 75. Toutes autres dispositions relatives à l'administration des fonds judiciaires seront prévues et réglées par le Règlement Intérieur des Tribunaux.

### Chapitre IX.—*Assemblées Générales.*

Art. 76. Les Cours et Tribunaux se réuniront en assemblée générale pour délibérer sur toutes les matières d'ordre et de service intérieur, indépendamment des autres cas prévus par le présent Décret.

Art. 77. Les assemblées générales, en matières d'ordre et de service intérieur, seront convoquées par le Président de la Cour ou du Tribunal, soit d'office, soit sur la demande de deux Conseillers ou Juges au moins, soit enfin sur la réquisition du Ministère Public.

Art. 78. Les assemblées générales seront composées de tous les membres présents de la Cour ou du Tribunal.

En matière d'ordre et de service intérieur, le Chef du Parquet ou son représentant fera partie intégrante de l'assemblée et aura voix délibérative.

Art. 79. Toutes autres règles relatives à cette matière seront déterminées par le Règlement Intérieur des Cours et Tribunaux.

### Chapitre X.—*Des Conflits.*

Art. 80. Le conflit de juridiction entre un Juge du statut personnel et un Tribunal ordinaire, sera soumis à un Conseil composé de deux Magistrats choisis par le Président de la Cour d'Appel du Caire, de deux personnes choisis par le Juge du statut personnel, intéressé dans le conflit, et du Ministre de la Justice, Président.

Art. 81. Le Juge du statut personnel, ou le Tribunal, revendiquera sa compétence par une demande adressée au Ministre de la Justice.

Le Ministre transmettra cette demande au Tribunal ou au Juge du statut personnel qui statuera.

Copie de la décision intervenue sera adressée au Tribunal ou au Juge du statut personnel par le Ministre de la Justice.

Si le déclinatoire a été rejeté, le Tribunal ou le Juge du statut personnel aura, outre les délais de distance, un délai de quinzaine après la réception de la décision pour élever le conflit par voie de Mémoire adressée au Ministre de la Justice, et le Conseil sera immédiatement saisi.

Art, 82. Le conflit d'attribution entre les Tribunaux ordinaires et l'autorité administrative sera soumis à un Conseil, présidé par le Ministre de la Justice, et composé de deux Magistrats désignés par le Président de la Cour d'Appel du Caire et de deux hauts fonctionnaires désignés par le Président du Conseil des Ministres.

Art. 83. Les conflits négatifs de juridiction ou d'attribution seront à la requête des parties portés par le Ministre de la Justice devant les Conseils des Conflits composés suivant les cas, comme il est dit plus haut. La requête sera accompagnée des pièces et Mémoires justificatifs.

Art. 84. Les formes et délais prescrits par l'Article 81 sont applicables à tous les cas de conflit.

Dans le cas de l'Arti[illegible]2, le conflit est élevé par le Ministre intéressé et par l'intermédiaire du Ministre de la Justice.

Art. 85. L'autorité judiciaire ou administrative qui, après l'Arrêt du Conseil des Conflits, restera saisie de l'affaire, statuera sans qu'il puisse y avoir lieu ultérieurement à déclaration d'incompétence.

En tous cas, l'élévation de conflit aura un effet suspensif.

Aucun conflit ne pourra être élevé au sujet d'une décision judiciaire passée en force de chose jugée.

### *Dispositions Finales.*

Art. 86. Toutes dispositions résultant des Lois, Décrets, Règlements, ou ordres supérieurs, contraires au présent Décret, sont et demeurent abrogées.

Art. 87. Il sera pourvu par un autre Décret aux dispositions spéciales ou transitoires nécessaires à l'application du présent Décret.



Art. 88. Notre Ministre de la Justice est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais de Ras-el-Tin, le 9 Chaban, 1300 (14 Juin, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) Chérif.

Le Ministre de la Justice,

(Signé) H. Fakhry.

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No. 5.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 254.)

My Lord, *Cairo, June* 23, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 210 of the 5th instant inclosing a copy of a telegram from General Hicks asking for reinforcements, I have the honour to inclose copy of another telegram, addressed to General Baker, stating that if necessary he is prepared to undertake the campaign in Kordofan with the force available.

I have also received the inclosed telegram from General Hicks, stating that Ambassadors have come from Taggala to the south of Kordofan, asking him to effect his entry into the country from that side. General Hicks mentions that the missionaries, presumably those referred to in your Lordship's telegram No. 30 of the 9th instant, have only been put in irons by the Mahdi, but that the officers and merchants who fell into his hands have lately been massacred.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

*General Hicks to General Baker.*

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, June* 18, 1883.

IN my telegram of the 3rd June to Malet, I pointed out what I thought was necessary to ensure success in Kordofan, and guard against all possible eventualities. At the same time I am prepared to undertake the campaign with the force available; the risks are, as I said, in case of a mishap, but think this is not at all probable. Khartoum ought to be safe from outside under any circumstances. I have provided flanking fire along the whole line of entrenchments, and have constructed three works, which ought to render the place impregnable to such forces as the rebels could bring. I should march by Bara, I think, establishing depôts at Gabra and Kagmar. I believe the rebels will join us as we advance, and I have no doubt the captured soldiers now with the Mahdi will do so. Abdul Kader Pasha has taken away the only good map of Kordofan. Will you please get it sent at once. A Greek merchant, a prisoner at Obeid, writes to people here as follows: "Send goods with the army to Obeid if the army is 15,000 strong, but not otherwise."

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Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

*General Hicks to General Baker.*

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, June* 23, 1883.

AMBASSADORS have arrived here from King Adam of Taggala. They ask that the army may enter Kordofan from the south, passing the kingdom briskly, when the King, or Sheikh Asaker will join us. They say that the tribes are afraid of commencing hostilities with the Mahdi, but that they will join us as camp-followers, advancing. I fear there are difficulties too great to admit of my marching by that direction. All the Government officers and merchants who were prisoners were massacred lately. The missionaries were put in irons only. I leave this evening for Upper Nile to meet Asaker.

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No. 6.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 256.)

My Lord, *Cairo, June* 23, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 200, Confidential, of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of the Rules laid down for the management of the Egyptian constabulary and police by the Commission appointed *ad hoc* and approved by the Council of Ministers.

Both forces are declared to be under Baker Pasha, as Inspector-General of Police and Constabulary; the Minister of the Interior is responsible for their control.

The town police of Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Saïd are pronounced to be directly under the Inspector-General as regards organization and discipline, but their distribution, direction, and employment are left to the Prefects of Police. The ranks of General, Colonel, and Captain are abolished, and the commanding officers will be designated in future as Inspectors, Commissioners, &c.

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the last recommendation of the Commission, namely, that an English Sub-Prefect of Police should be named, under the direct orders of the Prefect, and that consequently the services of General La Touche, who is too senior to accept such a position, should be dispensed with.

With respect to the constabulary, it is arranged that, as far as the maintenance of order is concerned, that force should be at the immediate disposal of the Prefects of Police in the towns, and, for the present at any rate, of the Governors of the Provinces.

A system of control over the administration of the police is provided for by the appointment of an Administrative Council, consisting of the Minister of the Interior, General Baker, and the Prefect of Police in Cairo. In Alexandria and Port Saïd the same control will be exercised by the Governor, the Prefect of Police, and a delegate named by General Baker.

Finally, a Sub-Commission has been appointed to arrange questions of detail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 6.

*Rules for the Management of the Egyptian Constabulary and Police.*

CHAPTER I.

THE force intrusted with the maintenance of order and prevention of crime in Egypt is designated by the name of the "Force for the Maintenance of Public Security," and consists of—

(*a.*) The Town Police.

(*b.*) The Constabulary.

2. This force for the maintenance of public security will be placed under one head, namely, the Inspector-General of Police and Constabulary.

3. The force does not include the town and village watchmen.

4. The force is declared administratively a civil force. The rights of officers or men formerly enrolled in the "askaria" (army) in respect of their military rank or pensions will be hereafter determined by Decree.

5. The force is under the control of the Minister of the Interior.

CHAPTER II.

6. The town police is limited for the present to the towns of Alexandria, Cairo, and Port Saïd.

7. Subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the Inspector-General of Police shall have authority to introduce into other towns, as he may think necessary, the town police.

8. The organization and discipline of the town police are directly under the Inspector-General of Police.

9. The distribution, direction, and employment of the town police are directly under the Prefects of Police.

10. The Inspector-General of Police may bring to the notice of the Minister of



the Interior, or to the Prefect of Police, any observations connected with the distribution or direction of the town police which seems to him proper to call their attention. He shall not, however, delay carrying out in such cases the measures desired by the Prefect of Police.

CHAPTER III.

11. The town police are divided into two grades, namely, superior grades and inferior grades.

12. The superior grades are—

Inspectors.
Chief Commissioners.
Commissioners.
Sub-Commissioners.

The inferior grades are—

Brigadiers.
Sub-Brigadiers.
Policemen.

13. There is created, for the town police of Cairo, a "Conseil d'Administration," according to the provisions of the Decree of the 10th April, 1883.

14. This Council is composed of the Minister of the Interior, the Inspector-General of Police and Constabulary, the Prefect of Police.

15. In Alexandria and Port Saïd there are created delegations of the "Conseil d'Administration," composed of the Governor, the Prefect of Police, and a delegate of the Inspector-General of Police. The decisions of this Conseil may be confirmed or reversed by the Minister of the Interior, the Inspector-General of Police and Constabulary, and the Governor of Alexandria or Port Saïd, as the case may be, sitting as Conseil Supérieur for those towns.

16. The recruitment of policemen for the town police will be made by the Inspector-General of Police. The appointments in all other grades, and the promotion and dismissal in all grades, will be carried into effect in the conditions prescribed by the Decree of the 10th April, 1883, and will be in the competence of the "Conseil d'Administration.

17. The budgets of the towns of Alexandria, Cairo, and Port Saïd, will be submitted as follows:—

(1.) In Alexandria and Port Saïd by the Prefect of Police to the Governor, who, after examining it by the delegated "Conseil d'Administration," forwards it to the Minister of the Interior, to be laid before the "Conseil d'Administration" for those two towns in Cairo.

(2.) In Cairo by the Prefect of Police to the Minister of the Interior, who lays it before the "Conseil d'Administration."

18. The Budgets, when approved by the "Conseil d'Administration," will be incorporated in the Budget of the "Force for the Maintenance of Public Security," and will form a part of the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior.

19. The Inspector-General of Police and Constabulary, and the Prefect of Police in Cairo, will act as ordinary members of the "Conseil d'Administration," the Minister sitting only in case of disagreement, or when he considers his presence necessary.

20. In Alexandria and Port Saïd the Governor similarly will sit only when disagreement between the other members, or the importance of the question under discussion requires his presence.

21. The two first punitive measures indicated in Article 8, Decree of the 10th April, can be forced by the Prefects of Police, or the Inspector-General, or by his delegates in Alexandria and Port Saïd. All the other punitive measures must be referred to the "Conseil d'Administration."

CHAPTER IV.

22. The enrolment, advancement, and dismissal of the constabulary is in the hands of the Inspector-General of Police.

23. The Inspector-General of Police is responsible for the discipline of the constabulary.

24. Their distribution in the towns of Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Saïd is decided on by the Inspector-General in concert with the Prefects of Police.

25. For maintenance of order the constabulary is directly at the disposal of the Prefects of Police.

26. The mode of employment of the constabulary in the provinces will be determined by a special Règlement. Meanwhile they will be under the orders of the Mudirs for the maintenance of order.

*Observations.*

The above Rules have been laid down by the Commission. A Sub-Commission, composed of the Inspector-General, Prefect of Police, and Boutras Pasha, will determine the following points:—

1. The distribution into the above grades of all the personnel now employed in Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Saïd in police functions, whether at present enrolled in the town police, or not enrolled. The secret police will be exempted from this distribution, and will remain as at present under the separate orders of the Prefect of Police.

2. The elimination from the employés to be enrolled in the police of so many as are employed under the Prefect of Police on duties entrusted to him in his quality of Governor. The Prefect will submit to the Minister of the Interior a separate budget for these employés.

3. The preparation of similar enrolment lists will be made, under the superintendence of the Sub-Commission, by Delegates at Alexandria and Port Saïd for the police of those towns.

4. The preparation of the Règlement required by Article 28, Decree of the 10th April, 1883, to be submitted to the Commission.

The Commission decide that an English official will be placed under the direct orders of the Prefect of Police as Sub-Prefect for the charge of police duties. They consider that Major La Touche is of too superior rank for this office, and they are of opinion that his services are no longer needed.

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No. 7.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 258.)

My Lord, *Cairo, June* 23, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 34 of the 13th instant, and to my telegraphic reply No. 46 of the 14th instant, relating to the request made by Major MacDonald, that the trial of Suleiman Samy might be adjourned, I have the honour to inclose herewith translations of the telegram which was sent to the President of the court-martial by Chérif Pasha on my representing the matter to him, and of the telegram which the President of the Court sent, giving the reasons which induced the Court to maintain its decision.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

*Chérif Pasha to the President of the Court-martial on Suleiman Samy.*

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.) *June* 6, 1883.

WE think, with a view to bring to light the true facts, it would be advisable for the court-martial to hear the new evidence which the accused, Suleiman Samy, might bring forward, as well as any new evidence the prosecution might also bring forward.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

*The President of the Court-martial to Chérif Pasha.*

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.) *June* 7, 1883.

COUNSEL for accused has asked that evidence given in Arabi's case be used in Suleiman Sami's, and that the inquiry be commenced afresh; but as it appears upon the evidence, and from the number of witnesses, and more especially from the confession of the accused, that he burned the town, though he states it to have been by Arabi's order, which was not proved; and whereas he declared before the Commission of Inquiry that he had no more witnesses besides those already heard; all these facts are sufficient for the Court to arrive at a decision. It is, therefore, unnecessary to hear new evi lence either for the prosecution or for the defence. Under these circumstances, the Court has decided to reject the demand of the accused, and to try the case on its merits.

The trial has been concluded, and the decision will be submitted.



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No. 8.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 259.)

My Lord, *Cairo, June* 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Report from Colonel Scott Moncrieff, Inspector-General of Irrigation in Egypt, placing on record his first impressions with regard to the present system of irrigation, and stating the improvements which seem to him most important to effect.

Colonel Moncrieff states that he strongly recommends that the Government of India be asked as soon as possible to send to Egypt for five years, as Inspectors of Irrigation, one officer on a net salary of 1,000*l.* a-year, one on 800*l.*, and two on 600*l.* The Report has been submitted to Sir Auckland Colvin and to the Minister of Public Works, but I cannot yet say what view the Ministry takes of the proposed employment of these officers at high salaries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 8.

*Report by Colonel Scott Moncrieff respecting Irrigation in Lower Egypt.*

I HAVE now spent a month constantly travelling, and in this time I have visited considerable portions of the four easternmost provinces of Lower Egypt. I have everywhere inspected the irrigation works, and I have made numerous inquiries from the local engineers who have always accompanied me. I have been asked to place on record these my first impressions, and while I do so, and do not hesitate to criticize what seems to me amiss, I feel that the opinions here expressed are subject to correction, and I do not attach to them more importance than what is due to first impressions.

2. The canals of Lower Egypt have been laid out on no scientific principles whatever. Some follow the tortuous course of old arms of the Nile. Some have been made to suit private convenience, regardless of the features of the country. Some run alongside the railway, merely I suppose because it was convenient to place them there. The waters of the Nile are charged with alluvial matter to an unusual extent: matter which is of the greatest value floated out on to the field, and which is the greatest nuisance if allowed to deposit in the canals.

As far as the very imperfect information available tells me, the Delta of the Nile is unusually level, and, unlike the case in any other delta that I know of, there is no weir across the Nile to raise the water and force it into the canals. The demand for the irrigation of the most valuable crop, cotton, is just at the season when the Nile is at its lowest.

3. The object of scientific irrigation is to get the water from the parent stream as quickly as possible on to the fields, if possible to flow over them by gravitation (the case everywhere in North Italy), if not to require the minimum of artificial raising.

With such canals as I have described, without a weir, and with the river at its lowest, these conditions under any circumstances can only be lamely fulfilled. The system on which the water is distributed, and the absence of any attention to the state of the canals, has greatly increased the difficulties to be overcome.

It is a well-known principle that the power which water has of carrying on alluvial matter varies with its velocity; every obstruction, every sharp bend, causing the mud to go to the bottom.

I have found the channels everywhere obstructed by branches of trees, water-weeds, masses of ruined brickwork, and sunken boats. The villagers have been allowed to make rude bridges where they please, and it is not uncommon to find these bridges without one-third of the sufficient waterway. All these obstructions, of course, favour the deposit of silt, and the loss of water by evaporation and percolation is increased by its tardy course to the fields.

4. Worse a great deal than all these obstructions, the only means of regulating the water supply, of increasing it at one part or reducing it at another, is by closing the arches of certain bridges placed at intervals of a few miles, a closure which is done in the clumsiest and least efficient manner conceivable. The arches of the bridge (A) are closed until the fields above have been watered. Then they are opened, and the bridge (B) is closed. Long ponds of still water are thus created, as if for the express purpose of favouring the deposit of the alluvial matter, so valuable to the fields, but which, subsiding here, has to be removed afterwards by the labour of the corvée.

Regulation of this sort should only be practised when the canal splits into branches. The bridge at C may be closed, while a full supply is sent to irrigate the lands on B D, and then the bridge B may be closed to supply C E.

In this way, the water is never checked altogether, and by alternately opening and closing the two branches, a depth and velocity is maintained which would be impossible were both open together. I find, unfortunately, that there are almost no regulators at the heads of the branches: but they are indispensable for proper water distribution.

5. One of the chief engineers has told me, that in order to meet a sudden demand of water at any particular spot, his only plan was to get the Mudir to order all steam-pumps and water-wheels for a certain distance above to stop working, but that if the owners of the pumps were Europeans, an order would be necessary from their Consuls. Whether this means stopping the poor man's wheel that waters five acres, and leaving untouched the rich man's pump that waters 500 acres, I cannot yet say.

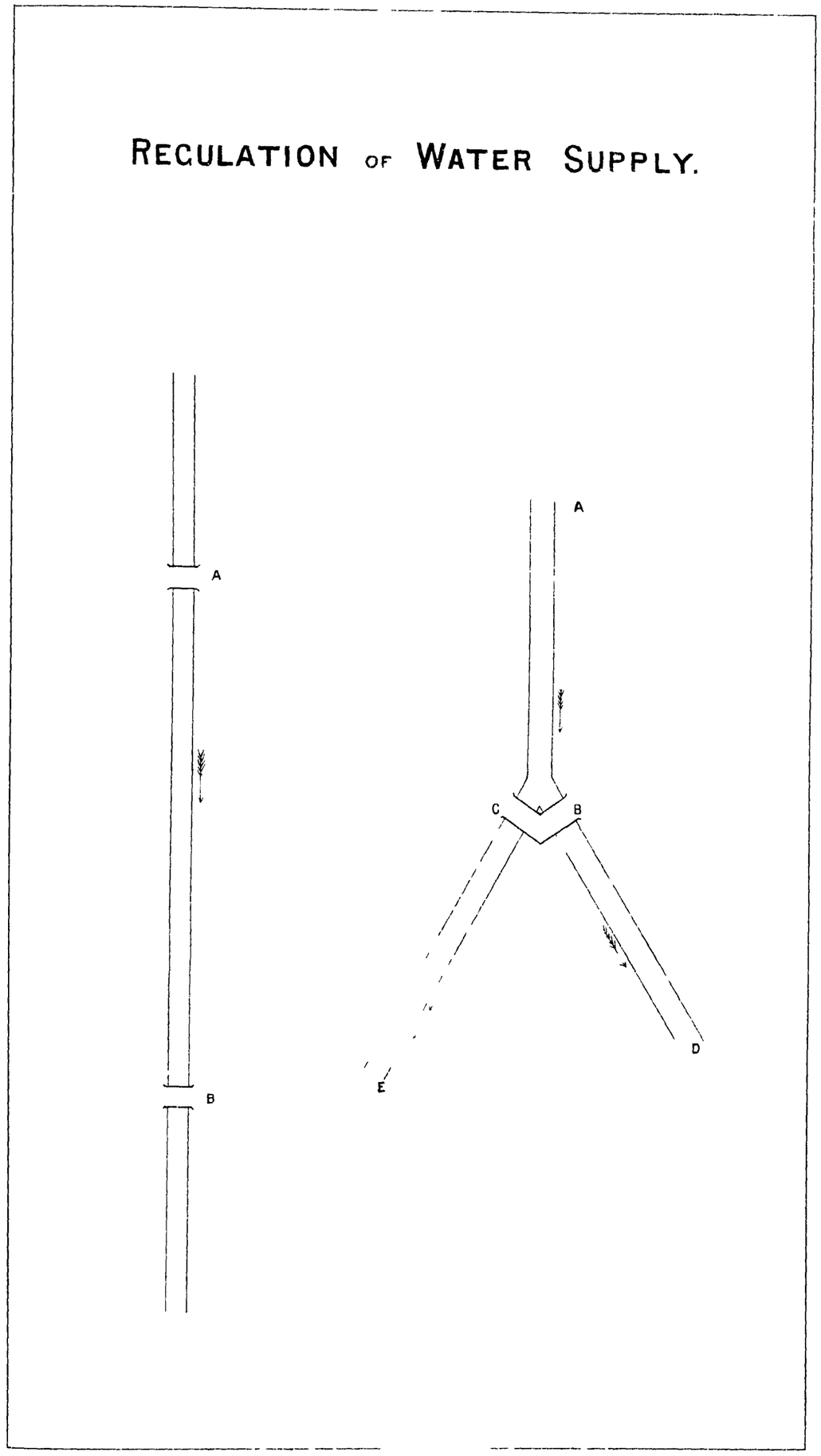
6. I am assured that the soil of Egypt contains such a proportion of salts, that unless irrigation is accompanied by drainage, the land is injured if not ruined. Generally, between every two irrigation canals there should be a line of drainage.

There are very few of these drainage lines, and I have witnessed myself what Lord Dufferin notices in his Report, drains discharging into irrigating channels, "with the result of poisoning large tracts with the deleterious salts left by evaporation." I have even seen a steam-pump lifting a great volume of infected water and throwing it into an irrigation channel.

7. It was not to be expected that a Government that has not considered it its duty to make any roads in the country should spend money on bridges. There are none then, except those built for regulators. These are so constructed as entirely to stop the passage of boats, which ply, therefore, on only a few canals. For a small outlay, many miles might be made available for boat traffic.

8. As a new comer in Egypt, it would be unbecoming in me to give any opinion as to how far for administrative purposes it is desirable to maintain the corvée principle. But as an engineer, I have no hesitation in condemning it. I have seen the corvée at work in three provinces. It is a most unwieldy piece of machinery, and I can see its bad influence in the indifference shown by the engineers to any measures for economizing labour. I cannot say from what I have seen that the corvée bears the harrowing aspect described by Mr. Villiers Stuart. The men worked cheerily, and seemed in good condition, but the amount of work done was not much. In one province I asked the chief engineer whether the silt which was being thrown on the bank would not all be washed back again when the Nile rose. He said it would. "How could he help it?" A very small amount of engineering knowledge or forethought would have shown him quite well how this might have been prevented. I have just had a case brought up where a canal urgently requires clearance, but it must wait its turn until the corvée has finished a job elsewhere; the Council of Agriculture having decided six months ago the order in which the canals should be cleaned. Delays like this do not occur when the country is supplied with good labour contractors. Lord Dufferin says in his Report, that from 100,000 to 130,000 men are annually employed on the corvée, for a period which varies from 60 to 120 days. I cannot say about the whole of Egypt, but in the five provinces of Lower Egypt I have visited, there are this year 60,000 men employed, not for 120 days, but for 180 days.

9. Nor is this all. I am informed that it is a standing order in the villages bordering on the Nile, and on some of the main canals, such as the Bahr Moez

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and the Bahr Shebin, that a guard of fifty men per kilometre shall be kept on each bank day and night to watch against accidents. This guard receives no pay, and is out some three months. I have recently served in one of the wettest countries of the world, Burmah. The floods of the Irrawaddy far exceed those of the Nile, and there are many miles of embankment. But Government never dreams of such an extravagant precaution as this, because it would have to be paid for. Even supposing it is necessary on the Nile, it ought not to be required on canals such as the Bahr Shebin, if the regulating bridges answered their purposes.

But the fact is that these bridges, although successfully blocking all navigation, cannot really stop the passage of water. And on one at least of the canals, the Bahr Moez, there is no regulating bridge at all above Zagazig, a distance of about 35 kilom.

10. The canals must be certainly kept clear of deposits. This may be done by dredging (as on the Ismaïlieh Canal), without cutting off the water supply, but the operation is very costly. If a canal has to be dried in order to be cleared, it is of the utmost importance to do the work quickly and reopen the canal. It may be that paid labour is not to be procured in sufficient numbers for this work, and I believe the Egyptian free labourer particularly objects to working in the foot of water and slush left at the bottom of the canals. Everywhere along the canal banks are to be found water-wheels and steam-pumps. I have nowhere found these utilized to dry out the beds. I believe they might be so used to advantage, and I believe, further, that by abolishing the system of regulation described in paragraph 4, by keeping channels free from obstructions, and by occasionally cutting off a sharp bend, this clearance might be reduced to an immense extent.

11. But the corvées are not only employed in the high pressure of canal clearance. It is their business to keep in repair many miles of embankments, a work which may be done deliberately throughout the months of low Nile. One-third of the whole work of the corvée in the Province Garbieh, that is 16,000 men's labour for sixty days, is devoted to this repairing of embankments. This could be done, I believe, by contractors and paid labour.

12. The standard of work now being constructed in Egypt is of a very low type. The bricks, if well burnt, are hard, but they are often underburnt, and they are very badly moulded. They are, indeed, worse than any I have ever seen elsewhere. The lime is naturally good, but the mortar is badly ground and mixed. Everywhere I have found bridges and other works hopelessly cracked. The shattered head works of the Ismaïlieh Canal at Boulak are a fair specimen, and it is sad in the land of the pyramids to see buildings being erected which cannot last 100 years. Nowhere, moreover, are the Government works kept in repair. All this requires reform.

13. Everywhere outside the Public Works Office, I have been told, the Government engineers are corrupt in the extreme, and the saying of Mohamet Ali has been quoted to me that he had been able to bring into order and honesty all except two classes, of whom the engineers were one. Knowing nothing of Arabic, I have been unable to get touch of the peasantry, and I have had very much to content myself with what the engineers have liked to show me. From my own personal knowledge, therefore, I cannot say whether they are as dishonest as they are painted, or whether, as their defenders assert, they are men of too little social position to do much active mischief; but they cannot withstand the influence of greater folks, who insist on laws being broken on their behalf, and water supplied irrespective of justice. Perhaps the truth lies between these extremes. While travelling daily with these engineers, I cannot say I have received from them any engineering ideas of value, nor seen a sign of engineering capacity, scientific knowledge, or zeal. Men bearing the high-sounding titles of "Ingénieur-en-chef" seem to possess about the qualifications of humble subordinates in India. In saying this, I make every allowance for the inconvenience of communicating through an interpreter, and for, perhaps, a shyness on the part of the engineers towards me.

14. In his despatch dated the 12th February, 1883, Lord Dufferin recommended that the Inspector-General of Irrigation should have under him four Inspectors on salaries of 600*l.* a-year each. I am satisfied that without such assistants I can effect no useful reforms. Four is the very fewest necessary. I do not ask for more at present, but I am afraid the salaries are hardly sufficient. To be of any use to me these Inspectors must have been trained in the irrigation system of northern India, and must have some experience in the distribution of water. They must also be gentlemen of such an age as to command respect among the local engineers.

Living in Egypt seems to me no cheaper than in India. The conditions of life to a European constantly moving through the provinces are decidedly less comfortable.

Now, in India an engineer of any merit of 30 years of age receives more than 600*l.* a-year, and he is entitled to promotion every two or three years, which he could not look for in Egypt. I strongly recommend, therefore, that the Government of India be asked as soon as possible to send to Egypt for five years one officer on a net salary of 1,000*l.*, one on 800*l.*, and two on 600*l.* a-year. The present well-known Inspector-General of Irrigation, Colonel Brownlow, R.E., may be safely asked to select efficient officers.

I cannot yet say how far the salaries of these officers can be met from saving elsewhere. The salary bill of the employés at the "Ministère des Travaux Publics" looks to me enormous, and as though it were capable of reduction; but I think I may safely say that, with four officers such as I hope to have from India, the cost of four out of the five Engineers-in-chief of circonscriptions might be entirely avoided. They would, in fact, perform the duties of these Engineers-in-chief.

15. The following are the improvements which at present seem to me most important to effect, supposing that funds are available. I have not as yet sufficient experience to place them in order of their urgency, nor to say what is required for Upper Egypt:—

(*a.*) To alter entirely the system of water regulation, doing away with the present system, which, as I have shown above, conduces so much to the deposit of silt, and to the labour of the corvée, placing regulators at the points of bifurcation, and, where need exists, escape weirs, back into the Nile, or into drains to pass off the surplus water

(*b.*) To carry out a system of drainage in connection with the irrigation, passing the drainage water into the sea.

(*c.*) By means of a few swing-bridges, and occasionally of a lock, to develop the whole system of navigation among the villages, and to the centres of trade.

(*d.*) To remodel the bridges at the heads of the canals, so as to enable them to stop entirely the inflow of water without the help of an earthen embankment.

(*e.*) As far as funds will permit, to have the repairs necessary to embankments, and any other works not of urgent necessity, done by means of contract, and so to foster the system of petty contractors, and to relieve the burden of the corvée.

(*f.*) To devote particular attention to plans for enabling the corvées to get through more work.

(*g.*) In each province to begin on the improving or remodelling of one canal, or system of canals, cutting off sharp angles, removing obstructions, and regulating the slope. The experience thus acquired would be of the greatest future value.

(*h.*) To devise a plan by which complaints regarding the non-supply of water, or other subjects, should be sent always direct to the inspecting officers, and by them to the engineers of the provinces or districts, to be disposed of promptly.

(*i.*) To have water-gauges erected at convenient places on the Nile itself, and on the various canals, and to arrange that the depth on these gauges should be periodically recorded and reported to me, and to the inspecting officers.

16. Water is distributed with greater precision and economy in North India than anywhere I know (and I have visited the canals of southern Europe); but even if I could, I do not wish to introduce the Indian system here. It is worked by a large staff of subordinates, whose temptations to bribery are very great, and are only kept in check by the constant supervision of highly-trained English officers. Such a system would be inapplicable in Egypt, where I would rather avoid multiplying subordinate appointments.

17. It is well known that there is no reliable topographic map of Egypt. We must await, I suppose, the work of the Cadastral Survey for this. As important as a good map of horizontal distances to the canal engineer is a chart showing the relative levels of the country, and of the water service in the canals, &c. There is nothing of the sort; and I consider that one of the very first things to be done is to organize such a survey: for without such knowledge it is utterly impossible to consider any large project. If Mr. Gibson, Director-General of the Cadastral Survey, would be so kind as to take it in hand, the Public Works Department might well pay the expense.

18. As beforesaid, the canal irrigation of Egypt is effected without the assistance of any weir over the Nile. For the pretentious barrage at the head of the Delta is a hollow mockery as regards the object for which it was built, the raising of water. The only engineer of eminence, as far as I am aware, who has reported on this work,



Mr. John Fowler, C.E., has estimated that it could be adapted for its purpose for the sum of 1,200,000*l.* I have no reason to doubt his figures.

The Public Works Ministry, however, disapprove of his scheme. They consider that this outlay would be very greatly exceeded, since all the canals would have to be connected with the weir, involving a heavy cost. They anticipate immense silt deposits above the weir. They think it inexpedient to trust the irrigation of all Lower Egypt to one work which might after all give way. They dread what the effect might be of raising the water surface above the barrage a height of 4·50 metres, since it might bring to the surface the salts with which the subsoil is impregnated. They urge as an alternative, the construction throughout the Delta of powerful steam-pumps to raise the water where required a height of 3 metres. The initial cost of this project is estimated at 700,000*l.*, and the annual charge for pumping water at 248,550*l.*

I have been too short a time in Egypt to give a final opinion about this. Even supposing that the outlay on the weir and the canals to be connected with it amounted to 2,000,000*l.*, the interest of that sum at 5 per cent. would be 100,000*l.*, and the annual charges would not be heavy. I can see no difficulty in making such a weir as would be practically quite reliable. There are many such in India. But I admit that the effect of raising the spring level and with it the salts in the soil contains unknown dangers not to be disregarded. Owing to the want of a level chart, I have seen no evidence that 4·50 metres would be the necessary elevation for the weir, or that 3 metres would be sufficient for the pumping operations.

But assuming this last figure to be accurate, I cannot without longer experience of Egypt recommend the imposition of such a burden as nearly 250,000*l.* per annum. Steam-pumps, moreover, are more liable to break down than weirs, and in the event of a war with Europe the cost of coal might prove a serious burden.

19. If money is available, I believe it could be better employed in the measures I have indicated above. When the present system has been thoroughly reformed, and a level chart has been obtained of the country, we shall be able to judge better of future improvements. At the same time I consider that under any circumstances, with or without a weir, it may be difficult to supply sufficient water to the northern districts furthest from the head of the Delta. I have hardly seen anything of them, so I speak with diffidence. But I believe that the erection of steam-pumps to supply these tracts would be an immense benefit and financial profit. The districts which I suppose require help most are Faraskur, Province Dakhahlieh, and Sherbin and Kafr Sheik, Province of Garbieh. I have not yet visited Behera, nor do I know whether its northern districts are equally in want.

(Signed) C. C. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, *Colonel*,
*Inspector-General of Irrigation in Egypt.*

*Cairo, June* 21, 1883.

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No. 9.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No 260.)

My Lord, *Cairo, June* 24, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 136 of the 15th instant, asking whether I have made any representations to the Egyptian Government with regard to the state of misgovernment, oppression, and corruption existing in the border provinces of Egypt, as described in Colonel Stewart's Report, inclosed in my despatch to your Lordship No. 154 of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that on the same day I gave to Chérif Pasha an extract of the Report containing the account in question. The extract began with the paragraph beginning, "The Governor of the town is Khurshid Bey, lately Kaïmakam of the battalion," and ended with the ending of the Report.

It had been at that time decided to remove the Governor of Massowah, and I put the extract into Chérif Pasha's hand, saying that I thought it would guide his Excellency in issuing instructions to the new Governor in proceeding to his post.

I have now called Chérif Pasha's attention again to the matter, and he will obtain a Report from the Governor as to what he has done. His Excellency is also ready to recommend a remission of a part of the sentence passed on Aly Ragheb, although he observed that this prisoner's offence was much more serious than that indicated in the Report. Aly Ragheb had intended to hand over the ship under his command to the rebels, and was only prevented from doing so by the courage of an engineer on board,

who declared that if it was not taken straight to Alexandria he would blow it up with all on board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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No. 10.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 261.)
My Lord, *Cairo, June* 24, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 137 of the 7th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that M. de Martino, the Italian Agent and Consul-General, announced to Chérif Pasha yesterday that the Italian Government accepted in principle the abolition of the Italian Post Office in Egypt, and that he would shortly confer with his Excellency on the arrangements to be made for carrying this decision into effect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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No. 11.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 262.)
My Lord, *Cairo, June* 25, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 112 of the 21st ultimo, desiring me to confer with the Egyptian Government respecting the difficulty of enforcing the Police Regulations against foreigners in consequence of the Capitulations, and to report as to the best manner of reforming this evil.

It so happens that, if the Powers will consent, a ready means exists to put a stop to the inconvenience. It lies in the extension of the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts to criminal cases, and the Egyptian Government proposes to address a Circular to the Powers making a request of this nature.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a proposed draft of this note, and of a Memorandum which will accompany it, and in transmitting them thus in advance to your Lordship, I am requested by Chérif Pasha to ask your Lordship's favourable consideration of the request made in the note, and to say that he will be extremely grateful if your Lordship would support it at other Courts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

*Draft of Note from Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet, June* 30, 1883.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 44.]

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Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

*Memorandum.*

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 44.]

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No. 12.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 266.)
My Lord, *Cairo, June* 25, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 123 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note from Chérif Pasha, dated to-day, stating that the Egyptian Government agree to the proposal of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to authorize the Governor of Ceylon, instead of distributing the additional 500*l.* awarded by the Egyptian Government among the exiles, to use it in providing those among them who require it with house accommodation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 12.

*Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

*Caire, le* 25 *Juin*, 1883.

M. le Ministre,

VOUS avez bien voulu m'annoncer par votre dépêche du 15 de ce mois que Lord Derby, Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté pour les Colonies, propose d'autoriser le Gouverneur de Ceylon à employer les 500*l.* allouées annuellement par le Gouvernement de Son Altesse, comme secours aux exilés, en aménageant des maisons pour ceux qui le désireraient au lieu de répartir cette somme entre eux.

En réponse, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance, M. le Ministre, que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse partage à ce sujet l'opinion de Lord Granville et donne son assentiment à la proposition présentée par sa Seigneurie le Secrétaire d'État pour les Colonies.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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No. 13.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 44.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 2, 1883, 5·55 P.M.

IF you have not already mentioned to Khedive selection of Baring as your successor, you should do so, expressing hope that it will be agreeable to His Highness.

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No. 14.

*Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.*

(No. 29.)
Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, July* 2, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have given their most careful consideration to your Reports of the 4th and 5th ultimo, respecting the negotiations which you have lately been carrying on with M. de Lesseps.

I have in the first place to express their satisfaction at finding that there is no substantial difference of opinion between yourselves and M. de Lesseps on certain important points, namely, as to the works to be undertaken by the Company in duplicating the Canal, as to the future share of Her Majesty's Government in its administration, and as to the advantages which it is proposed that the Company should obtain from His Highness the Khedive through the intervention of Her Majesty's Government, although as regards the prolongation of the term of the Company's Concession, the period of such prolongation has not yet been discussed.

Her Majesty's Government have noted with particular interest that part of M. de Lesseps' last Report to the shareholders, in which he announced that a careful examination had been commenced of the various proposals for increasing the Canal accomodation across the Isthmus, and they would be glad to be informed what progress has been made in that inquiry.

Her Majesty's Government have approached the subject of M. de Lesseps' proposal in relation to the reduction of the rate of tonnage dues, with the sincere desire of arriving at an equitable settlement, but I regret to have to state that they find it impossible to accede to it.

At the same time, they entertain some doubt as to whether the principle of reduction in proportion to profits is the best under all the circumstances that could be adopted, and they would not be indisposed to consider some other basis, which would be less invidious, as for instance, that of the reduction of dues at fixed periods, subject to the attainment of certain increments of tonnage.

You are authorized to invite the Messieurs de Lesseps to make any remarks or suggestions on this principle of reduction.

Should they object to the proposal not being sufficiently defined, you will express your readiness to refer home for further instructions, but you may also suggest the expediency of their accompanying you to England, with a view to its further discussion in direct communication with Her Majesty's Government.

You will explain that I do not send them a formal invitation to put themselves to personal trouble on a matter which may possibly not result in any satisfactory conclusion, but you may assure them of the great pleasure which it would give me to receive them, and of my belief that their presence would be welcomed by many besides Her Majesty's Government, who are interested in the Canal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 15.

*Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 3, 9 P.M.)

(No. 41.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July* 3, 1883, 7·45 P.M.

I FORWARD this telegram at the request of the Suez Canal Directors:—

"The Messrs. Lesseps will not listen to change of basis. Having informed them that we were precluded by our instructions from making any deviation from the terms approved by Her Majesty's Government, we perceived a disposition to give way on the most important point, namely, the amount of increment of profit on which reductions of dues are to be made, and we therefore thought it best to ascertain how far they would go in meeting the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

"A renewed discussion took place, the result of which we undertook to submit for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

"The following points, agreed to by the Messrs. Lesseps, concede the 2 per cent. increments for which Her Majesty's Government has contended:—

"1. On and after the 1st January next vessels in ballast to pay 2 fr. a ton less than laden vessels.

"2. The year after a dividend has been voted making total distribution 25 per cent. for the preceding year entire remission of the pilot dues.

"3. After 28 per cent. of profit on the same computation, first reduction 50 centimes a ton on the transit due, and thenceforward progressive reductions of 50 centimes for each additional 2 per cent. of profit down to a minimum of 7 fr. a ton; but not more than one reduction of 50 centimes in any one year.

"4. Diminution of profits to be followed by a proportionate return to the higher rates.

"5. All the former points conceded to be maintained; question of term of prolongation of concession being reserved.

"Upon the above terms, which have been most reluctantly conceded by the Messrs. Lesseps, an arrangement can be at once concluded.

"Being very anxious to put an end to the serious financial disturbance, and the speculation in their shares caused by the prolongation of these negotiations, the Messrs. Lesseps hope that you can give an immediate decision.

"Should the decision be unfavourable, M. Le seps says that he will summon at once a special meeting of his Council, and lay before them proposals for a new canal on his own ground and a reduction of tariff on his own terms.

"In view of their absolute refusal to change the basis of discussion, and of the turn which the negotiation has now taken, we have refrained from conveying your Lordship's invitation to the Messrs. Lesseps to accompany us to London.



"Question of financial assistance from Her Majesty's Government was touched upon by the Messrs. Lesseps, but reserved for the moment.

"We remain in Paris, awaiting your Lordship's instructions."

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## No. 16.

*The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 32. Confidential.)
*Paris, July* 3, 1883.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to report that we have just telegraphed to your Lordship in the following terms:—

"The MM. de Lesseps will not listen to change of basis.

"Having informed them that we were precluded by our instructions from making any deviation from the terms approved by Her Majesty's Government, we perceived a disposition to give way on the most important point, namely, the amount of increment of profit on which reductions of dues are to be made, and we therefore thought it best to ascertain how far they would go in meeting the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

"A renewed discussion took place, the result of which we undertook to submit for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

"The following points agreed to by the MM. de Lesseps concede the 2 per cent. increments for which Her Majesty's Government has contended:—

"1. On and after the 1st January next, vessels in ballast to pay 2 fr. a ton less than laden vessels.

"2. The year after a dividend has been voted making total distribution 25 per cent. for the preceding year, entire remission of the pilot dues.

"3. After 28 per cent. of profit on the same computation, first reduction 50 centimes a ton on the transit due, and thenceforward progressive reductions of 50 centimes for each additional 2 per cent. of profit down to a minimum of 7 fr. a ton, but not more than one reduction of 50 centimes in any one year.

"4. Diminution of profits to be followed by a proportionate return to the higher rates.

"5. All the former points conceded to be maintained, question of term of prolongation of concession being reserved.

"Upon the above terms, which have been most reluctantly conceded by the MM. de Lesseps, an arrangement can be at once concluded.

"Being very anxious to put an end to the serious financial disturbance, and the speculation in their shares caused by the prolongation of these negotiations, the MM. de Lesseps hope that you can give an immediate decision.

"Should the decision be unfavourable, M. de Lesseps says that he will summon at once a special meeting of his Council, and lay before them proposals for a new canal on his own ground, and a reduction of tariff on his own terms.

"In view of their absolute refusal to change the basis of discussion, and of the turn which the negotiation has now taken, we have refrained from conveying your Lordship's invitation to the MM. de Lesseps to accompany us to London.

"Question of financial assistance from Her Majesty's Government was touched upon by the MM. de Lesseps, but reserved for the moment.

"We remain in Paris awaiting your Lordship's instructions."

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

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## No. 17.

*The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 33. Confidential.)
*Paris, July* 3, 1883.

My Lord,

IN our immediately preceding despatch we have had the honour to convey to your Lordship the result of our further conference with MM. de Lesseps. We

have not time this evening to enter at any length upon an explanation of the severa points as they arose; but we desire to place before your Lordship a short statement of our proceedings since our arrival in Paris.

Not having any proposals to make on the part of Her Majesty's Government, we thought it best not to invite M. de Lesseps to meet us yesterday at an unusual hour, and therefore went to his office at a time when he is always there. He had, unfortunately, to attend a meeting at the Académie des Sciences, which led to our discussions being postponed till this morning.

As reported in our telegram, M. de Lesseps and his son were decidedly and absolutely opposed to discussing the reduction of tariff on the basis of fixed periods, subject to the attainment of certain increments of tonnage.

They insisted that they could not submit to their shareholders any proposal for reduction of tariff which did not commend itself to them as likely to insure them from loss in the future.

They urged that they would be always exposed to demands for increased accommodation on the part of ship-owners—for retrenchment on the part of the shareholders —and that thus any such arrangement would give the signal for a constant struggle between the two parties interested, which would be most detrimental to the general welfare.

We pointed out that their refusal to modify their terms as regarded the rate at which the reduction of tariff should be made had compelled Her Majesty's Government to consider on what grounds an understanding might be possible, and that there appeared to be so wide a divergence of views upon the rate of reduction that we could only propose a change of basis. Upon this they seemed disposed to reconsider the position which they had taken up on a previous occasion; but renewed discussion was rendered difficult by the evident desire of M. de Lesseps to shake himself free of any formal engagement with Her Majesty's Government, and to trust to his rights, and the support of which he is assured in this country. At the same time, we could perceive that he was restrained by a consideration of the prejudicial effect which might be produced by the failure of those negotiations. We bore in mind, on our part, the desire of Her Majesty's Government to arrive at an arrangement, if that can be effected with a due regard to the interests of English merchants and shipowners.

From the communications with which we were honoured before leaving London, we were impressed with the desire of Her Majesty's Government to obtain the successive reduction of tariff at short intervals, represented by increments of only 2 per cent. to the Company's profits, and that the commencement of the reduction might be postponed provided that this frequency were attained. The points for acceptance which we have had the honour to submit for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government do fulfil those conditions.

We venture to represent that they have been obtained from MM. de Lesseps with very great difficulty, and that we see no hope of obtaining from them any further concession.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

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No. 18.

*Earl Granville to Viscount Lyons.*

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 4, 1883, 6 P.M.

TELL the Suez Commissioners to inform MM. Lesseps that up to this time I have hesitated to invite them to put themselves to the personal inconvenience of coming to London without a reasonable expectation of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

The last communication encourages hope that such an arrangement is not impossible. I should therefore be glad if MM. Lesseps would find it compatible with their arrangements to accompany them to this country, where they would be welcomed by Her Majesty's Government, and, as they believe, by others interested in the question.

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No. 19.

*Earl Granville to Viscount Lyons.*

(No. 663. Ext. 17.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, July* 4, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have hesitated up to this time to invite the Messrs. de Lesseps to put themselves to the personal inconvenience of coming to London without a reasonable expectation of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion with regard to the recent negotiations.

The last communication, however, encourages the hope that such an arrangement is not impossible. I should therefore be glad if the Messrs. de Lesseps would find it compatible with their arrangements to accompany the British Directors to this country, where they would be welcomed by Her Majesty's Government, and, as they believe, by others interested in the question of the Canal.

I have to request your Excellency to instruct the British Directors to convey a message to this effect to the Messrs. de Lesseps.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 20.

*Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received July* 5, 5·15 P.M.)

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July* 5, 1883, 2·45 P.M.

I FORWARD following telegram at the request of the Suez Canal Directors:—

"We have communicated your Lordship's invitation to MM. Lesseps, and they will both accompany us to London to-night."

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No. 21.

*Mr. Plummer, Jun., to Earl Granville.—(Received July* 7.)

*Newcastle and Gateshead Incorporated Chamber of Commerce,*
My Lord, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July* 6, 1883.

THE Council of this Chamber have given close attention to the various statements that have recently appeared in the public prints with reference to terms of an understanding which it is alleged has been come to between Her Majesty's Government and the Suez Canal Company; from these statements and from the reported utterances of M. de Lesseps, as well as from information obtained in other quarters, it would seem as if Her Majesty's Government were about to make such an agreement with the Canal Company as would intrust the making of a second canal, a work now unanimously admitted to be necessary to it.

I am directed respectfully to inform your Lordship that, in the opinion of this Chamber, any arrangement that places the control of the second canal, or in other words, the entire flow of commerce between East and West, in the hands of the present Canal Company, will not only be most objectionable to the British users of the canal, but it is feared would prove highly prejudicial to the best interests of this country, and of Her Majesty's Eastern Colonies and possessions.

In conclusion, I have to express the earnest hope of this Chamber, a desire that it is believed is shared in by all interested, that Her Majesty's Government will not bind themselves to any definite agreement with the Canal Company without first giving the shipping and mercantile communities the opportunity of expressing their views thereon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. PLUMMER, Jun., *Secretary.*

in making a second canal he had mentioned fifty years. We admitted this, but could not allow that we had ever accepted any particular term, and none was stated in the Minute of the Works Committee of last January. M. de Lesseps agreed, but hoped that Her Majesty's Government would take a liberal view of this point in consideration of the great concessions the Company had made.

The last point discussed, but not as one of the conditions of our agreement, was the financial assistance that the Company might expect from Her Majesty's Government in the matter of the loan required for the second canal.

The MM. de Lesseps stated that there is a division of opinion among the shareholders as to how the money is to be raised, and that a considerable agitation on the subject is being set on foot. There are two strong parties: one in favour of an addition to the share capital of the Company, the other of a fresh issue of debentures.

If Her Majesty's Government would advance the money the matter would be at once settled, and as the terms on which they could do so would of course be lower than the Company would otherwise have to pay, the evident advantage to the Company—an advantage eventually also to the ship-owners (by accelerating the increase of profit and therefore the reduction of tariff)—would silence all gainsayers.

As the MM. de Lesseps assumed that they would thus get the money at an interest of 3 per cent. per annum, we thought it right to say that if such an idea should commend itself to Her Majesty's Government the advance would probably be at an interest of not less than 3½ per cent., and that if a sinking fund had to be provided for its extinction, at least another ½ per cent. would be required.

The MM. de Lesseps expressed the hope that they might have definite information on the subject of the loan at a very early date, as the possibility of its issue by the Company to the public is causing excitement in the money market, and especially a speculation in the securities of the Canal Company, which it is very desirable to set at rest.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

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No. 25.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 11, 11·30 A.M.)

(No. 66.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, July* 11, 1883, 10 A.M.

FOLLOWING from Major MacDonald, dated yesterday:—

"Khandeel has just been found guilty of neglect of duty, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude at Souakin. He has had a perfectly fair trial, the counsel for the defence having been allowed every latitude of speech, &c., much more than he would have had in England."

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No. 26.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to the Secretary to the Newcastle and Gateshead Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 11, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant relative to the question of an agreement with the Suez Canal Company for the construction of a second canal through the Isthmus of Suez. I am to inform you, in reply, that this question has received the most careful consideration by Her Majesty's Government, and that a statement of their intentions with regard to it has this day been made in Parliament.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

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No. 27.

*Mr. Standen to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 13.)

(No. 37. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Paris, July* 12, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that M. de Lesseps called an Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of the Suez Canal Company to-day for the purpose of considering and passing a Resolution on the arrangement arrived at with Her Majesty's Government for the construction of a second Canal.

The meeting, at which I was present, was presided over by M. Charles de Lesseps, as M. de Lesseps himself was unable to attend, owing to illness in his family.

M. Charles de Lesseps commenced by giving a short account of the negotiations that had taken place during the last two months between his father and himself and the British Delegates, the result which led to the invitation to London. He then explained briefly the arrangement there entered into with Her Majesty's Government, and laid the document on the table, inviting observations on it from the members present.

The discussion that followed showed clearly that many of the Directors were taken by surprise at what they considered the magnitude of the Concession made by M. de Lesseps on behalf of the Company, and the terms of the arrangement were criticized, in some instances, severely.

Objections were raised chiefly to the advance of the money for the new Canal by England, to the new post of an Inspector-General, and to the 10th clause respecting English pilots.

To these criticisms M. Charles de Lesseps replied in so complete and satisfactory a manner, and defended the arrangement so ably on both sides, showing the mutual advantages to be derived from it, that he succeeded, in a great measure, in overcoming the objections of his colleagues, and on the arrangement being put to the vote, out of eighteen Directors present seventeen voted for it in principle, and one only abstained from voting.

By the terms of the statutes of the Company, a month's notice is necessary for passing a formal vote on change of Tariff, or on issue of a loan. The Council was unable, therefore, to-day to do more than vote on the general question. It is convoked at a month's date from this time to meet and pass the detailed Resolution alluded to in clause 13 of the arrangement.

This Resolution will be at once prepared, and will be submitted when ready to Her Majesty's Government for its approval and acceptance.

In conclusion, I think it right to mention, for your Lordship's information, that it was evident, from what passed at the meeting, that the majority of the members viewed the proposed arrangement with disfavour; they accepted it with the same reluctance that we have observed in our negotiations on this subject with the MM. de Lesseps, appearing to consider that the advantages it offers are not commensurate with the Concessions demanded of them.

There is, however, reason for supposing that a more mature consideration of all the interests involved in this important question may induce them to take a more favourable view of the Resolution they have just voted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. J. STANDEN.

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No. 28.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 13, 2 P.M.)

(No. 69.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, July* 13, 1883, *noon.*

MR. BEAMAN has requested me to interfere to prevent execution of sentence on Khandeel. I have declined to do so, and have explained to him that I have not interfered in the trial in any way, and that my action has been limited to tendering advice to Chérif Pasha as to the best manner in which, in my opinion, the guarantees spontaneously offered with regard to it by his Excellency to Lord Dufferin could be carried out.

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No. 29.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 171.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 13, 1883.

I UNDERSTAND from your despatch No. 260 of the 24th ultimo that you have only communicated to the Egyptian Government that part of Colonel Stewart's Report of the 18th April which relates to the state of affairs at Massowah. It is, however, desirable that they should be made acquainted with the cases of corruption, mismanagement, and maladministration of justice noticed by that officer, as well as with the character borne by the troops in the Soudan.

I inclose a copy of the Report, with the passages marked to which I refer, and I have to direct you to embody their substance in a Memorandum, and communicate it to the Egyptian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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**No. 30.**

*Mr. Cooke to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 14.)

*Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom,*
My Lord, 12, *St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, July* 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the following Resolution (having reference to the provisional Agreement concluded with M. de Lesseps), which was passed by the Executive Council of this Chamber to-day :—

"That the Executive Council specially object to the advance of so large an amount of British capital to a foreign Company, which will not even consent to have a domicile here; to the most inadequate and remote arrangements for reduction of dues and pilotage; to the fact that it is not proposed to abolish the special Suez Canal tonnage certificate; to the circumstance that no increase in the proportion of British Directors is provided for; and the Executive Council earnestly trust that the House of Commons will refuse to confirm the provisional Agreement made by Her Majesty's Government with M. de Lesseps."

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. COOKE, *Secretary.*

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No. 31.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 14, 1 P.M.)

(No. 70.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, July* 14, 1883, 10·50 A.M.

MY despatch No. 283 of the 2nd instant.

Difficulty with regard to General La Touche has been adjusted. He received 900*l.*, and went away apparently satisfied.

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No. 32.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 48.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 14, 1883, 4·30 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 69 of 13th.

Her Majesty's Government approve your non-interference respecting sentence on Khandeel.

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No. 33.

*Musurus Pasha to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 16.)

Milord, *Ambassade Impériale Ottomane, Londres, le* 16 *Juillet*, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de communiquer à votre Excellence la copie ci-jointe d'une dépêche télégraphique que je viens de recevoir du Gouvernement Impérial à propos des négociations engagées entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine et M. de Lesseps pour l'ouverture d'un nouveau canal, et par laquelle je suis chargé de déclarer à votre Excellence que toute modification ou extension apportée aux privilèges concédés à M. de Lesseps ne saurait avoir une force exécutoire que tout autant qu'elle serait sanctionnée, ainsi que cela s'est pratiqué dès l'origine par Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, Souverain de l'Égypte.

En m'acquittant par la présente communication des ordres de mon Gouvernement, je saisis, &c.

(Signé) MUSURUS.

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Inclosure in No. 33.

*Aarifi Pasha to Musurus Pasha.*

(Télégraphique.) *Constantinople, le* 14 *Juillet*, 1883.

LES informations de votre Excellence représentent les négociations engagées entre le Gouvernement Britannique et M. de Lesseps pour l'ouverture d'un nouveau canal comme pouvant aboutir à une entente. En présence d'un pareille éventualité, je crois devoir prier votre Excellence de déclarer dès à présent à Lord Granville que toute modification ou extension apportée aux privilèges concédés à M. de Lesseps ne saurait avoir une force exécutoire que tout autant qu'elle serait sanctionnée, ainsi que cela s'est pratiqué dès l'origine par Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, Souverain de l'Égypte.

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No. 34.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 16, 1·20 P.M.)

(No. 73.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, July* 16, 1883, 11·10 A.M.

THE Khedive is anxious to obtain for his Naval School the services of an English naval instructor. Salary 40*l.* a-month. His Highness will be much obliged if your Lordship will cause one to be selected.

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No. 35.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 19.)

(No. 286.)
My Lord, *Cairo, July* 3, 1883.

I HAVE received from Mr. Rowsell the inclosed Memorandum, from which your Lordship will see that he considers it advisable, in the absence of bids for the property of the State Domains, to proceed to sub-divide the lots in order to bring them within the reach of smaller proprietors. This expedient was contemplated in the arrangement concluded between the Domains Administration and Messrs. Suarès, and the faculty of adopting it was reserved in Article 3 of the Cahier des Charges, which was forwarded to your Lordship by Lord Dufferin in his despatch No. 139 of the 28th April last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET

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## Inclosure in No. 35.

*Memorandum on the Sub-lotting of the Lots on the Domains.*

JUDGING by the absence of offers through Messrs. Suarès, but impressed still more by what I hear in many quarters as to the inability of most Egyptians to purchase farms even of 500 feddans only, I am led to the conclusion that it is indispensable to the Domains Liquidation that the power of sub-lotting reserved by Article 3 of the Cahier des Charges should be put in action.

It is evident that the areas which figure in the Tables annexed to the Cahier are out of reach of the small holder, and in most cases out of that of a village community which might be disposed to buy land in common. From an analysis of the areas offered now for sale (excepting Fayoum), and of which the prices have been approved, it appears that the lots are of the following extent:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Middle Egypt— | |
| Beni Rafa .. | The smallest is 604 feddans, the rest from 1,004 to 1,794 feddans. |
| Ashment .. | „ 356 „ „ 850 to 2,751 „ |
| (Only five lots on this estate are under 1,500 feddans.) | |
| Bedreshin .. | The smallest is 541 feddans, the rest from 856 to 1,590 feddans. |
| Shoubra .. .. | „ 1,046 „ the other two 1,721 and 2,706 feddans. |
| Bordein .. .. | „ 562 „ the others from 622 to 1,832 feddans. |
| (A small lot of 212 feddans on this estate sold readily to a native farmer a short while ago.) | |
| Tel Hawin .. .. | The smallest is 100 feddans; the others from 276 to 1,279 feddans. |
| Hehya .. .. | „ 400 „ „ 433 to 1,282 „ |
| Abou Kebir.. .. | „ 856 „ „ 1,277 to 4,699 „ |
| Tomay .. .. | „ 373 „ „ 387 to 1,895 „ |
| Talka .. .. | „ 216 „ „ 271 to 2,128 „ |
| Ras-el-Khalig .. | „ 355 „ „ 431 to 1,990 „ |
| Bieleh .. .. | „ 1,000 „ „ 1,963 to 11,272 „ |
| Belcas .. .. | „ 1,504 „ „ 1,562 to 2,944 „ |
| Berari-el-Mandoura .. | Here are five lots under 100 feddans, one of 109 feddans; the rest range from 1,500 to 5,346 feddans. |
| Beshbish .. .. | Excepting a lot of 30 feddans, there is nothing under 778 feddans; the others are 1,043 to 4,648 feddans. |
| Dogmera .. .. | The smallest is 468 feddans, the next is of 524 feddans; the rest from 1,006 to 5,699 feddans. |
| Saka .. .. | The smallest is 588 feddans, the rest from 727 to 2,609 feddans. |
| Messir .. .. | „ 986 „ „ 1,333 to 2,989 „ |
| Safieh and Shebasat .. | „ 402 „ „ 506 to 1,405 „ |
| Rowineh .. .. | „ 481 „ „ 500 to 2,513 „ |
| Santa .. .. | „ 460 „ (at £E. 53), the rest from 546 to 1,274 feddans. |
| Hyatem .. .. | „ 245 „ (at £E. 60), „ 351 to 2,029 „ |
| Ashmoun .. .. | „ 399 „ the rest from 522 to 1,110 feddans. |
| Atar-el-Baroud .. | „ 978 „ (at £E. 37), the rest from 1,007 to 2,008 feddans. |
| Gabares .. .. | „ 1,064 „ the rest from 1,073 to 1,961 feddans. |
| Dessounes .. .. | „ 250 „ „ 546 to 2,127 „ |

The above Table shows not only that these lots are beyond the direct reach of the peasant, but also for the most part beyond the reach of most Egyptian proprietors, unless aided by banks who lend only on terms to take all profit to the buyer out of the transaction.

With two exceptions, and excluding Fayoum altogether, there is not a lot in our Middle Egypt estates of which the upset price is under £ E. 10,000, and there are many of which the price ranges from £ E. 20,000 to £ E. 55,000. The lowest cost of lots on the Delta estates is on an average even higher. On the agglomerated estates of Bordein, Tel Hawin and Hehya, comprising thirty-four lots, there is, with two exceptions, no lot of less value than £ E. 12,948; there are many between £ E. 20,000 and £ E. 40,000, and there is one of £ E. 60,000. The same remark applies generally to the lots on the other estates, and the result is the absence of offers, and a general complaint of the prohibitive size of the lots.

For these reasons we propose, as soon as possible, to begin the work of sub-division. It is one of great delicacy, requiring in the agents employed not only thorough local knowledge, but ability and perfect honesty in applying that knowledge to the adjustment of the unit of value of the whole farm to the prices of the sub-divisions. The arrangement of the sub-divisions themselves will also call for the exercise of much judgment, for the moment the defined limits of the farm as indicated in the budgets are given up as the basis of the lot making, the operators are left with little but their judgment to guide them in the formation of the sub-lots.

These difficulties are not mentioned as reasons for not undertaking the work, but only to show that it is not to every one that the work can be confided. The persons



capable of doing it are few, but there is no reason why they should not get to work as quickly as possible, in order to be able to submit some definite results by the time business and enterprise resume their activity towards the end of the year. One estate, that of Bedreshin, is already sub-divided, and our plan will be to go on with those properties in the first and second categories, where either the Government Cadastre or our own has mapped out the land. Should Messrs. Suarès present good reasons for giving any particular Domain a preference the operation could be done there first, but subject to this the surveyed lands will be first dealt with in such order as may be found convenient.

Two brigades under M. de Rochementeix and M. de la Fite might be charged with the local work. Their results it is proposed should be submitted to a Mixed Commission, comprising the Commissioners of the Domains, the head of the Government Cadastre and one of the Messrs. Suarès, as representing all the interests and responsibilities involved. The principles for guidance of the local operators should be that the lots, unless in exceptional cases, should consist of 100 feddans each, and that their aggregate prices should fully cover the approved value of the whole farm. Where special circumstances require it, as may be the case in certain Chifliks, even the 100 feddan lots may be sub-divided, provided, however, that there are applicants enough for small lots to take the entire lot off our hands.

(Signed) F. W. ROWSELL.

*June* 15, 1883.

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## No. 36.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 19.)

(No. 288.)

My Lord, *Cairo, July* 4, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 279 of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note from Chérif Pasha, conveying to me the official notification of the reduction by six years of the sentence passed in July 1882 upon Aly Ragheb.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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## Inclosure in No. 36.

*Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

M. le Ministre, *Caire, le* 3 *Juillet,* 1883.

A LA suite de diverses communications faites à ce Département par l'Agence et Consulat-Général de Sa Majesté, et notamment après celle que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser au nom de sa Seigneurie Lord Granville, je n'ai pas manqué de soumettre à Son Altesse le Khédive les considérations qui pouvaient militer en faveur du condamné Aly Ragheb, ex-Capitaine en Second du "Dakhalieh," pour lui obtenir une réduction de peine.

J'ai l'honneur de porter aujourd'hui à votre connaissance, M. le Ministre, que Son Altesse a daigné ordonner à l'égard du susnommé une mesure de clémence, et réduit de six années la peine prononcée contre lui par la cour martiale d'Alexandrie.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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## No. 37.

*Morice Bey to Mr. Gladstone.*—(*Received at the Foreign Office, July* 19.)

Sir, *Alexandria, Egypt, July* 6, 1883.

HAVING read in the "Times" the accusation made by Lord R. Churchill against the Khedive of having originated or instigated the massacre in Alexandria on the 11th June, 1882, may I take the liberty of stating that I was apprised of an intention to perpetrate such a crime as early as the 26th May, 1882. From whom did I obtain the information? From several of the officers and active agents of Arabi.

Formerly a Major in the Royal Marine Infantry, I have for several years served the Egyptian Government, and was well acquainted with many of Arabi's followers, though I had ceased to have any intercourse with them when it was no longer compatible with my feelings of loyalty for His Highness the Khedive. On the 26th May, however, I was surprised to receive a visit from several officers of Arabi's party. They said that they had come to warn me that it was necessary to look into the future, that a "disturbance" was impending between Moslems and Christians, but that I should be safe, with my wife and child, for they and others had sworn to protect me, as I had always been a true friend to the Egyptians. They proceeded to speak disrespectfully, and, as I told them, falsely, of the Khedive, and I informed them that I should not need their protection, as when the day of action came I should be on the side of my duty. I communicated this conversation immediately to the proper authorities, and on reading Lord Churchill's aspersions I could not help asking how it could happen that Arabi's accomplices should not only have warned me of a massacre planned (as Lord Churchill states) by the Khedive, but have offered to protect me against the machinations of His Highness.

Allow me to add, as the name of Omar Pasha Lutfi has been imported into this matter, that I saw him repeatedly during the evening of the 11th June, 1882, and I was with him in the Place des Consuls at midnight; he acted with zeal, energy, and courage, in a very critical position, in which he was repeatedly exposed to the grossest insults.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) JAS. A. MORICE BEY,
*Inspector-in-chief, Coast-guard.*

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No. 38.

*Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received July 19.)*

(No. 427. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Therapia, July 12, 1883.*

I HAVE been informed on good authority that Princess Zeinele, a sister of Prince Halim, through her influence at the Palace, prevailed upon the Sultan about six months ago to grant a Firman to Prince Halim appointing him Viceroy of Egypt, and that His Highness is still in possession of that document.

The matter is apparently not one of much present importance, but I nevertheless think it advisable to bring it to your Lordship's knowledge.

If I am correctly informed, Prince Halim is just now rather out of favour at the Palace.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

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No. 39.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received July 19, 5·20 P.M.)*

(No. 75. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, July 19, 1883, 4·15 P.M.*

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 19 of the 17th instant.

I have received the following from Chérif Pasha:—

"I have submitted to His Highness your telegram relative to a successor to Sir A. Colvin. His Highness does not hesitate to do justice to the personal merits of Sir Charles Wilson, but he fears that he does not possess a financial reputation. His Highness begs you to explain to Lord Granville that what we have need of is a person of real financial capacity, capable of assisting us by his counsel and his name."

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No. 40.

*The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received July 23.)*

Sir, *Admiralty, July 21, 1883.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to forward herewith, for the perusal of Earl Granville, an extract from a letter of Captain Molyneux, of Her Majesty's ship "Invincible," dated the 23rd June, reporting the state of popular feeling at Alexandria.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

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Inclosure in No. 40.

*Captain Molyneux to Vice-Admiral Lord J. Hay.*

(Extract.) *"Invincible," at sea, off Alexandria, June 23, 1883.*

EVERYTHING has remained perfectly quiet. The anniversary of the riots last year, about which there had been some misgivings, passed without any demonstration, and the demeanour of the natives, even when Suleiman Daoud was hung in the Square, remained perfectly passive. I am told it is not so in the country districts; but there is so strange a feeling of insecurity, shared by a large number of foreigners of all nationalities, and without any apparent cause, that all reports have to be received with caution, being either the result of fear or circulated for political purposes or by speculators.

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No. 41.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received July 23, 2·30 P.M.)*

(No. 79.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, July 23, 1883, noon.*

THE Khedive comes to Cairo this afternoon. Chérif Pasha arrived this morning.

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No. 42.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received July 24.)*

(No. 267.)
My Lord, *Cairo, June 29, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from the "Egyptian Gazette" of the 27th instant, giving a few of the results of the Census of Egypt which has recently been completed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 42.

*Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette" of June 27, 1883.*

THE Census Returns for Egypt are completed. The entire population of the country is fixed at 6,798,200 inhabitants, of various religions and nationalities. There are 3,393,928 men and 3,104,352 women. In a day or two we will publish the number of inhabitants in the various towns which have a population of over 10,000 souls. At present we are in a position to give the following: Cairo, 368,108; Alexandria and suburbs, 208,775; Port Saïd, 16,560; Suez, 10,913; Tantah, 33,725; Damietta, 34,046; Rosetta, 16,671; Mansourah, 26,784; Zagazig, 19,046. The authorities do not pledge themselves that these figures are absolutely correct, but there is not the least doubt that they come nearer the truth than any Returns that have yet been made. The country is entirely indebted for this Census to Sir Auckland Colvin, the Financial Adviser. It was at his suggestion that it was commenced last year, and it was steadily

persevered with throughout the troubles, and during a part of the time under very great difficulties. The numbers in regard to religion and nationality are now being worked out in the Financial Adviser's office, and will soon be ready for publication.

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No. 43.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 271.)

My Lord, *Cairo, July* 1, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 245 of the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a telegram from General Hicks respecting the financial difficulties in the Soudan. I have also sent a copy of it to Chérif Pasha.

I have also received from General Hicks a telegram, of which a copy is inclosed herewith, stating that he is doing his best to communicate with the Italian missionaries who are in the hands of the Mahdi. I have given a translation of this telegram to the Italian Agent and Consul-General.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

*General Hicks to Sir E. Malet.*

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, June* 28, 1883.

I HAVE just returned from up the Nile. The Chief Asaker did not meet me. He may still be at Taggalla.

With reference to your telegram of the 20th instant:—

1. The sum mentioned as placed at the disposal of the Governor-General for payment of army for seven months is only sufficient for pay.

2. There is not any sum like 40,000*l.* in the Treasury here.

Please cause the money sanctioned being sent at once.

The native Bashi-Bazouks on the White Nile are still several months in arrear of pay. The officers have petitioned for this money to be paid before the Ramadan.

The men on the Blue Nile are in some cases two years in arrear.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

*General Hicks to Sir E. Malet.*

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, June* 29, 1883.

YOUR telegram of the 22nd instant.

I can only say that I hope the advance of the troops may be the means of liberating the Italian prisoners. It is satisfactory to know they have not been massacred. I shall let no chance of helping or releasing them escape me. I have for long tried to communicate with them, and have, after much difficulty, sent a man with a letter, but he has not returned yet.

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No. 44.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 274.)

My Lord, *Cairo, July* 2, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 262 of the 25th ultimo, forwarding to your Lordship a draft note and Memorandum from the Egyptian Government relative to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts to criminal cases, I have now the honour to inclose copies of these documents, as officially communicated to myself and to the other foreign Representatives in Egypt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 44.

*Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

M. le Ministre, *Alexandrie, le* 30 *Juin*, 1883.

LA Commission Internationale pour la Réforme Judiciaire, réunie au Caire en 1869-70, concluait dans son Rapport à la nécessité d'établir, en vue de la sécurité de tous les intérêts, une juridiction unique en matière correctionnelle et criminelle. Elle subordonnait, il est vrai, cette extension à l'examen des garanties offertes par le Gouvernement Égyptien, et croyait pouvoir demander tout au plus que la juridiction pénale n'entrât en fonctions qu'après un an d'exercice des Tribunaux en matière civile et commerciale.

L'examen de ces garanties eut lieu à Constantinople, où, à la suite des négociations poursuivies par Nubar Pacha, au nom du Gouvernement de Son Altesse, auprès de leurs Excellences les Représentants des Puissances près la Sublime Porte, il fut décidé que les Tribunaux Mixtes auraient, dès leur installation, la connaissance de tous les crimes et délits commis contre les magistrats et officiers de justice, ou imputés à eux-mêmes dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

Le principe de la compétence des nouveaux Tribunaux dans les affaires criminelles trouvait ainsi son application dès leur inauguration, et c'est l'extension de cette compétence à tous les crimes et délits où les intérêts mixtes sont en cause, que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse se croit justifié à réclamer aujourd'hui en faveur d'une institution qui depuis plus de huit ans fonctionne à l'entière satisfaction de tous les intéressés.

Dans la note que j'ai l'honneur, M. le Ministre, de vous faire parvenir ci-jointe, j'expose les différentes considérations qui militent en faveur du prompt établissement d'une juridiction unique pour les crimes et délits dont les nationaux des différentes Puissances peuvent se rendre coupables. Je me bornerai à insister ici sur la situation exceptionnellement défavorable que la multiplicité de juridictions en matière pénale crée au Gouvernement de Son Altesse dans l'accomplissement du devoir qui lui incombe, comme à tout autre Gouvernement, de veiller au maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité publique.

Pour vous qui êtes sur les lieux, M. le Ministre, vous avez sans doute été plus d'une fois à même de constater les nombreuses entraves que les autorités locales et les agents de la force publique ont à surmonter pour remplir le mandat qui leur est confié dans un intérêt général. Vous avez été également, je pense, plus d'une fois amené à reconnaître le degré d'abnégation dont ils font preuve, privés qu'ils sont de toutes les garanties qui partout ailleurs entourent les dépositaires de l'autorité.

J'ai donc la ferme confiance, M. le Ministre, qu'en transmettant au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la demande que j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, vous voudrez bien l'appuyer, et contribuer ainsi à la réalisation d'une promesse qui sera accueillie avec satisfaction, je puis le dire sans crainte de me tromper, par la grande majorité des colonies établies en Égypte.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

*Memorandum.*

L'ACCORD des Puissances avec le Gouvernement Égyptien a confié, depuis 1875, aux Tribunaux Mixtes, l'administration de la justice civile et commerciale dans les contestations pouvant surgir entre étrangers et indigènes ou entre étrangers de nationalité différente.

Les témoignages les plus satisfaisants de l'opinion publique ont rendu hommage à la manière dont cette juridiction a fonctionné et fonctionne encore, et chacun a pu admirer la marche imprimée, par des efforts intelligents et dévoués, à une œuvre qui se présentait, au début, hérissée de difficultés de toute nature.

L'expérience de sept années a dépassé les espérances que l'on avait pu concevoir et a pleinement dissipé, on peut le dire, les appréhensions et les méfiances qui s'étaient manifestées au sein même de la Conférence Internationale, réuni en 1869 et 1870 pour étudier la question de la Réforme Judiciaire d'Égypte, sous la présidence de son Excellence Nubar Pacha.

Dès cette époque, le programme de la Réforme, tel que le concevaient ses promoteurs, comportait de profondes modifications, non seulement dans la juridiction civile et commerciale, mais aussi dans l'administration de la justice criminelle, qui répondait si peu aux garanties d'ordre public et de sécurité que l'on est en droit de trouver dans tout pays.

Le devoir de protection qui s'imposait au Gouvernement, sous ce rapport beaucoup plus qu'au point de vue des transactions l'obligeait à demander une prompte réforme.

Les procès-verbaux de la Conférence Internationale témoignent de cette préoccupation et démontrent clairement que l'on a plutôt douté de l'efficacité du remède proposé que de l'existence même du mal, dont tout esprit impartial était forcé de reconnaître la gravité.

La multiplicité des juridictions Consulaires et la variété des législations criminelles appliquées étaient un obstacle à la distribution d'une répression nécessaire au moment où la colonie étrangère, devenant de plus en plus considérable, donnait lieu à un plus grand nombre de crimes et de délits.

Le mal n'a fait que s'aggraver et il serait superflu de tracer le tableau complet d'une situation qui appelle de plus en plus l'adoption d'un remède efficace.

La justice Consulaire, quel que soit tout son bon vouloir, ne peut atteindre que très difficilement les auteurs des crimes et délits qui se commettent dans le pays.

Les étrangers, plus nombreux que par le passé, échappent généralement à toutes recherches dès qu'ils ont commis quelque acte criminel. L'impunité est presque toujours la conséquence de difficultés matérielles provenant de l'impossibilité de reconnaître, dans chaque circonscription Consulaire, les résidents étrangers qui, négligeant de se faire inscrire sur les registres de leurs Consulats, laissent en doute la nationalité à laquelle ils appartiennent et peuvent ainsi se soustraire à toute surveillance.

D'un autre côté, les parties lésées évitent généralement de porter leurs plaintes devant les Tribunaux Consulaires pour ne pas s'exposer à des frais considérables devant le Juge du premier ressort sans avoir la possibilité de poursuivre en appel devant une Cour Métropolitaine éloignée, le redressement d'un Jugement qui a pu leur refuser la satisfaction à laquelle elles pouvaient avoir droit. La difficulté s'aggrave pour les plaignants indigènes, par suite de leur ignorance des législations si diverses appliquées en Europe.

Les poursuites d'office, en dehors de la participation d'une partie civile, sont nécessairement fort rares, les Chancelleries Consulaires ne pouvant avoir qu'une latitude fort limitée pour exposer des frais la plupart du temps irrécouvrables.

On peut même ajouter que, généralement, les Chancelleries n'ont point de fonds destinés aux poursuites criminelles, constituées qu'elles sont comme au temps où leurs nationaux, séjournant en Égypte, étaient en fort petit nombre.

A ces obstacles matériels viennent s'ajouter ceux que rencontre la poursuite lorsqu'elle est exceptionnellement intentée. Les lenteurs de la procédure sont, pour ainsi dire, interminables, grâce aux difficultés auxquelles donne lieu la comparution en Première Instance des témoins de diverses nationalités et à l'éloignement de la métropole où vont se terminer les procès criminels, sans pouvoir être jugés autrement que sur pièces et suivant une instruction écrite, soumise à des formalités minutieuses prescrites à peine de nullité.

En dehors de ses inconvénients graves, il est à considérer que souvent l'auteur du crime ou du délit a des complices soumis à d'autres juridictions que celle devant laquelle il est appelé à comparaître et qu'il est poursuivi et condamné alors que de plus coupables que lui restent impunis.

Aucune satisfaction n'est donnée à l'opinion publique alors même qu'une condamnation intervient à l'étranger parce qu'elle reste ignorée en Égypte, d'où il suit que les indigènes croyant à l'impunité s'abstiennent de toute plainte devant les Consulats; les étrangers eux-mêmes n'étant pas témoins de la punition qu'a pu frapper les coupables ne ressentent nullement les effets de condamnations qui devraient les éloigner de tout acte criminel.

L'autorité Gouvernementale et Administrative est exposée aux atteintes les plus audacieuses, sans avoir à sa disposition aucun moyen de répression contre ceux qui s'en rendent coupables. Les agents de la force publique ne trouvent aucune protection contre le crime fréquent de rébellion, d'outrage, ou de voies de fait, commis à leur encontre et, en tout cas, il est considéré comme un délit ordinaire dépouillé des circonstances légales aggravantes qui, partout ailleurs, appelleraient sur ces auteurs une punition beaucoup plus sévère.



Les services publics, tels que les Douanes, les Postes, les Chemins de Fer, les Télégraphes, ne sont nullement à l'abri de la violation de leurs règlements.

La contrebande s'étale au grand jour parce que le droit de punir appartient à des juridictions qui ne peuvent la réprimer en pays étrangers.

Le commerce est souvent livré aux excès de spéculateurs éhontés allant à la faillite sans avoir à redouter la peine qui devrait atteindre le banqueroutier simple ou le failli frauduleux.

Certains délits funestes aux mœurs et à la fortune publique, tels que l'usure, l'exploitation des jeux de hasard, restent impunis.

Enfin, l'autorité se trouve désarmée contre ses propres employés étrangers, soit qu'elle veuille organiser un corps de gendarmerie ou de police dans lequel elle ne peut disposer que de peines disciplinaires, soit qu'elle se voie dans la nécessité de sévir contre ses fonctionnaires qui se rendraient coupables de malversation ou de corruption.

Dans une pareille situation, la vindicte publique, aussi bien que la partie lésée, ne reçoit aucune satisfaction, le principe d'autorité est méconnu et l'impunité empêche tout progrès réel dans l'ordre moral.

Le Gouvernement, responsable de la tranquillité publique, n'a aucune action directe contre les étrangers de diverses nationalités qui peuvent exciter ou encourager la rébellion.

En présence d'un tel état de choses, on ne saurait s'étonner de l'insistance avec laquelle il n'a cessé de réclamer, autant dans l'intérêt de ses administrés que dans celui des nombreux résidents étrangers, l'institution d'une Justice Criminelle qui pût être administrée parallèlement à la Justice Civile et Commerciale, dont on recueille aujourd'hui les bienfaits.

La Réforme Judiciaire d'Égypte avait, avant tout, sa raison d'être dans la nécessité d'une réforme en matière pénale, le principe a été reconnu par les Puissances, tant au Caire, en 1870, qu'en 1873 à Constantinople, et l'on peut facilement s'assurer par la lecture des procès-verbaux de ces Conférences qu'ils contiennent la promesse de cette réforme. En effet, accordée en matière de contravention de simple police, elle ne fut qu'ajournée en matière de crimes et délits. Dès le début, elle fut étendue cependant aux crimes et délits commis contre les magistrats et officiers de la justice.

Le Rapport de la Commission Internationale du Caire conclut :—

1. Que l'unité de juridiction en matière criminelle et correctionnelle était nécessaire à la sécurité de tous les intérêts.

2. Qu'elle devait être subordonnée à l'examen des garanties résultant d'une législation complète comprenant le Code Pénal et l'Instruction Criminelle.

3. Que la réforme de la Justice Civile et la réforme de la Justice Pénale devaient être introduites en même temps et que, tout au plus, il y aurait lieu de dire que la Juridiction Pénale entrerait en fonctions après un an d'exercice du Tribunal en matière civile et commerciale.

Aujourd'hui nul ne saurait songer à contester les effets salutaires de la Réforme Judiciaire; la magistrature mixte a fait ses preuves et a montré la complète indépendance en face d'un pouvoir qui s'est toujours attaché à ne la gêner en rien et à faciliter au contraire sa marche bienfaisante.

Le moment paraît donc venu pour les Puissances de réaliser leur promesse et d'accorder aux Tribunaux Mixtes l'extension si nécessaire de leur compétence aux crimes et délits commis par des indigènes contre des étrangers et vice versa, comme aussi par des étrangers contre d'autres étrangers de nationalité différente.

Les garanties dont on a entouré le fonctionnement de ces Tribunaux, l'approbation par les Puissances des Code Pénal et d'Instruction Criminelle, une organisation toute prête, sont autant de raisons pour lesquelles il semblerait injuste d'hésiter davantage à appeler l'Égypte à profiter de ce qui est le complément depuis longtemps prévu et désiré de l'œuvre de la Réforme Judiciaire.

*Alexandrie, le* 29 *Juin,* 1883.

No. 45.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 275. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Cairo, July* 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a telegram from General Hicks with regard to the execution of his orders in the Soudan, and I have already communicated it to Chérif Pasha. His Excellency stated to me at the end of May, and I informed General Hicks by telegraph, that instructions had been sent to Khartoum that his orders should be obeyed in all military matters, and that these instructions would be reiterated if necessary; but that in view of the religious character of the rebellion it was not thought advisable to give the nominal command to a Christian officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 45.

*General Hicks to Sir E. Malet.*

(Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, June* 28, 1883.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 31st May, will you tell me if Chérif Pasha has repeated his orders, or if any steps have been taken to support me and insure my military arrangements being carried out? I most urgently request that distinct orders be sent that all directions I give, especially as regards the organization of the forces now collecting, as also for all military arrangements for and during the campaign, be obeyed. If this is not done, my being here is of no use, and I beg to suggest that I may be recalled.

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No. 46.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 277. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Cairo, July* 2, 1883.

I TRUST that all difficulties with regard to the trial of Khandeel have been overcome, and that it will now proceed in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of an accusation that the prisoner is not fairly dealt with.

Without in any way interfering in the trial, I have constantly reminded Chérif Pasha of the assurance given by him to Lord Dufferin, and the difficulties which showed themselves at first have certainly not been due to any desire on the part of his Excellency to relax the full measure of the guarantees conceded, but only to the novelty which those guarantees import into the trial, and the want of legal knowledge of the native members of the Court.

I have by degrees persuaded Chérif Pasha to make use of Sir Benson Maxwell, first simply in consulting him, and, finally, in instructing him to be present at the trial, and to place himself at the disposal of the Court as legal adviser.

I have the honour to inclose herewith copies of letters on the subject from Chérif Pasha and from Sir Benson Maxwell.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 46.

*Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

Mon cher Sir Edward, *Alexandrie, le* 30 *Juin,* 1883.

J'AI reçu votre communication confidentielle à laquelle était jointe l'extrait d'une lettre qui vous a été adressée par Lord Dufferin au sujet de l'assurance que j'avais donnée relativement à la faculté qu'aurait l'avocat de la défense dans l'affaire



Khandeel et autres, de jouir de tous les moyens légitimes de défense. Cette assurance je la confirme avec la confiance que je ne m'en suis jamais écarté.

La divergence qui existait entre la Cour Martiale et Mr. Beaman a disparu, la Cour ayant admis la production pour chaque témoin, au lieu de tous les témoins ensemble, d'un questionnaire spécial à ce témoin, sous réserve bien entendu de son appréciation en ce qui concerne la pertinence et l'inadmissibilité des questions. Il a été en même temps convenu que pendant l'audience l'avocat pourra poser des questions par l'intermédiaire du Président. L'interrogatoire du premier témoin a déjà commencé ce matin. Quant au refus de certains membres de la Cour de faire comparaître le Ministre de la Guerre comme témoin, cette assertion de Mr. Beaman est complètement dénuée de fondement.

J'ai d'ailleurs prié Sir B. Maxwell de se tenir à la disposition du Président de la Cour pour le guider au besoin, et lui suggérer toutes les mesures qu'il jugera nécessaires pour assurer une bonne justice.

Votre, &c.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 46.

*Sir B. Maxwell to Sir E. Malet.*

My dear Sir Edward, *Alexandria, June* 30, 1883.

I DARE say you will like to hear from me! You remember that the majority of the court-martial rejected some questions which the prisoner's adviser had put, on the ground that he had not complied with the order requiring him to send in at once all questions intended for all the witnesses. This request was neither reasonable nor practicable, and it was important to modify it. I had a long conversation yesterday with Chérif Pasha, who showed his usual good sense and sense of justice, and I was at his house this morning at 8 again, when all the Turkish members of the Court were also present. The order in question has been modified; but Mr. Beaman, the prisoner's adviser, will be required to send to the Court, a reasonable time beforehand, the questions which he intends to put to one witness at a time. If other questions arise incidentally out of the answers, they shall also be put. Upon the whole, I consider this arrangement fairly reasonable, and as the members of the Court, or at least several of them, seem disposed to listen to me, I have reason to hope that no reasonably pertinent or legitimate question will encounter any opposition.

In forming a just opinion upon the whole of this business, we are bound to put ourselves for a moment in the place of these old soldiers. Their courts-martial, both here and in Egypt, sit with closed doors, and a prisoner's advocate is unknown. But now these men, who lived all their lives under this régime, are suddenly called upon to throw open their doors to hear an advocate for the prisoner, a young man who is utterly unconnected with the profession of the law, and to let him fire off all manner of questions to their witnesses. Just ask some of our military friends near you what they would say to a gentleman from the Temple, or a simple amateur, who should walk in at a court-martial, arraign its procedure, and insist on cross-questioning witnesses and making a speech for the defence as they do at Temple Bar or the Old Bailey. Their answer will give you an idea of the light by which the above changes are viewed by Turkish Generals and Colonels. But they adopt the new system, and if they insist on requiring that the questions intended for each witness shall be submitted before he is examined, it is because they are no lawyers and cannot tell at a glance whether a question ought to be allowed or not. They require a little time to con over them. That is the old story. And though I warned them that the lists of questions would probably be far from complete, they adhered to their view, and I really think that there is no reasonable ground to complain of it.

It was probably 10·30 before we went into Court this morning, and one witness who had given evidence before the Commission of Instruction unsaid with much alacrity several things he had said at first. He left on my and other minds an unpleasant impression; whether his new evidence will do the prisoner much good I will not say.

Now that we have got fairly under way, I hope that the trial will not drag. The Ramadan begins in five or six days, but the Court intends to sit on notwithstanding.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. BENSON MAXWELL.

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## No. 47.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 279.)
My Lord, *Cairo, July* 2, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 260 of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude pronounced upon Ali Ragheb in July last has been reduced by the Khedive to nine years.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## No. 48.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 280.)
My Lord, *Cairo, July* 2, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 238 of the 18th ultimo, inclosing a draft of a proposed Decree imposing house tax on foreigners, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Chérif Pasha has communicated the same document to the Representatives of France, Germany, and Italy. His Excellency, in stating this to me, said that he should be greatly obliged to your Lordship if you would continue your good offices in inducing the Governments of these Representatives to accept the Decree as proposed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## No. 49.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 52.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 24, 1883, 3·40 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 293, 6th July.
When will MacDonald's services at courts-martial cease?
Your telegram No. 23, 14th May.
When did McCullough cease drawing British pay?

## No. 50.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 25.)

(No. 299.)
My Lord, *Cairo, July* 10, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copies of despatches from Acting Consul Sealy, dated Aden, the 26th June, and from Chérif Pasha, dated the 7th instant, respecting a rumour that King Menelek of Shoa has attacked Harrar.

Chérif Pasha informs me confidentially that he believes that raids have actually taken place, but he is inclined to think that they are the result of an intrigue got up by Abou Bekr Pasha, Governor of Zailah, to prevent the return of Nadi Pasha, the Governor of Harrar, who is at present in Cairo on leave of absence.

His Excellency said that he proposed to remove Nadi Pasha from the Governorship, and to send a new Governor with pacific messages.

This seems to be a necessary course to pursue, as the Egyptian forces in Harrar are too small to enable any effective resistance to be made if King Menelek were really to attack in force.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.



## Inclosure 1 in No. 50.

*Consul Sealy to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir, *Aden, June* 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that a rumour has reached Aden to the effect that Menelek of Shoa is about to march on Harrar with 60,000 men, and that intimation of this has been given to Abou Bekr Pasha of Zailah by one of his sons in Shoa.

I am not in a position to know whether there is any truth in this rumour, and should be obliged if you could give me any information on the subject, and the cause (if any) of the threatened attack.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. SEALY.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 50.

*Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

M. le Ministre, *Alexandrie, le 7 Juillet*, 1883.

VOUS voulez bien me demander s'il est exact, comme vous l'annonce le Consul de Sa Majesté pour la Côte de Somali, que le Roi Menelek de Shoa se proposerait de marcher sur Harrar avec 60,000 hommes.

Abou Bekr Pacha, Gouverneur de Zailah, nous informe, en effet, que la nouvelle s'étant répandue à Shoa que nous allions envoyer prochainement Nadi Pacha avec des troupes pour faire la conquête d'une partie de ce pays, le Roi Menelek avait rassemblé des troupes et se disposait à prendre l'offensive sur notre territoire. Il paraîtrait même qu'il dirigerait sa marche sur le Harrar. Nous nous sommes empressés de télégraphier à Abou Bakr pour lui reprocher de n'avoir pas démenti des bruits aussi absurdes, et pour le charger de donner à Menelek toutes les assurances pacifiques désirables.

Je crains fort que ces bruits n'aient été répandus dans un esprit d'intrigue pour empêcher le retour au Harrar de Nadi Pacha. Le remplacement de celui-ci étant, d'ailleurs, chose décidée, nous comptons sur le nouveau Gouverneur de Harrar, qui partira prochainement, pour faire disparaître tout doute dans l'esprit du Roi Menelek et pour s'enquérir de la source de ces bruits.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

## No. 51.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 25.)

(No. 302. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Cairo, July* 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of the draft Decree for instituting a licence tax on both natives and foreigners in Egypt.

Persons engaged in trade or professions will be called upon to take out licences; but the taxpayers will be divided into two categories. Those in the first category will be assessed according to the schedule which is inclosed, while the remainder, that is to say, those whose profits it is more difficult to estimate correctly, will be taxed at 5 per cent. of the yearly rentable value of the premises they hold.

Certain exemptions, such as charitable institutions, persons engaged in education, and agriculturalists, are specified in Article 2 of the first Chapter.

Chapter 4 deals with the mode of hearing appeals against the assessments.

The Egyptian Government propose to learn the issue of their attempt to obtain payment of house tax be foreigners before approaching foreign Governments with regard to the licence or stamp taxes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 51.

*Projet de Loi sur les Patentes.*

Titre 1er.—*Dispositions Générales.*

ARTICLE 1er. Tout individu, sans distinction de nationalité, qui exerce en Égypte une profession non comprise dans les exemptions déterminées par l'Article 2 du présent Décret est assujetti au droit de patente.

Par profession on entend :—

Le commerce de gros ou de détail, quelqu'en soit l'objet;

Les industries et métiers de toute nature, et toutes les autres professions généralement quelconques.

Le libre exercice de toute profession est assuré à tous les habitants de l'Égypte, indigènes ou étrangers indistinctement, à la condition d'observer les lois générales du pays.

Art. 2. Sont exempté du droit de patente :—

1. Les Caisses d'Épargnes et les Sociétés de bienfaisance.

2. Les auteurs; les professeurs de belles-lettres, de langues, de sciences, de dessin, de musique, d'escrime, de gymnastique; les maîtres et maîtresses d'école et de pension; les instituteurs et les institutrices des écoles publiques et privées ou des maisons particulières; les artistes peintres, les artistes dramatiques; les garde-malades, les nourrices.

3. Les agriculteurs faisant valoir leur propre fonds ou le fond d'autrui.

Titre 2.—*Assiette de l'Impôt.*

Art. 3. Les professions soumises à la patente sont divisées en deux catégories :—

La première catégorie est soumise à un droit fixe annuel;

La seconde catégorie est soumise à un droit proportionnel, basé sur la valeur locative de chaque local consacré à l'exercice de la profession patentée.

Par local consacré à l'exercice de la profession on entend l'immeuble, et ses dépendances, où s'exerce la profession, ainsi que l'habitation du redevable.

Art. 4. Les professions de la première catégorie se subdivisent en trois classes :—

1. Les professions exercées dans les villes du Caire, d'Alexandrie, et de Port-Saïd et leurs faubourgs.

2. Les professions exercées dans les chefs-lieux de Gouvernorats et de provinces non compris dans la première classe.

3. Les professions exercées dans toutes les autres villes et localités de l'Égypte non comprises dans les deux premières classes.

Art. 5. Les professions de la première catégorie, les séries que comportent ces professions, ainsi que le droit imposé à chaque profession et à chaque série, sont indiqués dans le Tableau (A) annexé au présent Décret.

Art. 6. Dans la deuxième catégorie sont compris les commerçants en détail, quelque soit l'objet de leur commerce, tous les métiers, toutes les industries sans autres exceptions que celles énumérées à l'Article 2.

Les contribuables de la deuxième catégorie payeront annuellement un droit de patente de 5 pour cent de la valeur locative des locaux affectés à l'exercice de la profession et à l'habitation du contribuable.

Titre 3.—*Recensement Général.*

Art. 7. Du 1er au il sera procédé dans toute l'Égypte, par les soins de l'autorité administrative, à un premier recensement de tous les individus soumis par le présent Décret au payement du droit de patente.

Des états de recensement distincts seront dressés pour chaque catégorie de contribuables.

Les états des contribuables de la première catégorie indiqueront le nom et les prénoms de chaque redevable, sa nationalité, sa profession, la rue où la profession est exercée, la série à laquelle appartient la profession, et enfin le montant du droit de patente exigible.

Les états des contribuables de la deuxième catégorie porteront les mêmes indications relativement au nom, à la nationalité, au domicile, et à la profession; ils énonceront en outre l'évaluation de la valeur locative des locaux affectés à l'exercice de la



profession et à l'habitation du redevable, ainsi que la quotité de l'impôt proportionn de 5 pour cent applicable à cette évaluation.

Les états de recensement seront déposés, dans les villes, à la Daïra Baladieh, au Gouvernorat, ou à la Moudirieh; dans les villages ils seront déposés chez les Sarrafs.

Les contribuables seront prévenus par voie d'affiches et par la voie des journaux officiels qu'ils peuvent prendre connaissance des états de recensement et d'imposition et produire leurs réclamations dans un délai d'un mois à partir de la publication.

Titre 4.—*Réclamations.*

Art. 8. Les réclamations relatives aux patentes de la première catégorie seront portées devant des Commissions de Révision.

Les Commissions de Révision qui auront à connaître des réclamations des indigènes seront composées :—

1. Au Caire et à Alexandrie :—

Du Directeur de la Daïra Baladieh qui présidera la Commission et qui aura voix prépondérante;

De deux Notables choisis par le contribuable et du chef de sa corporation.

2. Dans les autres chefs-lieux de provinces et de Gouvernorats :—

Du Moudir ou du Gouverneur qui présidera la Commission et qui aura voix prépondérante;

De deux Notables choisis par le réclamant et du chef de la corporation des négociants.

Les Commissions appelées à connaître des réclamations des étrangers seront composées :—

1. Au Caire et à Alexandrie :—

Du Directeur de la Daïra Baladieh qui présidera la Commission et qui aura voix prépondérante;

De trois Assesseurs près les Tribunaux, choisis par le contribuable.

2. Dans les autres villes :—

Du Mudir ou du Gouverneur qui présidera la Commission avec voix prépondérante;

De trois Notables étrangers choisis par le contribuable.

Art. 9. En ce qui concerne les réclamations relatives aux patentes de la deuxième catégorie il sera procédé par voie d'expertises.

La valeur locative des locaux affectés à la profession et à l'habitation du contribuable sera fixée par deux propriétaires Notables du quartier, désignés l'un par l'Admininistration, l'autre par le contribuable.

Ces experts nommeront eux-mêmes un tiers expert pour les départager au besoin.

En cas de désaccord entre les deux experts pour le choix du tiers expert, ce dernier sera désigné sur simple requête par le Président du Tribunal de Première Instance du ressort.

La valeur locative des locaux affectés à la profession et à l'habitation du contribuable sera évaluée d'après les baux de location, s'ils sont sincères, et, généralement, d'après les décisions de la Commission chargée d'asseoir l'impôt sur la propriété bâtie.

Après l'expiration du délai fixé par l'Article 7, aucune réclamation relative au droit de patente ne sera recevable si elle n'est appuyée des quittances des termes échus de l'impôt.

Titre 5.—*Payement des Droits et Délivrance des Patentes.*

Art. 10. Le droit de patente deviendra exigible pour la première année dès l'expiration du délai fixé par l'Article 7 pour la production des réclamations.

A ce moment tous les contribuables devront se faire délivrer par les bureaux institués pour cet objet à la Daïra Baladieh, au Gouvernorat, ou à la Moudirieh, la patente applicable à l'année courante.

Dans la suite, la patente devra être renouvelée d'année en année sans qu'il ait lieu de faire de nouveaux recensements.

Si au moment du renouvellement de la patente le contribuable réclame pour un motif quelconque une diminution de taxe, et, si, à ce sujet, il y a désaccord avec l'Administration, ce désaccord sera tranché selon le cas par la Commission ou par les experts conformément aux dispositions des Articles 8 et 9.

Les mêmes Commissions et les mêmes experts statueront également sur les désaccords qui pourraient surgir entre l'Administration et le contribuable à l'occasion des patentes demandées par de nouveaux contribuables ou de tout changement survenu dans la situation commerciale ou industrielle des patentes.

Art. 11. Le droit de patente est calculé pour l'année entière à partir du de chaque année ; il est payable par semestre et d'avance.

Lorsque la patente est demandée après l'expiration du premier mois d'un semestre le droit n'est exigible pour cette période que proportionnellement au nombre des mois restant à courir jusqu'à la fin du semestre, y compris les mois pendant lequel la déclaration a été reçue.

Art. 12. Une profession exercée par une association de plusieurs personnes ne donne lieu qu'à la délivrance d'une seule patente prise, soit au nom de tous les associés, soit au nom de l'un d'eux.

Toute personne exerçant une seule profession de la première catégorie ne payera que le droit de patente y afférent, quelque soit, dans la même ville, le nombre des locaux affectés à l'exercice de cette profession.

Toute personne exerçant dans la même ville deux ou plusieurs professions différentes de la première catégorie, soit dans le même local, soit dans plusieurs locaux distincts, doit payer :—

1. Le droit de patente entier pour la profession la plus taxée ;

2. Le demi-droit de patente pour les autres professions sans que toutefois le total de ces demi-droits puisse jamais excéder le double du droit de patente payé pour la profession taxée en entier.

Toute personne exerçant plusieurs professions de la deuxième catégorie est soumise au droit de patente calculé sur la valeur locative de son habitation et des différents locaux où elle exerce ses professions.

Toute personne exerçant simultanément deux ou plusieurs professions, appartenant à des catégories différentes, est tenu de payer :—

1. Le droit de patente entier pour la profession la plus taxée de celles qu'elle exerce, à quelque catégorie qu'appartienne cette profession ;

2. Le demi-droit de patente pour chacune des autres professions de la première catégorie ;

3. La moitié du droit proportionnel sur la valeur locative des locaux affectés à l'exercice de ses professions de la deuxième catégorie, sans que toutefois le total de tous ces divers demi-droits puisse excéder le double du droit de patente payé en entier.

Art. 13. En cas de cession ou de transfert à une autre personne, celle-ci succède aux droits et charges de son prédécesseur, et elle est tenue, à l'expiration du semestre courant, de faire substituer son nom à celui de l'ancien titulaire de la patente.

En cas de cessation de l'exercice de la profession, le droit de patente n'est exigible que jusqu'à l'expiration du semestre courant.

En cas de cessation par suite de décès ou de faillite déclarée, la portion de la taxe afférente au temps restant à courir entre la date du décès ou de la faillite et l'expiration du semestre courant, est restituée.

Art. 14. Les patentes délivrées aux contribuables sont détachées d'un registre à souche spécial et portent un numéro d'ordre.

En cas de perte d'une patente un duplicata à titre gratuit en est délivré sous le même numéro.

### Titre 6.—*Constatation des Contraventions.—Poursuites en Matière de Contravention et en Matière de Recouvrements.*

Art. 15. Toute personne exerçant une profession sans s'être munie de sa patente conformément au présent Décret, est passible, à titre d'amende, d'un second droit égal au droit de patente qui lui était applicable.

Ce second droit est calculé, à partir du jour où la patente aurait dû etre prise, proportionnellement au temps restant à courir jusqu'à la fin de l'année.

La même pénalité est appliquée :—

1. A toute personne qui n'a pas renouvelé sa patente, ou qui n'a pas payé les droits aux époques fixées ;

2. A celui qui par suite d'une fausse déclaration de sa profession ou de la série à laquelle appartient sa profession, se serait muni d'une patente donnant lieu au payement d'un droit inférieur à celui réellement dû.

Art. 16. Qu'il s'agisse de l'exercice, sans patente, d'une profession, d'un défaut de renouvellement, d'une fause déclaration de profession, ou d'un retard dans le payement



du droit dû, la contravention est constatée par un procès-verbal dressé par les agents du bureau local des patentes. Cet acte doit énoncer le nom et les prénoms du contrevenant, sa profession, le nom de la rue, et, autant que possible, le numéro de la maison où la profession est exercée, le montant du droit de patente dû, et le montant de l'amende exigible.

Le procès-verbal est signifié au contrevenant avec commandement de payer dans le délai de cinq jours francs à compter de la signification.

Si à l'expiration de ce délai le contrevenant ne s'est pas libéré, et s'il n'a pas fait opposition, le Directeur de la Daïra Baladieh, le Moudir, ou le Gouverneur, rend le commandement exécutoire, et il est alors procédé à l'exécution conformément au Décret du 25 Mars, 1880.

L'opposition faite par le contribuable devra toujours être motivée.

Les instances en opposition seront portées devant les Tribunaux ordinaires.

L'opposition au commandement est suspensive de l'exécution jusqu'à la signification du jugement du Tribunal compétent.

Les significations des procès-verbaux et commandements sont faites sans frais par les agents du Trésor.

Les frais judiciaires engagés dans les instances relatives au droit de patente sont à la charge de la partie qui succombe.

Art. 17. Les détails d'application du présent Décret seront fixés par un Règlement d'Administration Publique.

Art. 18. Toutes les dispositions antérieures, contraires au présent Décret, sont et demeurent abrogées.

Art. 19. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 51.

Tableau (A).

| Désignation des Professions. | 1re Classe. Le Caire, Alexandrie, Port-Saïd. | 2e Classe. Chefs-lieux de District, de Gouvernorat, et de Moudirieh (Port-Saïd excepté). | 3e Classe. Contrées, Villes, et Villages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Sociétés anonymes ayant pour objet des opérations financières, industrielles, commerciales, ou de travaux publics, au capital social réel— | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| De— £ E. £ E. | | | |
| 50,000 à 100,000 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100,001 200,000 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 200,001 300,000 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| 300,001 400,000 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 400,001 500,000 et au-dessus | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Chacune des succursales de ces Sociétés | ½ de la patente principale 1 pour cent | ½ de la patente principale 1 pour cent | ½ de la patente principale 1 pour cent |
| 2. Les mêmes Sociétés anonymes au capital au-dessous de £ E. 500,000—1 pour mille—sans que la patente puisse être inférieure à £ E. 30 | | | |
| Chacune des succursales de ces Sociétés | ½ de la patente principale | ½ de la patente principale | ½ de la patente principale |
| 3. Banquiers, y compris les Sociétés en nom collectif et en commandite, ayant pour objet des opérations de banque— | | | |
| 1re série | 100 | 60 | 40 |
| 2e ,, | 75 | 45 | 30 |
| 3e ,, | 50 | 30 | 20 |
| 4e ,, | 25 | 15 | 10 |
| 4. Sociétés anonymes ou autres d'assurances maritimes, contre l'incendie et sur la vie, et agences de ces Compagnies fonctionnant en Égypte | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 5. Compagnies de navigation à vapeur, anonymes ou autres, faisant un service régulier— | | | |
| Direction ou agence principale | 30 | 20 | 10 |
| Chacune des agences secondaires | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| (La somme des droits à payer par l'agence principale pour l'ensemble des agences secondaires ne peut en aucun cas dépasser £ E. 60.) | | | |
| 6. Compagnies de navigation à vapeur, anonymes ou autres, ne faisant pas un service régulier— | | | |
| Direction ou agence principale | 20 | 10 | 5 |
| Chacune des agences secondaires | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| (La somme des droits à payer par l'agence principale pour l'ensemble des agences secondaires ne peut en aucun cas dépasser £ E. 40.) | | | |
| Agents de différentes Compagnies de bateaux à vapeur ou de propriétaires de bateaux ne faisant que des voyages accidentels | 15 | 8 | 3 |

établie dans l'Article 3, sur les lettres de change qui, tirées d'un pays étranger sur un autre, seraient mises en circulation en Égypte.

Art. 9. Le droit de timbre à percevoir sur les polices d'assurance, sera de $\frac{1}{2}$ pour cent, calculé sur la prime et non sur le montant assuré.

Art. 10. Le droit de timbre peut être acquitté: (1) par la présentation du papier libre au timbrage; (2) par l'apposition du timbre mobile.

### Titre 2.—*Des Papiers qui doivent être présentés au Timbrage.*

Art. 11. Les titres d'actions ou d'obligations provisoires ou définitifs des Sociétés, Compagnies, ou entreprises quelconques pour actions existantes ou à créer autorisées par Décret, seront frappés de timbre moyennant un droit unique d'un quart pour cent sur le capital versé.

Seront également frappées de timbre moyennant un droit de 1 pour cent du capital (versé), toutes les valeurs étrangères (emprunts, actions, ou obligations et autres) cotées et négociées en Égypte.

Art. 12. Les titres définitifs des actions et obligations des Sociétés ou entreprises quelconques seront timbrés gratis lorsque les titres provisoires auront acquitté le droit de timbre.

### Titre 3.—*Du Droit Fixe.*

Art. 13. Les quittances ou reçus, les chèques, les connaissements, charte-parties, et lettres de voiture, les certificats de dépôt, les actes de cautionnement, les contrats passés entre négociants ou particuliers, n'ayant pas pour objet une somme ou une valeur déterminée, et toute espèce de contrat d'association pour affaires d'intérêt ou de commerce, les pétitions, les bordereaux de change et d'achat et vente de valeurs, les notes, les comptes et les comptes courants, les journaux, les avis publiés par des particuliers; enfin tous les écrits indiqués au tarif annexé à la présente Loi, sont assujettis au droit de timbre conformément à ce tarif.

Art. 14. Les droits de timbre pour les reçus est à la charge de celui qui en reçoit le montant, et pour tout acte échangé avec les diverses Administrations du Gouvernement il est à la charge des particuliers.

Tous actes énumérés dans la présente Loi qui n'auraient pas acquittés le droit du timbre seront passibles de l'amende fixée au chapitre des pénalités.

### Titre 4.—*Du Timbre Mobile.*

Art. 15. Le timbre mobile pourra être apposée aussi bien sur les actes assujettis au droit proportionnel que sur ceux soumis au droit fixe.

Art. 16. Tout écrit, ou effet créé ou négocié à l'étranger après la promulgation de la présente Loi, sera lors de son introduction en Égypte, soumis au timbrage en conformité de l'Article 18, sous peine d'être traité comme un acte dépourvu de timbre.

Art. 17. Les timbres mobiles seront, ainsi qu'il est indiqué au tarif, gradués et confectionnés suivant des types spéciaux.

On peut également substituer à un seul timbre mobile plusieurs timbres égalant ensemble la valeur de celui-ci.

Art. 18. Les timbres mobiles devront être appliqués au moment où l'acte est signé ou cacheté, afin d'empêcher le double emploi d'un timbre, et pour constater que l'application en a eu lieu au moment de l'apposition de la signature ou du cachet, une partie de l'empreinte du cachet, de la signature ou de la date sera portée sur les timbres appliqués à l'acte, sans que toutefois les lettres du timbre en deviennent totalement illisibles.

Tout acte dont les timbres mobiles n'auraient pas été ainsi oblitérés sera considéré comme non timbré.

Art. 19. Le premier receveur de tout effet négociable payable en Égypte provenant d'un pays étranger doit avant toute acceptation, endossement, acquittement, ou usage quelconque, y apposer le timbre mobile, qu'il sera également tenu d'annuler conformément aux dispositions de l'Article 15, par l'application de la signature du cachet.

Art. 20. Les lettres de change ou autres effets de commerce créés en Égypte, et payables également en Égypte ou à l'étranger, seront aux lieux et moments de leur création soumis au timbre mobile conformément aux dispositions de l'Article 3.

Art. 21. Toute lettre de change, délégation, ou autre effet négociable, ou de commerce dressé en Égypte sur un papier qui ne porte ni l'empreinte du timbrage ni un timbre mobile, peut être soumis au timbre mobile avant son échéance et son premier



endossement. Mais le timbre ainsi apposé sera d'un prix triple de celui qui aurait dû être employé.

Art. 22. Tout timbre mis accidentellement hors d'usage pourra être présenté au bureau spécial pour y être échangé contre un timbre de même valeur.

Il en sera de même si le papier sur lequel est apposé le timbre est mis accidentellement hors d'usage.

### Titre 5.—*Dispositions Pénales.*

Art. 23. Il est interdit à toute personne, Société, établissement de banque, ou Administration publique de tirer, d'accepter, d'endosser, d'acquitter, d'encaisser pour son compte ou pour compte d'autrui, les lettres de change, chèques, reçus, ou autres effets négociables ou de commerce qui ne seraient pas dressés sur papier timbré, ou revêtus du timbre mobile.

En outre, tout acte qui, contrairement à cette Loi, ne serait pas timbré ou revêtu de timbre mobile, et qui serait produit à quelque fin que ce soit par devant les Tribunaux, Conseils, Administrations, et établissements publics sera dès sa réception soumis au droit de timbre, et entraînera de plus le payement d'une amende de 3 pour cent de la somme énoncée en capital dans l'acte, si celui-ci est par sa nature assujetti au timbre proportionnel et d'une demi livre Égyptienne à £E. 3 s'il est sujet au timbre fixe. Tout en continuant d'examiner le procès intenté au moyen de ces actes, le Tribunal rendra un Jugement à part pour la perception de l'amende.

L'amende à percevoir sur les actes dans un procès par devant un Tribunal appartiendra à celui-ci, et le droit du timbre sera perçu à part au moyen de l'apposition du timbre mobile.

Le montant de l'amende ainsi que la date de la perception seront inscrits sur les timbres mobiles appliqués au-dessous desquels on apposera le sceau du Tribunal, du Conseil, de l'Administration, ou de l'établissement public qui aura été saisi de l'affaire. Toutefois, les amendes qui seront perçues sur les contraventions, conformément à l'Article 32, reviendront à l'Administration.

Art. 24. Le payement de l'amende mentionnée dans l'Article précédent incombe (1) au signataire de l'acte; (2) à chacune des personnes qui auront tiré, accepté, ou endossé une lettre de change. Chacune des personnes qui sont légalement tenues de payer l'amende sont individuellement et solidairement responsables de la totalité des droits et des amendes revenant aux autres.

Le porteur de l'acte sera obligé, le premier, de payer au comptant le droit de timbre et l'amende; il aura la faculté, en vertu des principes de la garantie mutuelle, d'en réclamer plus tard le remboursement aux intéressés.

Art. 25. Les teskérés, rapports ("takrirs"), pétitions, ou requêtes relatifs à des intérêts privés, adressés aux Administrations ou établissements publics, et qui auraient été rédigés sur papier dépourvu de timbre, ne pourront être acceptés et devront être restitués.

Art. 26. Les Sociétés qui auront émis trois mois après la publication de la présente Loi, des actions ou obligations sans les soumettre d'abord au droit du timbre seront astreintes au payement du dit droit et d'une amende d'un $\frac{1}{2}$ pour cent du montant versé si ces actions ou obligations sont assujetties au timbre proportionnel, et d'une demi livre Égyptienne à £E. 3, suivant l'importance de l'affaire, si elles sont d'après leur nature sujettes au timbre mobile.

Art. 27. Si la contravention ne consiste que dans l'emploi d'un timbre inférieur à celui qui devait être employé, il ne sera perçu de droit et d'amende que sur la somme pour laquelle le droit de timbre n'aurait pas été payé.

Art. 28. Ceux qui auront contrefait le timbre ou qui auront sciemment employé, vendu, ou tenté d'écouler des timbres contrefaits seront punis conformément aux dispositions du Code Pénal.

Art. 29. L'Administration chargée du timbre fera connaître par un avis inséré dans les journaux, l'endroit où le timbrage des papiers libres aura lieu, ainsi que ceux où se vendront les timbres mobiles tant au Caire que dans les autres villes et dans les provinces.

Art. 30. Les opérations du timbre sont confiées aux agents désignés par le Ministère des Finances; le Ministère Public est chargé de s'enquérir des contraventions et de les poursuivre, dans les limites des lois et règlements en vigueur par devant les Tribunaux.

### Titre 6.—*De la Perception des Amendes.*

Art. 31. Lorsque dans les huit jours de la décision prise par un Conseil ou un fonctionnaire public et infligeant une amende conformément à la présente Loi, la personne

frappée de cette pénalité n'en aura pas acquitté le montant, un mémorandum indiquant l'amende encourue et l'article de la présente Loi qui la prescrit sera adressé au bureau désigné par les Finances dans la localité. Ce bureau procédera conformément aux dispositions de la loi en vigueur pour l'exécution des sentences des Tribunaux ordinaires. Toutefois une partie intéressée pourra dans un délai de huit jours faire opposition à cette exécution et en saisir les Tribunaux compétents pourvu qu'elle justifie au préalable du payement de l'amende convenue.

Art. 32. La présente Loi sera, à partir du jour de sa publication, substituée au règlement sur le timbre en vigueur.

### Titre 7.—*Disposition Transitoire.*

Art. 33. Un délai d'un an est accordé à partir de la promulgation de la présente Loi pour la présentation et le timbrage au bureau spécial de tous les titres d'actions ou d'obligations provisoires ou définitifs des Sociétés, Compagnies, ou entreprises quelconques existantes et créées ou autorisées par Décrets.

Art. 34. Nos Ministres des Finances et de la Justice sont chargés, chacun en ce qui lui concerne, de l'exécution de la présente Loi.

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### Tarif des Droits de Timbres Fixes.

| | Taux. P.T. p. |
|---|---|
| 1. Journaux. Affiches .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0 2 |
| 2. Notifications, connaissements, charte-parties, lettres de voiture. Bulletin de pesage. Reçu des Postes et Télégraphes. Billet de chemin de fer au-dessus de 10 piastres .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0 10 |
| 3. Tasrih. Reçu ou quittance, chèques. Bordereau d'achat ou de vente de change ou de fonds, notes, comptes, et comptes courants. Récépissé de chemin de fer .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0 20 |
| Requêtes. Timbre pour Rapport à présenter aux autorités administratives. Timbre pour billet civil à présenter aux mêmes autorités. Serghi d'appointements. Certificat de dépôt. Copie d'enregistrement .. | 3 0 |
| Elam Chari ne faisant pas mention de somme. Hodget de Wakf de même nature. | |
| Passeport .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 0 |
| Fatua. Acte de garantie ne portant pas de chiffre. | |
| Kamet Mazad pour achat ou vente par voie d'enchères .. .. .. | 6 0 |
| Hodget ne faisant pas mention de somme. | |
| Contrats bilatéraux de commerce, compromis, contrats de société pour affaires civiles et commerciales sans valeur annoncée (chaque exemplaire). | |
| Autorisation .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 0 |
| Permis de port d'armes .. .. .. .. .. .. | 40 0 |
| Certificat délivré aux chefs des corporations ouvrières ainsi que pour tous autres actes non prévus .. .. .. .. .. | 50 0 |

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### Tarif des Droits Proportionnels de Timbre.

| | | Taux. P.T. p. | | | Taux. P.T. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| De P.T. 1 à | P.T. 100 .. .. | 0 10 | De P.T. 45,001 à | P.T. 50,000 .. .. | 25 0 |
| 101 | 1,000 .. .. | 0 20 | 50,001 | 55,000 .. .. | 27 20 |
| 1,001 | 2,000 .. .. | 1 0 | 55,001 | 60,000 .. .. | 30 0 |
| 2,001 | 4,000 .. .. | 2 0 | 60,001 | 65,000 .. .. | 32 20 |
| 4,001 | 6,000 .. .. | 3 0 | 65,001 | 70,000 .. .. | 35 0 |
| 6,001 | 8,000 .. .. | 4 0 | 70,001 | 75,000 .. .. | 37 20 |
| 8,001 | 10,000 .. .. | 5 0 | 75,001 | 80,000 .. .. | 40 0 |
| 10,001 | 15,000 .. .. | 7 20 | 80,001 | 85,000 .. .. | 42 20 |
| 15,001 | 20,000 .. .. | 10 0 | 85,001 | 90,000 .. .. | 45 0 |
| 20,001 | 25,000 .. .. | 12 20 | 90,001 | 95,000 .. .. | 47 20 |
| 25,001 | 30,000 .. .. | 15 0 | 95,001 | 100,000 .. .. | 50 0 |
| 30,001 | 35,000 .. .. | 17 20 | 100,001 | 110,000 .. .. | 55 0 |
| 35,001 | 40,000 .. .. | 20 0 | Et 5 piastres pour chaque 10,000 piastres ou fraction de 10,000 piastres. | | |
| 40,001 | 45,000 .. .. | 22 20 | | | |



## No. 53.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 25.)

(No. 312.)

My Lord, *Cairo, July* 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two Reports from Major MacDonald on the proceedings of the four Commissions of Inquiry and of the court-martial at Alexandria during the past month, including accounts of the trials of Suleiman Sami and Saïd Khandeel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

*Major MacDonald to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir, *Alexandria, July* 10, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you a Report of the work done during the past month by the four Commissions sitting at Tantah, Mahallet, Damanhour, and Alexandria, as also the proceedings of the Alexandria court-martial during that time.

The principal cases that have occupied the Tantah Commission are two in number, viz., the murder of five Europeans in a cotton-ginning factory at Mahallet Abu Ali, in the Province of Gharbieh. For this case eleven men are in prison at Tantah, all of whom are seriously implicated. Between forty and fifty witnesses have been examined, and the President informed me that he hoped to have the *dossier* ready to send to the court-martial next week. This will empty the Tantah prisons as far as the Commission prisoners are concerned.

The second case is the pillage of the Greek Church at Zifté. Thirty-five persons are implicated in this affair, and were all in prison, but were liberated on bail at the commencement of the year.

As soon as these two cases have been sent to the court-martial the work of this Commission will be at an end.

The Mahallet Commission has been occupied over several murder cases, the principal one being the massacre of four young Italians by the Mahallet mob under circumstances of the greatest brutality. This case has been sent to the court-martial. On making inquiries at Mahallet at the commencement of this week I found that the clerks had struck work, and that the business of the Commission was at a standstill owing to the cholera, which had shown itself at Samanhood, some few miles distant.

At Tantah the President informed me that the clerks came to him daily and requested permission to leave the town, and it was with great difficulty he could get any work done.

The number of prisoners at Mahallet is eleven.

At Damanhour the Commission has been occupied in investigating some murder cases which occurred in the neighbouring villages.

The number of prisoners remaining at Damanhour is twelve, all implicated, more or less directly, in massacre and wounding.

Persons accused of pillage or arson have been liberated on bail.

The Alexandria Commission has been occupied in investigating the cases of the officers and men of the Mustahfizeen, or Civil Guard of Alexandria; they are accused of neglect of duty, and actual participation in the massacres of the 11th June, 1882.

Thirty-five officers and men are in prison on this charge. When this *dossier* is sent before the court-martial, which it will be as soon as the case of Saïd Khandeel has been disposed of, there will remain thirteen persons in prison on charges of murder.

Ten persons, who were in prison on charges of wounding with intent to murder, were liberated on bail last week in order to clear the prisons on account of the expected arrival of cholera. There still remain over 100 minor cases of pillage yet to be inquired into; these are, however, of a very trivial nature, and might with great advantage be summarily dismissed.

The Alexandria court-martial has been occupied with several important cases, amongst which are those of Suleiman Sami and Saïd Khandeel.

With regard to the case of Suleiman Sami, I have to report that the investigation

into the prisoner's case before the Alexandria Commission commenced some four and a-half months ago. Between forty and fifty witnesses, whose evidence might throw some light on the case, were called and examined by the Commission. The evidence of any one of these which bore on the case was taken down in writing by the Court. The witness was cross-examined on this evidence by various members of the Court; the whole, evidence and cross-examination, was then read over to the witness, and he affixed his signature.

The accused was then brought in and confronted with the witness. The evidence of the latter was read over, and the accused was allowed to put any question or make any remark on the evidence he liked, and if it bore on the question it was written down. The accused on these occasions was allowed great latitude of speech. This procedure was adopted with each witness. During the progress of the inquiry the accused was on several occasions asked to name any witnesses whom he would like to call on his behalf, in addition to those already called by the Commission. He named three, whose evidence proved more damaging to his case than the reverse. All witnesses were examined on oath.

After carefully considering the evidence, the Commission of Inquiry drew up an Act of Indictment, committing the prisoner to appear before the court-martial.

The Act of Indictment, together with all the details and cross-examination of evidence, forming one *dossier*, was forwarded to the court-martial on the 11th May.

The prisoner and his advocate, a M. de la Pommeraye, were immediately informed of this, and told that they might have access to the papers at once. The 28th May was fixed for the accused to appear before the court-martial.

On the 28th May the accused appeared, bringing with him a new advocate, a M. Jacobi, his last having some days previously thrown up the case. The Court was adjourned to the 5th June, to enable the new advocate to study the *dossier*.

On the Court reassembling, the prisoner's advocate made the following demands: (1) that the case of Suleiman Sami and his officers should be taken together as one; (2) he wished to call twenty-four more witnesses for the defence; (3) he wanted certain documents relative to the participation of Ahmed Arabi in the burning and pillage of Alexandria.

The Court retired to deliberate. With regard to demand No. 1, as the cases were entirely different, they refused the request. With regard to No. 2, the Court were willing to hear any fresh evidence provided the prisoner or his advocate would inform them to what particular points the evidence related, for should the evidence introduce new matter into the case, it would have to be referred back to the Commission. The majority of the witnesses whom the prisoner's advocate wished to call were not in Alexandria on the day of the burning. Two European witnesses, however, who were, and whose names appear upon the list, have subsequently declared that, had they been called, they would have been obliged to give evidence most damaging to the prisoner, whom they saw directing and encouraging the men of his regiment to pillage and fire the town. With regard to the third demand, they found that the papers in question were actually in the *dossier*, and at the disposal of the prisoner.

The advocate, hereupon, at once produced a protest, which he had ready prepared, in Italian and Arabic, and, paying no attention to the answer made to his second demand, after reading the protest threw up the case. The accused was then asked if he could inform the Court on what points those fresh witnesses could give evidence, but he refused to state, saying that, as his advocate had retired, he had nothing more to say.

The Court then finding that there was nothing in the *dossier* or papers concerning the case that required clearing up, and also that before the "Commission d'Enquête" the prisoner had had every opportunity of calling witnesses, determined to proceed to finding a sentence.

On the 7th June the prisoner was found guilty under Articles 45 and 56 of the Ottoman Penal Code, and sentence of death was passed on him.

My next Report, which I hope to furnish you with in a few days, will contain details regarding the trial of Saïd Khandeel.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. M. MACDONALD, *Captain and Brevet Major,*
*Military Attaché.*

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Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

*Major MacDonald to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir, *Alexandria, July* 14, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that the further sittings of the Commissions at Mahallet, Tantah, and Damanhour have been suspended by order of the Minister of the Interior until the end of Ramadan.

It was found very hard to get the clerks to work and witnesses to come on account of the cholera panic, and also on account of the observance of Ramadan.

There remain still in prison at Tantah eleven and at Damanhour twelve persons; these are all accused of murder, and their cases have been partially inquired into.

The eleven men reported in prison at Mahallet in my despatch of the 11th July have been released on bail, owing to the near approach of cholera to that place. As I have already reported, the prison used by the Damanhour Commission is a very commodious and suitable one. I am therefore endeavouring to get the Commission prisoners moved from Tantah, where the prisons are very bad and usually crowded, to Damanhour, to be kept there till the Commissions resume their sittings.

Damanhour is also some 70 miles away from the infected cholera district.

The Alexandria court-martial was adjourned from the 12th July till the end of Ramadan. Previous to adjourning, special sittings were held to dispose of the prisoners awaiting sentence, so as to clear the prisons as much as possible.

The principal case so disposed of was that of Saïd Khandeel. This man was accused of entering into a plot with the military party, and organizing the massacres of the 11th June. On the day of the massacre he was accused of "feigning sickness as an excuse for not going out during the massacre in his capacity of Prefect of Police, although his presence would certainly have ensured the suppression of the riot."

At his trial before the court-martial, which lasted fourteen days, a new procedure was introduced by Mr. Beaman, his counsel.

This was done with the sanction of the Egyptian Government, though not without energetic protestations on the part of the majority of the members of the Court.

This procedure consisted in re-cross-examining the witnesses who had already been cross-examined by the Commission. Thus, the work of the Commission might have been dispensed with.

After the examination of some eight or nine of the old witnesses who repeated their former statements, and the evidence of two new ones, no fresh light whatever had been thrown upon the case.

This trial commenced on the 27th June, and on the 11th July the Court gave sentence.

They found that there was no direct evidence to prove the existence of a plot, and consequently acquitted the accused on that charge; that he was well enough to go to the scene of the riot had he so wished was proved by the evidence of several witnesses who saw him on that day, as well as by the evidence of his own doctor who attended him. As he was a notorious partizan of Arabi, in addition to being head of the police and Civil Guard or Mustahfizeen, any attempt on his part to stop the massacres would without doubt have been successful.

He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude as a convict at Suakin.

The case of the Mustahfizeen, which includes thirty-five persons, seven of whom are officers, is now ready for the court-martial. Some of these men are accused of being the actual murderers in cold blood of forty-two unfortunate Europeans, who had fled for refuge to the zaptieh. The disgraceful conduct of the Civil Guard, and the active part they took in the massacres of the 11th June, are notorious.

I would strongly recommend that the Court reassemble, so as to dispose of this case, which is now the only one left of importance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. M. MACDONALD, *Captain and Brevet Major,*
*Military Attaché.*

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## No. 54.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 25.)

(No. 316.)

My Lord, *Cairo, July* 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a draft Decree organising an Administrative Commission for the town of Alexandria.

It is proposed to issue this Decree if the question of the payment of house tax by foreigners is satisfactorily disposed of.

The Commission is to consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and twelve members. The Governor of Alexandria will be President *ex officio*. The Vice-Presidents and members will be elected.

The Commission is to draw up the Budget of the city, the tariffs and receipts of all its revenues, all designs for buildings and demolitions, and to have the management of lighting, paving, and water supply.

The Decree has probably been already submitted to your Lordship by Sir Auckland Colvin, who took a copy home with him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 54.

*Commission Administrative des services de la Ville et du Gouvernorat d'Alexandrie.*

*Projet de Décret.*

ARTICLE 1er. Il est institué pour le Gouvernorat et la ville d'Alexandrie une Commission Administrative dont l'organisation et les attributions suivent.

Art. 2. La Commission Administrative d'Alexandrie se compose d'un Président et de deux Vice-Présidents, et de douze membres.

Les Vice-Présidents et membres de la Commission sont élus comme il sera dite ci-après. Leurs fonctions sont gratuites.

Art. 3. Le Gouverneur d'Alexandrie est Président de droit de la Commission Administrative de la ville et du Gouvernorat.

Art. 4. Les fonctions du Président, celles des deux Vice-Présidents, et des membres de la Commission ont une durée de cinq années.

Art. 5. Les fonctions des Vice-Présidents et membres de la Commission sont incompatibles avec tout emploi salarié.

Art. 6. Pour être élu membre de la Commission Administrative d'Alexandrie, il faut : (1) être électeur depuis trois ans au moins ; (2) avoir 25 ans accomplis.

Tout membre de la Commission peut être indéfiniment réélu.

Art. 7. Il y aura une liste électorale pour chaque toumne d'Alexandrie.

Pour être électeur il faut : (1) avoir 21 ans accomplis ; (2) avoir une résidence établie depuis trois ans au moins dans le Gouvernorat d'Alexandrie ; (3) savoir lire et écrire.

Il faut en outre pouvoir être compris dans l'une des trois catégories suivantes :—

1. Propriétaires dans le Gouvernorat d'immeubles d'une valeur reconnue égale ou supérieure à £ E. 1,000.
2. Médecins, avocats, ingénieurs, professeurs, magistrats.
3. Notables électeurs des Juges Assesseurs au Tribunal de Commerce.

Art. 8. Les listes électorales seront dressées par la Commission Administrative, sans distinction de nationalité.

Elles seront tenues à la disposition de toute personne un mois avant le jour fixé par les élections.

Dans les quinze jours qui suivront le dépôt de la liste électorale, tout électeur inscrit pourra se pourvoir devant la Commission pour demander l'inscription ou la radiation de toute personne qu'il prétendra inscrite ou omise à tort.

La Commission statuera souverainement sur toute demande d'inscription ou de radiation sur la liste électorale.

Les premières listes électorales seront dressées par le Gouvernorat d'Alexandrie, [d'accord ?] avec la Commission Mixte Provisoire de Commerce actuellement existante.

Art. 9. Les électeurs seront convoqués par toumne et éliront sur la liste électorale de chaque toumne douze Délégués.



Art. 10. Les électeurs Délégués seront réunis en assemblée sur convocation individuelle, par les soins du Gouverneur d'Alexandrie ; ils éliront entre eux les Vice-Présidents et membres de la Commission Administrative.

L'un des Vice-Présidents et six membres seront Égyptiens ; l'autre Vice-Président et six membres seront étrangers.

Art. 11. La Commission déterminera par un Règlement d'Administration Publique, rendu exécutoire par Décret, les formes et conditions relatives aux opérations électorales.

Art. 12. La Commission Administrative d'Alexandrie fixera elle-même des réunions périodiques ou extraordinaires.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur pourra prescrire la convocation extraordinaire de la Commission pour l'appeler à délibérer sur toutes questions qui lui paraîtra toucher aux intérêts de la ville.

Art. 13. La Commission ne peut délibérer que lorsque la majorité des membres en exercice assistent à la séance.

Les membres siègent dans l'ordre de leur âge.

Les résolutions sont prises à la majorité des suffrages.

Il est voté au scrutin secret toutes les fois que trois membres présents le réclament.

Les séances de la Commission ne sont pas publiques.

Art. 14. Toute délibération de la Commission portant un objet étranger à ses attributions est nulle de plein droit.

Est également nulle de plein droit toute délibération prise par la Commission hors de ses réunions légales.

Art. 15. La Commission peut être suspendue pour une durée déterminée, n'excédant pas six mois, par Arrêté du Ministre de l'Intérieur ; sa dissolution peut être prononcée par Décret.

En cas de suspension ou de dissolution de la Commission le Ministre de l'Intérieur nommera immédiatement une Commission Provisoire chargée de remplir ses fonctions.

En cas de dissolution, la Commision Provisoire exerce ses fonctions jusqu'à l'expiration du mandat des Vice-Présidents et membres composant la Commission Administrative dissoute.

Art. 16. La Commission Administrative est présidée par son Président, qui a voix prépondérante.

En cas d'absence ou d'empêchement du Président il est remplacé par l'un des deux Vice-Présidents, dans leur rang d'âge.

En cas d'absence du Président et des Vice-Présidents ils sont remplacés par un membre de la Commission dans l'ordre d'âge.

Art. 17. La Commission élit dans son sein un Comité Permanent composé de trois membres, chargé de veiller à l'exécution de ses délibérations, de nommer ou de révoquer tout employé des services qui ressortent à ses attributions.

Le Comité Permanent est l'intermédiaire direct de la Commission dans ses rapports avec le Ministère de l'Intérieur dont elle relève directement, avec toutes autres autorités administratives et avec les tiers.

Il représente la Commission en Justice.

Il est chargé de la gestion des revenus et de la comptabilité municipale ; de la proposition du Budget et de l'ordonnancement des dépenses.

De la direction des travaux communaux.

Art. 18. La Commission Administrative règle par ses délibérations les objets suivants :—

1. Le Budget de la ville et du Gouvernorat, et, en général, toutes les recettes et dépenses, soit ordinaires, soit extraordinaires, et partant toute création de ressources.
2. Les tarifs et perceptions de tous les revenus spéciaux à la ville ou au Gouvernorat.*
3. Les projets de constructions, de grosses réparations, de démolitions, et en général tous les travaux à entreprendre.
4. L'ouverture des rues et places publiques, les projets d'alignement de voirie et d'une façon générale, l'ensemble des services publics de la ville ou du Gouvernorat, tels que l'éclairage, le pavage, et les eaux.
5. Tous autres objets sur lesquels la Loi ou les Règlements l'appellent à délibérer.

Art. 19. Les délibérations de la Commission sont adressées par le Comité Permanent au Gouverneur, qui en délivre ou fait délivrer récépissé.

* The wording of this sentence has been altered by Sir A. Colvin.—E. B. M.

Toute délibération est exécutoire si dans les trente jours qui suivent la date du récépissé le Ministre de l'Intérieur en Conseil des Ministres ne l'a pas annulée.

Art. 20. En matière de travaux d'utilité publique et de voirie, la Commission est soumise d'une façon générale au contrôle des Ministères des Travaux Publics et de la Guerre dans des formes et conditions à déterminer par un Règlement ultérieur.

Art. 21. Le Budget des services de la ville et du Gouvernorat d'Alexandrie, proposé par le Comité Permanent et voté par la Commission, est définitivement arrêté par le Ministre de l'Intérieur, en Conseil des Ministres.

Dans le cas où, pour une cause quelconque, le Budget n'aurait pas été approuvé avant le commencement de l'exercice les recettes et les dépenses continueront jusqu'à l'approbation de ce Budget à être faites conformément à celui de l'année précédente.

Art. 22. Il sera provisoirement alloué à la Commission Administrative une subvention suffisante pour parfaire une somme égale aux crédits actuellement inscrits aux Budgets de l'État pour les divers services administratifs du Gouvernorat et de la ville qui seront mis à sa charge.

Art. 23. La Commission nous proposera un projet de Règlement intérieur complétant les dispositions du présent Décret; ce Règlement nous sera soumis et sera promulgué par Décret.

Art. 24. Toutes dispositions des Lois, Décrets, ou Règlements contraires au présent Décret sont et demeurent abrogées.

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No. 55.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 25.)

(No. 80.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, July* 25, 1883, 11·50 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 52 of yesterday.

Court-martial meets again 10th August, after Ramadan, and several important cases remain to be tried. It is not yet possible to say when they will be finished. McCullough ceased to draw British pay on the 31st May.

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No. 56.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 25, 5 P.M.)

(No. 81.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, July* 25, 1883, 4 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's despatch No. 167 of the 10th instant.

Khedive informs me that he has a list of twenty-four Mussulmans upon whom he proposes to confer distinctions for saving the lives of Europeans, and that those mentioned in your Lordship's despatch are among them. That delay has arisen because he wished to give a certain ceremony to the occasion, by bestowing Orders personally, and that different circumstances had as yet prevented him from bringing them together.

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No. 57.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received July* 30, 11·45 A.M.)

(No. 84. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, July* 30, 1883, 11 A.M.

THE Government has considerable anxiety in regard to its finances. The cholera epidemic has rendered it impossible to collect the taxes, and it is feared that salaries may not be paid in full at the [? end] of this quarter. There is also a report from the Governor of Khartoum warning the Government that the Nile is much higher than usual, and inundations are apprehended, especially as the canal-banks have also been neglected through want of hands.

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No. 58.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 57.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 30, 1883, 3·45 P.M.

ASK the Khedive and Chérif Pasha if Colonel Moncrieff would appear to them to be a suitable successor to Sir A. Colvin. Her Majesty's Government believe him to possess the necessary qualifications.

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No. 59.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 1.)

(No. 319.)
My Lord, *Cairo, July* 19, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 18th instant, a statement of the receipts from land tax from the 1st January to the 30th June last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 59.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of July* 18, 1883.

## Ministère des Finances (Direction des Contributions Directes).—Exercice 1883.

ÉTAT des Recouvrements sur l'Impôt Foncier (Kharadji et Ouchouri) dû du 1er Janvier au 30 Juin, 1883 (à part les soldes de l'Exercice précédent).

### PROVINCES AFFECTÉES À LA CAISSE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

| Moudirieh. | Mois de Juin 1883. | | | | Mois Antérieurs. | | | | Total des Recouvrements depuis le 1er Janvier, 1883. | | | | Décompte de la différence de £ E. 93,976 50 p. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Decret du 25 Février, 1880. | Recouvrements. | Différence— | | Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Decret du 25 Février, 1880. | Recouvrements. | Différence— | | Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Décret du 25 Février, 1880. | Recouvrements. | Différence— | | Dû par la Daira Sania et les Wakfs. | Dû par les Villageois. | Reste dû aux Domaines sur le Payement du 1er Semestre anticipé. | Payé en plus par certains Villageois. |
| | | | En plus. | En moins. | | | En plus. | En moins. | | | En plus. | En moins. | | | | |
| | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. |
| Menoufieh ... ... | 48,789 38 | 38,706 20 | ... | 10,083 18 | 171,174 53 | 161,488 40 | ... | 9,686 13 | 219,963 91 | 200,194 60 | ... | 19,769 31 | 111 59 | 20,045 77 | 388 05 | ... |
| Garbieh ... ... ... | 74,799 70 | 39,841 91 | ... | 34,957 79 | 276,566 41 | 262,003 32 | ... | 14,563 09 | 351,366 11 | 301,845 23 | ... | 49,520 88 | 1,769 72 | 61,833 97 | 11,082 81 | ... |
| Behera ... ... ... | 31,689 59 | 20,813 47 | ... | 10,876 12 | 116,952 34 | 101,736 65 | ... | 15,215 69 | 148,641 93 | 122,550 12 | ... | 26,091 81 | 494 51 | 27,136 59 | 1,539 29 | ... |
| Siout ... ... ... | 84,491 73 | 57,983 34 | ... | 26,508 39 | 148,228 34 | 176,142 23 | 27,913 89 | ... | 232,720 07 | 234,125 57 | 1,405 50 | ... | 3,099 48 | ... | 769 65 | 3,735 33 |
| Totaux ... ... | 239,770 40 | 157,344 92 | .. | 82,425 48 | 712,921 62 | 701,370 60 | 27,913 89 | 39,464 91 | 952,692 02 | 858,715 52 | 1,405 50 | 95,382 00 | 5,475 30 | 109,016 33 | 16,779 80 | 3,735 33 |
| Resultat: Difference en moins ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | £ E. 93,976 50 p. | | | | | |

### PROVINCES NON-AFFECTÉES À LA CAISSE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

| Moudirieh. | Mois de Juin 1883. | | | | Mois Antérieurs. | | | | Total des Recouvrements depuis le 1er Janvier, 1883. | | | | Décompte de la différence de £ E. 195,364 26 p. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Decret du 25 Février, 1880. | Recouvrements. | Différence— | | Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Décret du 25 Février, 1880. | Recouvrements. | Différence— | | Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Décret du 25 Février, 1880. | Recouvrements. | Différence— | | Dû par la Daira Sania, les Domaines et les Wakfs. | Dû par les Villageois. | Payé en plus par certains Villageois. |
| | | | En plus. | En moins. | | | En plus. | En moins. | | | En plus. | En moins. | | | |
| | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. | £ E. p. |
| Galhoubieh ... ... ... | 24,022 50 | 17,192 88 | ... | 4,829 62 | 88,090 00 | 75,652 86 | ... | 12,437 14 | 104,112 50 | 92,845 74 | ... | 17,266 76 | 4,520 68 | 12,746 08 | ... |
| Charkieh ... ... ... | 33,757 54 | 21,875 81 | ... | 11,881 53 | 134,899 20 | 125,169 28 | ... | 9,729 92 | 168,656 54 | 147,045 09 | ... | 21,611 45 | 17,008 11 | 4,603 34 | ... |
| Dakahlieh ... ... ... | 41,163 30 | 12,284 08 | ... | 28,879 22 | 159,507 00 | 125,360 13 | ... | 34,146 87 | 200,670 30 | 137,644 21 | ... | 63,026 09 | 5,464 00 | 57,562 09 | ... |
| Ghisch ... ... ... ... | 36,346 29 | 23,621 79 | ... | 12,724 50 | 63,542 38 | 57,824 57 | ... | 5,717 81 | 99,888 67 | 81,446 36 | ... | 18,442 31 | 7,626 91 | 10,815 40 | ... |
| Béni-Souef ... ... ... | 35,665 00 | 27,729 76 | ... | 7,935 24 | 62,413 75 | 59,531 40 | ... | 2,882 35 | 98,078 75 | 87,261 16 | ... | 10,817 59 | 17,788 99 | ... | 6,971 40 |
| Fayoum ... ... ... ... | 20,554 45 | 15,717 86 | ... | 4,836 59 | 35,901 56 | 26,857 81 | ... | 9,043 75 | 56,456 01 | 42,575 67 | ... | 13,880 34 | 9,715 60 | 4,164 74 | ... |
| Minieh ... ... ... ... | 55,375 26 | 35,579 12 | ... | 19,796 14 | 96,924 02 | 69,176 28 | ... | 27,747 74 | 152,299 28 | 104,755 40 | ... | 47,543 88 | 41,697 03 | 5,846 85 | ... |
| Ghirgheh ... ... ... ... | 64,031 51 | 47,251 95 | ... | 16,779 56 | 112,055 15 | 138,609 95 | 26,554 80 | ... | 176,086 66 | 185,861 90 | 9,775 24 | ... | 596 19 | ... | 10,371 43 |
| Keneh. ... ... ... ... | 48,563 09 | 24,622 28 | ... | 23,940 81 | 84,985 39 | 101,085 99 | 16,100 60 | ... | 133,548 48 | 125,708 27 | ... | 7,840 21 | 1,747 33 | 6,092 88 | ... |
| Esneh. ... ... ... | 13,909 34 | 8,932 52 | ... | 4,976 82 | 24,697 17 | 24,963 12 | 265 95 | ... | 38,606 51 | 33,895 64 | ... | 4,710 87 | 5,630 02 | ... | 919 15 |
| Totaux ... ... ... ... | 371,388 08 | 234,808 05 | | 136,580 03 | 863,015 62 | 804,231 39 | 42,921 35 | 101,705 58 | 1,234,403 70 | 1,039,039 44 | 9,775 24 | 205,139 50 | 111,794 86 | 101,831 38 | 18,261 98 |
| Résultat: Difference en moins ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | £ E. 195,364 26 p. | | | | |

*Le* 15 *Juillet*, 1883.

T. CAMEL, *le Directeur des Contributions Directes.*



No. 60.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 1.)

(No. 320.)

*Cairo, July* 19, 1883.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 259 of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of a further letter from Colonel Moncrieff, in which he maintains his request for the services of four irrigation officers from India, and suggests that Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation Works in India, should select them.

I venture to request that Colonel Moncrieff's letter be submitted to Sir Auckland Colvin, as he has already discussed the question with Chérif Pasha.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 60.

*Colonel Moncrieff to Sir E. Malet.*

*Cairo, July* 18, 1883.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to address you on the subject of the four officers required to assist me in carrying out the improvements in the irrigation of Egypt contemplated in Lord Dufferin's despatch of the 12th February. I would beg to refer you to paragraph 14 of my note of the 22nd ultimo, in which I stated my opinion in this matter.

Before leaving for Europe Sir A. Colvin discussed it with Chérif Pasha, and told me that his Excellency had fully admitted the necessity of the case, and had only regretted that the introduction of four more Europeans at once into Egypt might give rise to adverse criticism. Sir A. Colvin asked, therefore, whether it would not be enough if two officers were procured this year and two next. I told him that it was not for me unduly to urge the claims of my own Department. All I could say was, that I considered the state of the irrigation throughout Lower Egypt most unsatisfactory. With four officers I thought I could effect certain improvements. With two I could effect just one-half as much, for I would limit their operations to half the area. Alone I am nearly powerless, and certainly not able to give the Egyptian Government a fair return for the handsome salary they give me.

In my note of the 22nd June I have explained that the salaries proposed by Lord Dufferin to obtain Indian officers of any standing are not sufficient, and it is only from India that I can look for engineers trained in the system of irrigation required in a modified form here. In India any intelligent irrigation officer of 30 years of age obtains at least 600*l.* a-year, and has reason to expect promotion every three years or so.

I proposed, therefore, that one officer should draw 1,000*l.*, one 800*l.*, and two 600*l.* clear of contributions to Indian pension funds. I would suggest further that after three years of approved service they should receive an annual increment of 200*l.*, and at the expiry of their five years' engagement a bonus of six months' salary. They should have two months' leave every year on full pay, and their travelling expenses should be paid from Bombay to Suez.

I have received this week a letter from a well-known irrigation officer in the north-west provinces of India, Major J. C. Ross, R.E., and I think he would accept an appointment such as I propose at 1,000*l.* a-year. He has more than twenty years' experience of the very sort that would be most valuable here. He has great facilities in learning Eastern language, and I would strongly urge that he be obtained if possible.

I would suggest, therefore, that the Government of India be asked to spare us four officers trained on the canals of Northern India (the circumstances are so different in Madras that experience acquired there would not have equal value). I am sure if the selection were left to Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation Works in India, he would send suitable officers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, *Colonel,*

*Inspector-General of Irrigation in Egypt.*

## No. 61.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 1.)

(No. 324. Secret.)

My Lord, *Cairo, July* 21, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter I have written to Chérif Pasha, forwarding to his Excellency copy of a telegram from General Hicks to General Baker, in which he complains bitterly of the opposition he meets with from Suleiman Pasha, and suggests that he should be recalled.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure 1 in No. 61.

*Sir E. Malet to Chérif Pasha.*

Mon cher Chérif Pasha, *Le Caire, le* 20 *Juillet*, 1883.

C'EST avec grand regret que je vous soumets un télégramme du Général Hicks démontrant que les ordres de votre Excellence ne reçoivent pas d'exécution. Il est évidemment temps ou de dispenser des services du Général Hicks ou de rappeler Suleiman Pacha.

Je ne sais pas si jamais j'ai parlé à votre Excellence de certaines nouvelles qui me sont arrivées ici de l'Ambassade de Constantinople, disant que le Sultan, après avoir échoué en Égypte avec Arabi, allait tenter d'intriguer pour faire réussir le Mahdi.

Comme votre Excellence m'a si souvent dit qu'elle avait donné des ordres absolus à Suleiman Pacha d'écouter le Général Hicks en tout, et que nous voyons depuis longtemps qu'il ne l'écoute en rien, je commence à craindre que la main longue de Sa Majesté ne se soit étendue jusqu'à Khartoum.

En tout cas, quelle que soit la cause, il est clair que le Général n'entreprendra pas la campagne si Suleiman Pacha reste.

Vous, mon cher Président, pouvez juger aussi facilement que moi quel serait le résultat du rappel du Général Hicks.

Il serait bien aimable de votre part de me faire savoir ce que vous avez l'intention de faire.

Recevez, &c.
(Signé) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure 2 in No. 61.

*General Hicks to General Baker.*

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, July* 16, 1883.

MY orders and arrangements here are now quite disregarded; promises are made that they shall be carried out, but nothing whatever is done. Suleiman Pasha disregards them altogether. It is useless to keep me here under these conditions, and it is a position which I cannot hold. The idea is that, as Lord Dufferin has gone from Cairo, my support has gone too. I beg you will have me recalled.

There may or may not be much opposition in Kordofan, but I cannot undertake the responsibility with my ideas so diametrically opposed as they are to Suleiman Pasha's. You know the difficulty we had in Sennaar for want of cavalry? The cavalry coming now from Cairo are to be encamped 7 miles off, as it seems no provision for forage has been made for them here, notwithstanding my request, made months ago, that it should be. I must get them in, or I can give them no instruction in scouting. Suleiman Pasha wants to break up and divide the cavalry amongst the infantry regiments, to have them all inside the square on the advance; also to have the Krupp battery inside the square, as well as the mounted batteries and rockets, as well as the camels, &c. It is impracticable. He also wishes to march in square. As the square marches 7 miles a-day, and we have two stretches of 45 miles without water, this means carrying water for 6,000 men and 6,000 animals for six days, which is impossible under present circumstances.

I must request I may be recalled. No reliable information whatever has been obtained regarding the supply of water on the way. It is by no means certain that water does lodge on the surface of the ground. It is likely we shall have to trust to wells, and have to take and occupy each watering-place in succession.

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## No. 62.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 1, 1 P.M.)

(No. 87.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August* 1, 1883, *noon.*

MY despatch No. 324 of the 21st instant.

Suleiman Pasha has been recalled, and Hussein Mazhar Bey named Sub-Governor of the Soudan in his place. The Governor-General is now to be nominal Commander-in-chief, and Chérif Pasha hopes that, by this arrangement, General Hicks will be free to carry out the campaign according to his own views.

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## No. 63.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Fraser.*

(No. 189.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 3, 1883.

THE Italian Ambassador spoke to me to-day on the question of giving criminal jurisdiction to the Mixed Tribunals in Egypt. His Excellency said that the Italian Government was inclined to the opinion that this might be desirable, and that the competency of these Tribunals as regards morality and integrity was sufficient, but that the principal members of the Italian colony had raised some objections to the measure, one of which appeared to have weight, viz., that the Penal Code was not in a satisfactory state, and that it would be desirable to have this Code reformed before making the change.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 64.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 8.)

(No. 325.)

My Lord, *Cairo, July* 23, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of the Memorandum, as also of the note, which, according to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 171 of the 13th instant, I forwarded to Chérif Pasha, respecting the state of affairs in the Soudan as reported by Colonel Stewart.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure 1 in No. 64.

*Sir E. Malet to Chérif Pasha.*

M. le Président, *Cairo, July* 21, 1883.

WITH reference to my note of the 14th May, I am desired by Lord Granville to communicate to your Excellency some further extracts from Colonel Stewart's Report on his journey from Khartoum to Massowah.

The inclosed Memorandum deals with the state of things at Senaar, at Ghedariff, at Kasala, and at other places as far as Senhyt, and I have the honour to call your Excellency's attention to the cases of corruption, mismanagement, and maladministration of justice reported by Colonel Stewart, as well as with the misconduct of the irregular troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 64.

*Memorandum.*

*Senaar.*—Several of the residents complained of the conduct of the Egyptian troops on their march through the town, and assured Colonel Stewart that they robbed and plundered every one, not excepting their own Commanding Officer.

Other residents related the history of the rebellion, showing that it was greatly owing to the folly and want of judgment of the officials that the town had ever been in the actual possession of the rebels.

Stories were also told of the desperate tenacity with which the rebels, even when under torture, held to the opinion that the Egyptians and Turks were infidels.

*Ghedariff.*—Colonel Stewart was told that the area under cultivation had diminished, instead of increasing. The usual reasons were given—the indolence of the people, their venality, and the pressure of taxes.

At the market, besides the country produce, foreign goods were being sold, including Manchester goods, scents from India and Arabia, sandal-wood, tin plates, knives, scissors, bottles, beads, &c.

Colonel Stewart found that the octroi dues levied on sales in the bazaar and market were sold by public auction every year, and that the present Multezein, or farmer, was Sheikh Ali Wad Amara, who had paid 60,000 piastres for them. He also heard that, some years ago, the fair had been much more prosperous, and that the octroi dues had been sold for 160,000 piastres. The reason given for this falling-off was the outrageous way in which the sellers were robbed by the Multezein and the Government officials.

In order to verify this statement, several traders were examined before Colonel Stewart, and they stated as follows :—

1. That a butcher paid for every slaughtered bullock, valued from 5 to 10 dollars, a tax of 1 dollar and 2 piastres, besides giving a hind-quarter to the tax farmer.

2. That grass mats, valued at 2 piastres each, pay a tax of 20 paras.

3. That wood is charged 2 piastres the bullock-load, the wood merchant besides giving two logs of wood to the police officer, two to the military, two to the Multezein, two to the Government official, and two to the Vakeel, per bullock-load.

4. Salt, valued at 2 dollars the half-cantar, pays a tax of 4 piastres.

(N.B.—The legal tax on these articles is 5 per cent. on the selling price.)

5. For the privilege of putting up a screen or seat in the market, 1 piastre is charged per day, besides which each trader has to give a handful of all he sells to the farmer.

6. Transit dues are charged on goods passing through at the same rate as if actually intended for Ghedariff, a camel-load of coffee being charged 6 dollars.

Such heavy dues are charged at Gellabat that its local timber trade has been quite ruined.

On discovering this state of things, Colonel Stewart sent the Acting Governor or Yuzbashi. Far from denying, he declared that he had repeatedly reported the above facts, but that no notice had been taken of them. He also said that of late the state of affairs had comparatively improved, owing to the absence of Bashi-Bazouks, who, it appears, were in the habit of occupying all the approaches to the market in order to plunder the traders and Arabs.

Colonel Stewart then sent for Sheikh Ali Wad Amara, the octroi farmer. This man at first strongly denied the truth of the statements made, but eventually said that he was no worse than his neighbours ; that for every piastre he took, others stole dollars ; that he robbed the poor, but did not interfere with the wealthy ; that Colonel Stewart showed great ingratitude in finding fault with him after his hospitable reception.

To this Colonel Stewart replied that he should certainly report the case, and he adds that he believes the Local Government is in league to rob and plunder.

*Kasala.*—Colonel Stewart visited the cotton factory put up seven years ago by Munzinger Pasha, at an estimated cost of 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*

The factory was complete in every respect, with engines of 100 horse-power, and 21 gins.

He was told the factory had never been worked ; that although the cultivation of cotton had succeeded the first year, it had since unaccountably failed.

Further inquiry elicited the fact that the failure was due to the usual causes, viz., indolence, dislike of change, oppressive and illegitimate taxation, difficulty of communication, &c.

In a village which he passed subsequently, the peasantry assured Colonel Stewart



that they had to give up growing cotton. Every passing traveller and Bashi-Bazouk allowed his camels to graze in their cotton-fields.

In the barracks Colonel Stewart only found a few tailors and shoemakers instead of a battalion. From a Table inclosed in his Report, it appears that out of 643 soldiers, 286 were detached in the districts, 182 on guards and police duty in Kasala, 103 were available in barracks, and the rest were employed on telegraph duty, on the suppression of slavery, on escorts, on guards over wells, 12 being at work as artizans, 22 absent at Berber and Dongola, and 14 in prison and in hospital.

Colonel Stewart draws attention to the extent to which soldiers are employed on duties foreign to their profession, and points how ruinous such a system is to discipline, *esprit de corps*, and other military requisites.

In the prison were fifty-three prisoners ; none had been legally sentenced, though some had been six or seven years in prison. Colonel Stewart states that the condition of things in this Tribunal calls urgently for reform, and is far from reflecting credit on the administration of Ala Ed Deen Pasha as Governor-General of East Soudan, whose business it was to make himself acquainted with the state of affairs, and to devise measures to put an end to the scandal.

*Khor Baraka and Khor Farfar.*—Near the latter place Colonel Stewart heard from a number of wailing women the following story, which illustrates the lawless character of the Bashi-Bazouks.

A slave belonging to the Sheikh escaped and enlisted as an irregular soldier. He returned and asked for one of the relatives of the Sheikh in marriage. Being refused, he returned some time after and shot a cow belonging to the Sheikh. Consequently the villagers turned out and one of them struck or threatened him with a stick. The soldier returned with some more irregulars from Bakkit Andowal and attacked the village. Two Arabs were killed, and one Arab and one soldier wounded.

Colonel Stewart sees no reason to doubt this story, which corresponds with the character he heard everywhere of these Bashi-Bazouks and the abhorrence with which they are spoken of, and he recommends strongly, both for the Government and for the people, that they should be got rid of.

Near Senhyt he again witnessed their exactions and robberies ; they seem to consider themselves in a conquered country and to have a right to take anything they chose.

After leaving Khor Barakat Colonel Stewart noticed several Arabs fleeing from Egyptian territory to take refuge at Khor Farfar, because they could no longer endure the oppression of the soldiers.

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No. 65.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 187.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 8, 1883.

IT appears from your despatch No. 271 of the 1st ultimo, that General Hicks continues to communicate with you respecting the financial difficulties which he meets with in the Soudan, under the impression that you will exert your influence with the Egyptian Government to induce them to give favourable consideration to his wishes. I need not remind you that Her Majesty's Government assume no responsibility whatever in regard to the conduct of affairs in the Soudan, and it is desirable that General Hicks should understand that although they are glad to receive information as to the progress of the campaign, it is their policy to abstain as much as possible from interference with the action of the Egyptian Government in that quarter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 66.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.**

(No. 757.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 8, 1883.

I FORWARDED to you the draft of a Decree which the Egyptian Government propose to issue imposing a house tax on foreign residents in Egypt.

* Also to Sir J. Walsham (No. 293), and Mr. Fraser (No. 186).

This document has been communicated by Chérif Pasha to the Representative of France at Cairo, and I have to instruct you to express to the French Government the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Decree as proposed will meet with their approval and assent.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 67.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Sir R. Herbert.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 9, 1883.

IN my letter of the 12th June last, I informed you that Earl Granville had directed Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt to apply to the Egyptian Government for the repayment of the amount expended by the Governor of Ceylon in the reception and accommodation of the Egyptian exiles down to the 31st March last, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Derby, copies of two despatches and their inclosures from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General on the subject of the claim of the Colonial Government, and the date from which the additional annual grant of £ E. 500 for the exiles is to take effect.*

Lord Derby will observe that the Egyptian Government propose to meet the charge of 961*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, less an error of 35*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, to which attention is called in Inclosure 2 in Sir E. Malet's despatch of the 16th ultimo, first, by the payment which it appears they have already made to the Governor of Ceylon of 415*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, and, secondly, by the appropriation of 512*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, the equivalent in sterling of £ E. 500, which it appears have also been already paid over to the Governor as the additional allowance for the exiles for one year from the date of their landing in Ceylon.

As the effect of this mode of proceeding would be that after settling the claim of the Colonial Government there would not until January next be any provision for the exiles beyond the allowances originally granted to them, Lord Granville proposes to instruct Sir E. Malet to state to the Egyptian Government that such portion of the additional £ E. 500 as may have been due down to the time of the exiles finding house accommodation for themselves, can be utilized in part liquidation of the claim of the Colonial Government, but that from and after such date the extra amount at the rate of £ E. 500 must be available for distribution or use by the Governor for their benefit, and that any deficiency that there may be must be made good by the Egyptian Government.

I am directed by Lord Granville to inclose a draft of the instruction to Sir E. Malet, and I am to request that you will suggest to Lord Derby that the Governor of Ceylon should be directed to report the date on which he ceased to provide houses for the exiles at Government expense, and the state of accounts between his Government and the Egyptian Treasury, so that Lord Granville may be enabled to inform Sir E. Malet what further amount remains due to the Government of Ceylon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

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No. 68.

*M. Mancini to Count Nigra.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by Count Nigra, August* 10.)

(Télégraphique.) *Rome, le* 3 *Août*, 1883.

POUR le moment et pendant la durée de la phase financière de l'entreprise concernant le Canal de Suez, nous jugeons convenable de nous maintenir dans une attitude de réserve bienveillante.

Le Gouvernement du Roi espère que le Cabinet de Londres saura apprécier l'intention amicale qui nous tient en dehors de toute intromission intempestive et non demandée. Cependant, je désirerais que votre Excellence, en se référant aux assurances de désintéressement si noblement exprimées par Mr. Gladstone, pût saisir l'occasion de rappeler à Lord Granville sa gracieuse promesse de nous faire connaître

* Sir E. Malet, No. 301, July 10; date, No. 313, July 16, 1883.



son appréciation sur les idées essentiellement pratiques par lesquelles il nous semble qu'on pourrait convenablement compléter celles que sa Seigneurie a énoncées dans sa Circulaire du 3 Janvier au sujet de la liberté et de la neutralité du Canal de Suez. Il nous serait agréable d'apprendre la pensée du Cabinet Anglais à cet égard.

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No. 69.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August* 14.)

(No. 339.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 4, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 163 of the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of a Report from Consul Burrell upon the results of the inquiry into the riots which took place at Port Saïd in April last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 69.

*Mr. Burrell to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir, *Port Saïd, August* 2, 1883.

IN reply to your despatch of the 14th July, I have the honour to report as to the result of the inquiry held on the recent riots at Port Saïd. The Greek Consul informs me that certain Greeks who were arrested in consequence of the Report of the Commission were imprisoned pending the holding of a preliminary trial which was to have taken place at Alexandria; this investigation, however, could not be held owing to the illness of the Greek Judge and the outbreak of cholera.

After about a month's imprisonment the Greeks were let out on bail.

Eleven Arabs were also arrested; of these five were set at liberty, there being no evidence against them; the others remained in prison until cholera broke out in Port Saïd, when the Governor-General cleared the prison of all those who were detained there, and obliged them to find bail.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. P. BURRELL.

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No. 70.

*Sir R. Herbert to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received August* 14.)

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 14, 1883.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the consideration of Earl Granville, copy of despatch from Governor of Ceylon, dated 25th June, forwarding letter addressed to Earl Granville from the Egyptian exiles regarding the alleged promise of a passage for their families to Ceylon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 70.

*Governor Sir J. Longden to the Earl of Derby.*

My Lord, *Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, June* 25, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward herein, at the request of the Egyptian exiles, a letter addressed by them to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of certain promises alleged to have been made to them in Egypt, that their families should be provided with a passage to Ceylon by the Egyptian Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. R. LONGDEN.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 70.

*The Egyptian Exiles in Ceylon to Earl Granville.*

My Lord, *Colombo, Ceylon, June* , 1883.

WE beg leave to bring the following circumstances in connection with our exile to your kind notice, and trust your Lordship would be graciously pleased to see the redress we seek afforded to us.

Before we left Egypt we were informed by our counsel, Mr. Broadley, that his Excellency Lord Dufferin had promised that the families of those of us, exiles, who could not, for various reasons, accompany us at the time, should be allowed to follow us at the expense of the Egyptian Government. This promise, we believe, was also made to Mr. Beaman, of the British Consulate in Cairo.

We have written for our families, and are informed (now that Lord Dufferin has left Egypt) that if we desire our families to join us we should bring them out at our own expense. This, we beg to assure your Lordship, it is entirely out of our power to do, as the allowance we receive is barely sufficient for our subsistence here.

We are greatly distressed at the privations our families are enduring in Egypt, and we therefore most earnestly beg that your Lordship would be kindly pleased to inquire into this matter, so that the promise made by the Egyptian Government may be redeemed.

With all respect, we have, &c.

(Signed) A. HELMI.
T. ISMAT.

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No. 71.

*Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received August* 15.)

(No. 515.)

My Lord, *Paris, August* 13, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 757 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to report that I stated to M. Challemel-Lacour this morning that I had received instructions from your Lordship to express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the draft of Decree which Chérif Pasha had communicated to the French Agent and Consul-General, for the imposition of a house tax on foreign residents in Egypt, might receive the approval and assent of the French Government.

I reminded his Excellency of the note which he had addressed to Lord Lyons on the 1st May last, and said that, as the Decree had been remodelled in such a manner as the Egyptian Government believed would meet the objections of France, Her Majesty's Government trusted she would no longer refuse her consent to the Decree being put in force.

I was not able to elicit any definite reply from his Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

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No. 72.

*Earl Granville to Count Nigra.*

**E**

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, August* 17, 1883.

THE extract from the despatch from M. Mancini, which you communicated to me on the 10th instant, requested your Excellency to ascertain the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the suggestions made by the Italian Government through your Excellency on the 7th February last for insuring the security of the Suez Canal in time of war.

Her Majesty's Government have given their careful consideration to those suggestions, and I have the honour to state, as I personally informed your Excellency yesterday, that they have come to the conclusion that the proposals with regard to the Suez Canal, contained in my Circular despatch of the 3rd January last, are sufficient for the purpose in view.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 73.

**E** *Earl Granville to Mr. Fraser.*

(No. 198.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 17, 1883.

ON the 10th instant Count Nigra communicated to me an extract from a despatch from the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. It directed his Excellency to remind me of my promise to acquaint the Italian Government with the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on the suggestions made by M. Mancini for insuring the security of the Suez Canal in time of war.

I saw the Italian Ambassador again yesterday, and I told his Excellency that I had not wished to appear to give a hasty or off-hand reply to the suggestions of the Italian Government, and Her Majesty's Government had therefore taken time to consider the matter, and they had come to the conclusion that the proposals which they had made with regard to the Suez Canal, as set forth in my Circular of the 3rd January last, are sufficient for the purpose in view.

Count Nigra begged that he might have an answer in writing to this effect, and I have accordingly addressed to him a note, of which I inclose a copy,* together with a copy of the communication to which it is a reply.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 74.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August* 18, 2 P.M.)

(No. 92.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August* 18, 1883, 1 P.M.

GENERAL HICKS has been appointed Commander-in-chief in the Soudan, with the rank of General of Division.

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No. 75.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August* 18, 4·15 P.M.)

(No. 93.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August* 18, 1883.

MY telegram No. 92 of to-day, and your Lordship's despatch No. 187 of the 8th instant.

I have always impressed upon Chérif Pasha that I merely forward General Hicks' telegrams to him for his information, and that entire responsibility of action on them rests with his Excellency. The appointment of General Hicks as Commander-in-chief is entirely spontaneous, and I was not even aware that it was going to be made.

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No. 76.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, August* 18.)

(No. 353. Ext. 93.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 18, 1883.

WITH reference to my telegram of to-day, announcing the appointment of General Hicks as Commander in-chief, and also to your Lordship's despatch No. 187 of the 8th instant, disclaiming all responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the control of the Soudan, I have the honour to state that, in forwarding General Hicks' telegrams to Chérif Pasha, I have constantly impressed upon his Excellency that they are merely communicated for his information, and that Her Majesty's Government are in no way responsible for the action that may be taken upon them.

General Hicks' promotion and his nomination as Commander-in-chief were entirely spontaneous acts of the Egyptian Government, and I was not aware that they were contemplated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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* No. 72. † No. 68.

## No. 77.

*Sir J. Walsham to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 20.)

(No. 245.)
My Lord,

*Berlin, August* 18, 1883.

I HAD an opportunity yesterday of expressing to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with your Lordship's instruction No. 293 of the 8th instant, the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Decree which the Egyptian Government propose to issue, imposing a house tax on foreign residents, will meet with the approval and assent of the Imperial Government.

I took with me the draft of the Decree in case Count Hatzfeldt should not recollect its contents. His Excellency, however, told me that the Government were in possession of it, and begged me to assure your Lordship that the provisions of the Decree were being attentively considered, although no final decision had yet been taken on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN WALSHAM.

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## No. 78.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 21.)

(No. 341.)
My Lord,

*Cairo, August* 7, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 299 of the 10th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from the British Consul for the Somali Coast, stating that there was no foundation for the report that King Menelek of Shoa was about to march on Harrar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure in No. 78.

*Acting Consul Sealy to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

*Aden, July* 20, 1883.

WITH reference to my letter of the 26th June, I have the honour to report that later intelligence shows that there was no foundation for the reported march of King Menelek on Harrar. It is believed that King Menelek advanced towards the Harrar frontier to check some disturbances, but has returned now to Shoa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. SEALY.

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## No. 79.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 21.)

(No. 343.)
My Lord,

*Cairo, August* 8, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a telegram from General Hicks, giving an account of affairs at Khartoum. I have communicated this telegram to Chérif Pasha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure in No. 79.

*General Hicks to Sir E. Malet.*

(Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.)

*Khartoum, August* 1, 1883.

THERE now is and has been for a long while almost daily communication between Khartoum and Obeid. Caravans of Bedouins constantly leave this for Kordofan; the Government civil officers are in some cases themselves the (?) agents.



Other caravans constantly arrive from Obeid. The Prefect of Police here is the greatest fanatic and inimical to the Government; the result is, the police are worse than useless. The Consuls have before this complained of the Prefect's inflammatory language against Christians. The Mahdi is informed of everything that goes on; his spies are always in the town, whereas no information is procured by us, not even regarding the supplies of water on any of the routes. An old Government officer tells me that more than half of the Government employés, clerks, &c., are partisans of the Mahdi, and that in the event of a reverse to our expedition, the danger to Khartoum would begin in the Government officials. I think Suleiman Pasha's very open disregard of my advice and wishes, and his opposition to my plan, has done a great deal of harm. Ala-el-Dun Pasha will, I hope, be back soon. A good Prefect of Police sent here would be invaluable. The Mahdi is said to have moved to Bara, but I cannot say that report can be implicitly relied on. Please telegraph to me news of cholera in Egypt.

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## No. 80.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 21.)

(No. 344. Confidential.)
My Lord,

*Cairo, August* 8, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 337 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a telegram from General Hicks regarding the appointment of Suleiman Pasha as Governor-General of Eastern Soudan, and the effect that this appointment will have.

I have also the honour to inclose a copy of a confidential letter which I have addressed to Chérif Pasha on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

*General Hicks to Sir E. Malet.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Khartoum, August* 1, 1883.

THE official order appointing Suleiman Pasha Governor of Eastern Soudan has arrived. May I ask, with all respect to his Highness, if my orders with regard to the disposal and movement of the army are for the future to be obeyed?

Suleiman Pasha's new appointment is looked upon as promotion; therefore unless instructions are sent for future guidance the situation remains the same.

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### Inclosure 2 in No. 80.

*Sir E. Malet to Chérif Pasha.*

(Confidentiel.)
Mon cher Président,

*Caire, le* 8 *Août*, 1883.

J'AI reçu un télégramme du Général Hicks dans lequel il me dit que la nomination de Suleiman Pacha au Gouvernorat du Soudan Oriental a été publiée. Le Général demande ensuite si des mesures ont été prises pour que les ordres qu'ils donnera en égard à la disposition et aux mouvements de l'armée seront obéis pour l'avenir. Il dit que la nomination de Suleiman Pacha est considérée comme un avancement, comme une marque d'approbation de sa conduite et que, pour cette raison, à moins que des nouvelles instructions soient données pour guider la conduite des autorités dans l'avenir, la situation reste la même.

Je ne puis que donner raison au Général; la nomination du Pacha comme Gouverneur après avoir contrecarré ses mesures encouragera cette ligne de conduite de la part des autres, à moins que votre Excellence parle à présent en termes qui ne permettent pas d'équivoque dans leur interprétation

Il sera un mal difficile à réparer si on pense là-bas que le résultat de désobéir aux ordres de votre Excellence est de recevoir de l'avancement.

Je prie, &c.
(Signé) EDWARD B. MALET.

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## No. 81.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 21.)

(No. 347.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of three telegrams from General Hicks in regard to affairs in the Soudan, and the numberless difficulties with which he is surrounded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 81.

*General Hicks to Sir E. Wood.*

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, August* 5, 1883.

WILL you do me the favour of impressing on War Minister the necessity for seeing that money is sent me for the payment of troops on the Blue Nile? The men at Kerkoj are twenty-five months in arrear of pay, and at Fazoglu 9 months, and have neither clothes nor food; they cannot get very much from the country, as they are surrounded by rebel villages. The men have shown a spirit of insubordination, which is not to be wondered at. It is very difficult to provide food for them at Fazoglu, and I do not know how to remedy this. They are so far off, and steamer cannot get there. I shall try to withdraw them as far as Kerkoj, but the Moudir of Fazoglu, who has left the place in a small boat and come here, says the men were reduced to the last extremities, and it is quite probable that now they have either starved or joined the rebels. The withdrawal will be difficult, as they are 300 men, with 600 women and children, and having to pass through an enemy's country: 80,000*l.* for arrears was promised, but none received yet. If the Government will forego the 1½ per cent. charged for bills on Cairo, I could get money from merchants here. I sent a staff officer to Senaar to report on matters, and he has returned. Soldiers of the irregular troops have positively refused to go where ordered in consequence of not having been paid. There is neither money nor transport with the army on the Blue Nile. They have no grain from Wad-el-Medina to Fazoglu. They require me to send steamer from here to take up grain for them. I want all myself, in fact I want more to bring up reinforcements and supplies for Kordofan column. If money is sent to Senaar camels can be bought, but it will take time. Camels ought to be kept for the force of 6,000 men there; they have none whatever. If I must now deprive myself of a steamer urgently required here, if I am to keep the Blue Nile army from starving, I despair of ever getting my column ready. As at present, it has been arranged it would take forty-five days from now to get the reinforcements from Berber. I must try if I can expedite this. It is quite probable that after the season opens the Arabs in Senaar will break out again, the flies will have gone, and they will have gathered their crops, and they will be free to move where they like. Our column will have gone to Kordofan; and to keep Senaar in order there will be this army on the Blue Nile without money and without transport. It is almost impossible to contend against all these adverse conditions; to-day, the first time I have heard of the condition of the Fazoglu garrison, although the Moudir says he has reported frequently. The garrison was left by Abdul Kader. Taking into consideration the whole state of affairs in this country, I am convinced that it would be best to keep the two rivers and Province of Senaar, and wait for Kordofan to settle itself.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 81.

*General Hicks to Sir E. Malet.*

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, August* 7, 1883.

IN continuation of my telegram to General Wood, a report has come in from Messelemia on the Blue Nile that the Mahdi has sent several Dervishes to stir up the tribes. They are preparing to rise. Four tribes are [? reported] as assembled, the object being to divide our force and delay its going to Kordofan. They are said to be assembled at Aboot, near Messelemia.



I have offered, as far as I have authority, a small column to go from Senaar to Wad-el-Medina by river if they have boats, and to march to Aboot: 200 camels which have been purchased for the Kordofan column are fortunately at Messelemia; these must be taken by the column from Senaar.

I have also sent some of our camels to Awa, on White Nile, whence a similar report was received, and directed a small column to make a demonstration either towards Jebel Lekhedy or Messelemia, after having visited Gocogia tribes, who are reported as rising. These two columns marching into the country ought to check the rising, but it may break out again as soon as we leave for Kordofan. I shall send an English officer with each column.

I would now point out the difficulties I am in. There is no money and no transport whatever with the garrisons on either the White or Blue Nile. I have to use for these columns the transport for the Kordofan column. Transport would be purchased and kept with all the garrisons on both the rivers to enable them to move if necessary. The men must also be paid. We have no money. A good deal is required, and that immediately. Pray represent this.

There seems to be much excitement in Senaar, but I have no doubt it will be arranged quietly for the time.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 81.

*General Hicks to Sir E. Malet.*

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, August* 10, 1883.

I HAVE just received information that the Chief who was supposed to be stirring up the tribes has been brought to Lanyawa (? Kawa); he denies having done so. The country is more quiet. I shall send the two columns to make a military exploration, but I believe all will be quiet. I fear relief will not reach the Fazoglou garrison in time. The irregular troops are very discontented on account of their long arrears of pay, and I see no way of satisfying them, as the Governor-General states he can only pay them from Soudan revenues, and there is no money. Money should be sent from Cairo for pay of irregular troops also.

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## No. 82.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 21.)

(No. 349.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 13, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 271 of the 1st ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of a telegram from General Hicks, reporting that authentic news has been received from Obeid of the safety of the prisoners there. I have informed the Italian Agent and Consul-General in Cairo of this intelligence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 82.

*General Hicks to Sir E. Malet.*

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, August* 7, 1883.

AUTHENTIC news from Obeid, dated 21st June, says all prisoners well.

No. 83.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 22, 12·15 P.M.)

(No. 95.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August* 22, 1883, 11 A.M.

CHÉRIF PASHA asks whether he may consider that Her Majesty's Government approve proposed Decree and Regulations relative to imposition of house tax in Egypt. See my despatch No. 238 of the 18th June.

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No. 84.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 61.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 23, 1883, 4·45 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 95 of 22nd.

House tax. Yes; and we have expressed to French, German, and Italian Governments our earnest hope that Decree will meet with their assent.

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No. 85.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 199A.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 23, 1883.

WITH reference to the inquiry contained in your telegram No. 95 of yesterday's date, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government approve the proposed Decree and Regulations respecting the imposition of a house-tax on foreign residents in Egypt, a draft of which was inclosed in your despatch No. 238 of the 18th June last.

I am to add that Her Majesty's Government have expressed to the French, German, and Italian Governments their earnest hope that they will give their assent to that Decree.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 86.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 25, 6·45 P.M.)

(No. 97.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August* 25, 1883, 4·30 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 62.

I have been unable as yet to obtain information asked for, but hope to get soon an imperfect statement.

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No. 87.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 25, 6·45 P.M.)

(No. 98.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August* 25, 1883, 6·45 P.M.

THE Khedive returns to Cairo on the 13th September; Mr. Baring is due on the 12th. I propose to leave, with your Lordship's sanction, on the 16th. Could it be arranged that his Berat should be here on his arrival, and ought I to have letters of recall?

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No. 88.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 27.)

(No. 355.)
My Lord, *Cairo, August* 20, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 353 of the 18th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a telegram which I dispatched to General Hicks on his appointment as Commander-in-chief in the Soudan, in which I have informed him, according to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 187 of the 8th instant, that I am debarred from giving advice to the Egyptian Government with regard to the action to be taken on his telegrams, the policy of Her Majesty's Government being to abstain as much as possible from interference with the Government of the Soudan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 88.

*Sir E. Malet to General Hicks.*

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August* 18, 1883.

I CONGRATULATE you on your appointment as Commander-in-chief and General of Division.

The act is spontaneous on the part of the Egyptian Government, for although I am ready to transmit to it telegrams that come from you, I am debarred by my instructions from giving advice with regard to action on them, the policy of Her Majesty's Government being to abstain as much as possible from interference with the action of the Egyptian Government in the Soudan.

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No. 89.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.*

(Consular.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 27, 1883, 3·40 P.M.

BARING will arrive in Egypt on 12th. Endeavour to obtain Berat, and send in time to meet him. His Commission as Agent and Consul-General, dated the 29th August, will be sent to you at once.

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No. 90.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 28.)

(No. 350.)
My Lord, *Cairo, August* 15, 1883.

WITH reference to Lord Dufferin's despatch No. 146 of the 1st May last, forwarding the Decree by which the new Organic Law was promulgated, I have the honour to inclose a draft Decree relative to the Council of State, which is to be composed of the principal permanent officials of the Government who will act *ex officio* and gratuitously, and of four special members nominated for five years at a time who will receive a fixed salary. The President of the Council of Ministers will also be President of the Council of State.

The Council of State will be divided into two sections, the one legislative, the other administrative. The former will prepare draft Laws and Decrees and also Regulations, to be issued by the different Departments of the Government; the latter will give its advice upon such questions as are submitted to it by the Council of Ministers. The special members of the Council of State are to prepare the drafts above referred to, and also the Reports which are to be made by the Council.

No Laws, Decrees, or Regulations can be promulgated or submitted for the sanction of the Khedive without having been brought before the Council of State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 90.

*Projet de Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,
Vu les Articles 1er et 46 de la Loi Organique du 1er Mai, 1883,
Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres,

Décrétons :

Article 1er. L'organisation et les attributions du Conseil d'État sont fixées par les présents Décrets.

Titre Ier.—*Organisation du Conseil d'État.*

Art. 2. Le Conseil d'État est composé de vingt-trois membres, y compris le Président, savoir :—

1. Les huit Sous-Secrétaires d'État, les quatre Commissaires de la Caisse de la Dette Publique, les trois Directeurs du Contentieux, le plus ancien des Commissaires des Domaines de l'État, le plus ancien des Contrôleurs de la Daïra Sanieh, le plus ancien des Administrateurs des Chemins de Fer. Leurs fonctions sont gratuites.

2. Quatre membres permanents, nominés par nous, sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres. Ils reçoivent un traitement fixe. Leurs fonctions sont incompatibles avec toutes autres fonctions. Ils sont nommés pour cinq ans, et peuvent être indéfiniment maintenus dans leurs fonctions pour une nouvelle période de cinq années.

Art. 3. Un Secrétaire-Général du Conseil d'État est nommé par nous, sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres.

Art. 4. Le Président de notre Conseil des Ministres est Président de droit du Conseil d'État.

Deux Vice-Présidents seront nommés par nous, sur la proposition du Président du Conseil d'État; ils seront pris parmi les membres permanents de ce Conseil.

Art. 5. Les quatre membres permanents et le Secrétaire-Général ne peuvent être révoqués de leurs fonctions que par un Décret rendu sur la proposition du Président du Conseil des Ministres, à la suite d'une délibération prise par le Conseil d'État en Assemblée Générale, à la majorité des deux tiers des voix, dans les cas qui seront déterminés par son Règlement Intérieur.

Art. 6. Deux Secrétaires seront nommés auprès du Conseil par Arrêté du Président du Conseil des Ministres.

Titre II.—*Attributions du Conseil d'État.*

Art. 7. Le Conseil d'État est divisé en deux sections :—

1. Section de Législation.
2. Section d'Administration.

Art. 8. La Section de Législation élabore et rédige les Projets de Lois et Décrets d'intérêt général, ainsi que les Règlements qui émanent des Départements Ministériels.

Art. 9. La Section d'Administration donne son avis sur toutes les questions d'intérêt général et autres qui sont soumises à son examen par nos Ministres.

Elle apprécie, en outre, les actes des fonctionnaires dont l'examen lui sera déféré par nos Ministres.

Art. 10. Les quatre membres permanents et le Secrétaire-Général sont chargés de la préparation des projets et avis visés aux Articles précédents, ainsi que des rapports pour toutes affaires déférées au Conseil.

Art. 11. Chaque section du Conseil d'État est présidée par l'un des Vice-Présidents et a dans son sein un membre permanent et un Secrétaire.

Les membres désignés au § 1 de l'Article 2, sont convoqués indistinctement aux séances de l'une ou de l'autre section.

Le Secrétaire-Général dirige le travail des bureaux, assiste avec voix délibérative aux Assemblées Générales, et prend part aux travaux et aux séances des deux sections.

Art. 12. Aucun Projet de Loi ou de Décret d'intérêt général ne sera soumis à notre sanction, aucun Règlement n'émanera de nos Départements Ministériels, s'il n'a été préalablement délibéré dans notre Conseil d'État en Assemblée Générale. Les Lois, Décrets, et Règlements délibérés dans notre Conseil d'État en portent la mention.

Art. 13. Le Règlement Intérieur du Conseil d'État désignera, parmi les affaires déférées à la section d'administration, celles qui seront portées devant l'Assemblée Générale.



Art. 14. Hors le cas prévu par l'Article 5, les délibérations de l'Assemblée Générale et des sections du Conseil d'État sont prises à la majorité absolue des voix. En cas de partage, la voix du Président est prépondérante.

L'Assemblée Générale ne peut délibérer que si la moitié de ses membres plus un assistent à la délibération. Chaque section ne peut délibérer qu'autant que cinq membres du Conseil d'État au moins sont présents.

Art. 15. Les Ministres ont entrée au sein de l'Assemblée Générale et des sections du Conseil d'État, pour être entendus sur les affaires qui concernent leurs Départements, toutes les fois qu'ils le demandent.

Art. 16. Le Conseil d'État a le droit de convoquer, dans son Assemblée Générale ou ses sections ou devant ses rapporteurs, les chefs de service des Administrations publiques, et tous autres fonctionnaires, pour en obtenir des explications sur les affaires en délibération.

Titre III.—*Dispositions Générales.*

Art. 17. Le Conseil d'État fera son Règlement Intérieur et le soumettra à notre sanction, par notre Conseil des Ministres.

Art. 18. Toutes dispositions des Lois, Décrets, ou Règlements contraires au présent Décret sont et demeurent abrogées.

Art. 19. Nos Ministres sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

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No. 91.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 28.)

(No. 351. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 15, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 350 of this day's date, inclosing the draft of a Decree establishing a Council of State, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have suggested to Chérif Pasha that the Financial Counsellor should be added to the number of *ex officio* members, and that his Excellency agreed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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No. 92.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 28.)

(No. 352.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 18, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of a Report which the Minister of Finance has addressed to the Khedive on the final results of the financial years 1881 and 1882, and on the Budget Estimates of 1883.

The Report shows that in 1881 the revenues assigned to the service of the Public Debt have yielded a net surplus of £ E. 656,209, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Liquidation, has been devoted to the redemption of debt. The Budget of the non-assigned revenues has produced a net surplus of £ E. 196,333.

The unemployed credits of the Extraordinary Budget of 1881 amounted to £ E. 189,483, and constitute with the above surplus the amount available for the Extraordinary Budget of 1882, viz., £ E. 385,816.

In 1882, owing to the events of that year, the results have been less favourable. The Budget of assigned revenues has, it is true, yielded a surplus of £ E. 391,604, but the Budget of the non-assigned revenues presents a net deficit of £ E. 191,487 after deducting £ E. 104,857 savings on the Extraordinary Budget of the year, and £ E. 25,202 difference between the actual expenditure on the assigned provinces and the sum with which, under Article 9 of the Law of Liquidation, the Government is credited to meet the expenditure of the assigned provinces. The above deficit of £ E. 191,487 does not, however, include the Domains deficit for 1882, amounting to £ E. 97,754, nor the cost of the army of occupation, items which have been reserved for future settlement.

The Minister of Finance then proceeds to review the Estimates for the year 1883.

The estimates of receipts have been carefully established on the basis of the actuals of previous years. They are £ E. 4,413,676 for the assigned provinces and Administrations, and £ E. 4,416,911 for the non-assigned provinces and Administrations. But the Minister apprehends a serious diminution in receipts from both direct and indirect taxes in consequence of the cholera epidemic, which has now invaded all the provinces of Egypt, and which, in paralyzing trade, has rendered collection difficult.

The expenditure estimates have been framed with equal care. Owing to the events of last year there were no resources available for an Extraordinary Budget, and expenses of an extraordinary nature had therefore to be included in the Ordinary Budget Estimates. These are £ E. 97,500 to the Public Works, £ E. 70,000 to the Railways, and £ E. 100,000 for the Soudan, Harar, and Red Sea.

The military estimates are fixed at £ E. 200,000, or £ E. 302,961 less than in 1882; but the reorganization of the constabulary and police services has necessitated an increased expenditure of £ E. 143,766. Nevertheless, the expenditure estimates for 1883 compare very favourably with those of 1882, and show in favour of the former an economy of £ E. 277,866. They amount for the Assigned Budget to £ E. 4,167,067, and for the Non-assigned Budget to £ E. 4,414,851; total, £ E. 8,581,918.

The indemnities accorded to the sufferers of the burning of Alexandria, the cost of the Army of Occupation, the extraordinary expenses incurred for quelling the Soudan rebellion, the deficit of last year's Budget and of the Domains Administration, and the probable deficits of the Daïra and Domains Administrations in 1883, are, however, items which the Government is unable to meet from its ordinary resources. In order to provide for their payment, as well as to re-establish the financial equilibrium, it has been decided to raise a fresh loan. In view of the charge which such a loan will necessitate, special resources have to be created. This has been partially effected by reducing by 5 per cent. this year's expenditure estimates. The annual saving which will thus be obtained amounts to about £ E. 145,000, and the balance which is still wanting to complete the charge for the loan will, it is hoped, be found in the annual normal increase of receipts, and in the proposed taxation of Europeans.

The Minister of Finance concludes his Report by pointing out that the expenditure estimates for 1883 (which will be the same for 1884), as they now stand reduced, amount to £ E. 8,436,433, or £ E. 117,041 only in excess of those fixed by the Commission of Liquidation in 1880, viz., £ E. 8,319,292, and that the greater part of this increase, or £ E. 98,584, is absorbed by the Railway Administration.

Twenty-two tabular statements accompany the Report, and contain much valuable information on all questions relating to the financial situation of Egypt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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No. 93.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 28.)

(No. 354. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 19, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatches Nos. 62 and 109, Commercial, of the 26th ultimo and 18th instant respectively, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a Confidential Memorandum by Colonel Chermside respecting the Prefecture of Police.

Your Lordship will remember that I requested that Colonel Chermside might be temporarily attached to the Prefect of Police during the cholera epidemic. His ostensible mission was to assist in the execution of measures to be taken against cholera, but my real object was to have some one at the Prefecture on whom I could rely, because at the time numerous charges of incompetence and obstruction were brought against the Prefect, and I believed these charges to be based more on misunderstanding than on fact.

Whether the Prefect changed his attitude when Colonel Chermside was attached to him, or whether my judgment was correct, may still be matters for discussion between his partisans and adversaries; but it is certain that the complaints against him have ceased, and that matters have gone smoothly since the day that Colonel Chermside undertook the duties temporarily assigned to him.



As, however, he is now obliged to go back to the command of his regiment at Alexandria, it became necessary to consider how it would be most easy to maintain affairs in the groove into which he had brought them. I therefore requested him to give me a Memorandum on the subject.

Your Lordship will perceive that he is of opinion that until the new police courts in connection with the native judicial reforms are instituted, it would be unadvisable to appoint an Englishman as Assistant Prefect.

After conferring with General Baker I am of the same opinion. It has, therefore, been decided to allow the English police officer, Mr. Prescott, who was attached to the Prefecture, to go on leave, and to appoint in his place Möckeln Bey, who knows the language, and whose long experience of native officials fits him to work with them. This is a temporary arrangement pending the establishment of reformed native justice when the existing system must be completely reorganized, and Colonel Chermside's Memorandum contains information and suggestions which deserve the careful attention of those who devise the new Regulations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 93.

*Notes on Prefecture of Police in Cairo.*

(Confidential.)

I AM of opinion that until the new police courts are instituted it would be unadvisable to appoint an Englishman as Assistant Prefect. His action, even if merely one of cognizance of, with a view to learning routine, would tend to produce friction and irritation, and he would be regarded by the native employés as an intruder, whereas, when the Prefecture finds itself under new regulations, and possibly in the presence of difficulties in satisfying the requirements of the new Courts, disciplined assistance might have a very different reception. With natives trained in the traditions of Oriental bureaux, a want of appreciation of delegated responsibility and of the impropriety of dealing with subordinates except through their immediate superiors is inevitable, and must be met with great tact and patience.

2. The position of Assistant Prefect, even when the police functions as regards the new Tribunals are defined, will be one of very great difficulty, and I cannot say I am very sanguine as to the results. Its occupier will be taking part in executive Oriental administration, not as head of a department or sub-department, with a hard and fast line limiting his competence, as with constabulary or police for discipline and organization alone, but will find himself the responsible superior of by no means competent, well-educated, or upright officials, exercising very varied functions only vaguely regulated and defined.

Objections to increasing the Budget will meet his proposed changes at every point.

I need scarcely say that I consider these arguments as stronger still against an English Prefect.

3. The Prefect of Police at Cairo is really Governor of the town, and his delegates sub-Governors of districts, with duties administrative, executive, sanitary, and municipal, the ill-defined autocratic system of personal government usual in the East. Any great reform will be attended by proportional increase of expenditure. It is proposed, I understand, to absorb these officials into the police as officers. The advantages of the transformation of the police into a purely civil body cannot, I apprehend, owing to the characteristics of the personnel, be effected without a certain loss of discipline and efficiency.

4. If an Englishman be attached to the Prefecture either before or after the formation of the Courts, an important point as regards the efficiency of the police is that its Commandant should have cognizance, as regards the action of his constables, of the inquiry into all cases, whether in native or Consular Courts.

5. I think the present system of punishing serious offences in the police by "Conseil de Discipline," and the present system of dismissals, administered as they are under dual authority, are cumbrous and unsatisfactory, and that in view of the undesirable delays and the universal bias of the Oriental mind to intrigue, these powers should be vested in the hands of the Inspector-General. In the present organization there is necessarily a certain amount of dual mastership; I think it a

distinct object that the men should look alone for all advancement, reward, or punishment to the Englishmen who are responsible for their discipline. (I, of course, except their responsibility as constables to the Courts.)

6. I have no doubt that a town Governor, with a Chief Commissary of Police attached to him, and Sub-Governors with Commissaries, in fact, much what obtains now, except as regards fusing the civil and other police and abolishing the judicial powers of Sub-Governors, would be an arrangement presenting at any rate fewer initial difficulties.

7. As regards the present Prefect, Osman Pasha Ghaleb, I consider him, for an Oriental, a good business man, and, as far as natives are concerned, well fitted for his post. He has, besides, much influence, not of "harem" or family nature, but based on personal character, and if cavalierly set aside, he would be a powerful factor among the discontented. He is considered by Egyptian officials of all classes upright, active, resolute, and a good administrator. He is not, however, so active as the Prefect of Alexandria in personally supervising the execution of his orders, and speaks no foreign language, though he understands a little French.

He has the courage of his convictions, and is amenable enough if taken the right way, but is capable of being very obstinate; he is not, moreover, a man capable of easily adapting himself to new regulations and conditions.

When the new Courts are instituted a man of modern ideas, such as Ibrahim Bey Tewfik, head of the Soudan Bureau, would be more suited to the post with its altered and curtailed functions; but I think promotion should, in case of such a change, be provided for the present Prefect.

(Signed) HERBERT CHERMSIDE,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Egyptian Army.*

*Cairo, August* 18, 1883.

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## No. 94.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 28.)

(No. 356.)
*Cairo, August* 19, 1883.

My Lord,

THE organization of the new constabulary under General Baker has stood the heavy strain put upon it by the measures decided upon in reference to the cholera epidemic in a very satisfactory manner.

It was only towards the end of May last that the whole of the old force of provincial police was completely done away with, and replaced by the constabulary. This new force then became responsible for public security throughout the provinces.

Under the old system, and when Egypt possessed a considerable army, large garrisons were established in different centres, and these garrisons came to the aid of the civil authorities in case of emergency. At present no military force exists, except at Cairo and Alexandria. From Cairo to Wadi Halfa, in Upper Egypt, a distance of 800 miles, public security is entirely maintained by the constabulary.

The Governors of provinces, who at first clung to the old system, appear to be now unanimously in favour of the new. Some of the Moudirs have informed General Baker that, although the present organization has only been in working order for three months, crime in their provinces has diminished by one-half during that period.

The English Inspectors have succeeded in establishing good relations with the local authorities. Notwithstanding that the force is placed at the disposal of the Governors for the preservation of public security, the direct control which can be exercised from head-quarters is all that can be desired. Men and officers have taken to their police duties in a very satisfactory manner, and the organization is sufficient to prevent any troubles which might arise from Bedouins and any renewal of the Slave Trade.

The cholera epidemic brought a great and unexpected strain to bear upon this newly-organized force. The decision that the military cordons should be found by the constabulary entailed a concentration of 2,500 men in the infected district. The reserve stationed at Cairo was quite inadequate. In order to meet the requirements without dislocating the provincial organization, General Baker determined to raise new men temporarily, which was rendered possible by the presence at the Barrage of a number of old discharged soldiers who were intended for the Soudan. Some 1,500 of these men were organized and officered and equipped from the constabulary stores, and



forwarded to the scene of operations in a few days. This was done without any friction or difficulty.

The cordon was 86 miles in length, and the difficult operation of provisioning it was satisfactorily carried out by Colonel Clarke, C.M.G., who worked with untiring energy and intelligence.

No province was thrown out of working order, and the men who were temporarily employed are now beginning to be discharged.

General Baker informs me that he has economized 60,000*l.* on the Budget of the Service during the seven months of the current year which have expired.

The Inspectors, who visit, without warning, the different constabulary posts in their districts, report very favourably on the growing efficiency of the men.

The town police question is so bound up with the question of native judicial reform, and the complete change that the establishment of the new Tribunals will effect upon the Prefectures, that it has been impossible to move equally fast with this force.

The behaviour of the police during the recent epidemic was exceedingly good. They did their duties without showing any alarm, and gave a good example of the maintenance of discipline under very trying circumstances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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## No. 95.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 28.)

(No. 357.)
*Cairo, August* 20, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Minister of the Interior, informing me that he has found it necessary to send a warning to certain Arabic newspapers on account of the tone of hostility which they have recently assumed towards Her Majesty's Government. Copy of the official warning in question is also inclosed herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure 1 in No. 95.

*Khaïry Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

*Caire, le* 18 *Août*, 1883.

Mon cher Ministre,

DEPUIS quelque temps la presse Arabe emploie à l'égard du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique un langage hostile qui n'est pas en harmonie avec les rapports qui existent entre les deux Gouvernements. Ces journaux n'allaient pas moins jusqu'à attribuer tous les maux dont l'Égypte est accablée, y compris la dernière épidémie, à l'intervention. Ce langage et cette attitude pouvant nuire à l'esprit public et donner créance au bruit répandu par Arabi que les Anglais venaient en Égypte pour prendre le pays et changer sa religion, j'ai cru nécessaire de leur envoyer un communiqué, dont je vous adresse ci-joint copie en traduction, paru dans le "Moniteur," pour les inviter à s'abstenir à l'avenir de toute publication pouvant égarer l'opinion publique sur les liens qui existent entre le Gouvernement Britannique et celui de Son Altesse.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

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### Inclosure 2 in No. 95.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of August* 16, 1883.

*Traduction d'un Communiqué adressé à la Presse rédigée en langue Arabe et inséré au Journal "El-Wakaieh-el-Masrieh," le* 10 *Chawal*, 1300, *No.* 1710.

AU cours d'un article publié dans son numéro du 7 Chawal, 1300, le journal "El-Wattan" s'est servi d'expressions dénuées de toute convenance à l'égard du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Dans son numéro du même jour, le journal "Roda-El-Eskandérich" s'est exprimé dans un langage acerbe à l'égard du même Gouvernement.

Le journal "Mar'at-el-Chark," dans son numéro du même jour et le journal "El-Bourhan" dans leurs numéros du 9 Chawal, ont discuté certains articles de la presse Anglaise dans des termes regrettables.

Cette attitude de la presse rédigée en langue Arabe pourrait égarer l'opinion publique et troubler les esprits. La mission de la presse est toute contraire à de semblables résultats; elle doit éclairer et pacifier.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur invite les journaux précités à observer une ligne de conduite réservée, et à se borner à des publications ayant un caractère d'utilité publique; il les invite surtout à éviter des articles de polémique ou de critique de nature à offenser des Puissances amies auxquelles l'Égypte est étroitement liée; ils doivent s'abstenir de toute insertion de nature à froisser leur susceptibilité et s'efforcer de resserrer les liens existants.

Toute feuille qui ne s'inspirerait pas des observations qui précèdent s'exposerait à être poursuivie avec toute la rigueur de la loi.

Le présent communiqué devra être inséré en tête de tout journal publié en langue Arabe.

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## No. 96.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 28.)

(No. 358.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 190 of the 10th instant, transmitting to me a copy of a question addressed to Her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, and of the reply returned thereto, regarding Férid Pasha, Governor of the Province of Sharkieh, residing at Zagazig.

I have not yet obtained the information required on the specific charge made in the communication to the "Standard," that there are more than seventy men lying in irons in the prison at Zagazig since January; but, without waiting for such information, I cannot but make a protest against such a telegram having any weight whatever given to it. It may be that Sir Wilfrid Lawson is unaware that the correspondent of the "Standard" is Mr. Beaman, the agent for the rebel exiles in Ceylon, and Counsel for Kandeel, the Alexandrian Prefect of Police during the massacres, and other prisoners accused of complicity in these massacres. He was interpreter to this agency at the beginning of the Arabi trials, and acted under Sir Charles Wilson; but he resigned his post in Her Majesty's service, believing that there were greater advantages to be gained by freedom. It is no imputation on Mr. Beaman to say that he supports opposition to the Government of the Khedive, and to the firm establishment of this Government under the auspices and guidance of a Liberal Government in England, as he is the correspondent of a Conservative newspaper; but it is as well to point out that for party purposes at home the Conservative newspaper encourages revolution in Egypt.

Férid Pasha is a good Governor, who has become "notorious" through treating the poor and the rich alike, and consequently attracting the hatred of the Notables of his province, whose propensity to grind the fellaheen has been curbed under his rule. He is on good terms with the British Consular Agent at Zagazig. He left his post on the 5th July on account of illness of the eyes, which required treatment at Cairo, and he returned to his post on the 8th instant during the epidemic of cholera at Zagazig, where, happily, it has never been very severe. I have had no complaints of his placing any difficulty in the way of the sanitary measures recommended by the two English doctors sent thither by Dr. Hunter.

I need make no remark on the concluding statement of the telegram, that "no spark of humanity appears to exist in the breasts of the Turco-Circassians, to whom we have handed over the government of Egypt;" but I quote it to give additional weight to the opinion which I hold, that the correspondence is conducted in a party spirit, to which facts are made subservient.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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## No. 97.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 28.)

(No. 359.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Captain Moncrieff relative to the recent outbreak of the tribes in the neighbourhood of Suakin.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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### Inclosure in No. 97.

*Captain Moncrieff to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir, *Suakin, August* 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report to you my arrival here yesterday from Jeddah.

According to the information which I have been able to gather from the Acting Governor and others, the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Sincat and Erkowiet, respectively twelve hours' journey west-north and eight hours' journey south from here, have been occasioned by Osman Digna, a well-known slave-dealer, who, assisted by two nephews, Ahmet and Fagi Digna, has raised the Erkowiet, Sherah, Mishab, Mugdaf, and Bishiriah tribes, in the name of Mohamet Ahmet, the so-called Mahdi. The above number, it is stated, are about 2,000 only, but a letter from the Governor of Suakin, Tewfik Bey, now at Sincat, states that the Langeb tribe, numbering some 4,000, "are said to be preparing to rise." The Langeb live in the neighbourhood of Locar, twelve hours* from Suakin; the others in that of Erkowiet.

On the side of the Government are said to be the Fadleb, Khakienjo, and Hamdah tribes, numbering from 5,000 to 6,000. These are situated between the mountains near here and Berber. Neither friendly nor unfriendly tribes have any better arms than spears, and a few swords carried by the principal men.

The following are the chief incidents which have occurred:—

On the 2nd instant some reports from the interior caused Tewfik Bey to lea for Sincat. He sent for Osman Digna, who refused to come to him, but who came on the 5th instant, with some 1,500 men, and demanded, in the name of the Mahdi, Sincat and Suakin, with what they contained of arms and money. He was careful to ask for the keys of everything valuable, including those of the houses of the Suakinis, who are spending the summer, as usual, at Sincat. These demands being, of course, refused, Digna attacked the Suakin houses, which are scattered over a large plain. The people defended themselves, and, the troops assisting, the rebels were repulsed, after an hour's fight, though they at one time got inside the barracks. Digna was severely wounded, and his nephews, Ahmet and Tagi, with sixty-three others, were killed. These were buried in a well, and the number is ascertained. There were no doubt many wounded, but their number is unknown. The loss on the Government side was seven soldiers, and six Suakinis killed or died of their wounds. I am not aware of the number of the wounded.

At present the rebels are at Erkowiet, and there is no reliable information here as to their intentions. The repulse at Sincat had discouraged them, but there came a report on the 10th that they intended a simultaneous attack on Sincat and Suakin. Unless reinforced to five or six times their number this would be the best thing they could do for the Government, as they should be repulsed with great loss. Sincat, which, on the 5th, had 100 soldiers, has now 200. Suakin has 100 (forty of them artillery), and six Krupp 9-pounders. There are, I believe, 150 soldiers in Tokar. Some measures of defence have been taken here, and the island, though liable to be taken by the determined attack of 2,000 to 3,000 men, who can swim the 100 yards or so which separates it from the outer sands connected with the mainland, is fairly secure against any attack approaching by the causeway which joins it to the mainland, and I am reliably informed that the rebels (mountaineers) cannot swim, and are very much afraid of the water. In all cases the Muhafizah ought to be effectively defended, and those needing protection can protect it and themselves.

I leave for Sincat immediately, and shall learn more of the situation there, on which I shall have the honour to report by the first opportunity. The telegraph line was cut on the 10th, and will not, I think, work for some time.

* Distances given are shortest time.

Tewfik Bey appears to be energetic and able. He was present during the attack on Sincat. I learn that he telegraphed to Massowah for 300 men, and that 250 Bashi-Bazouks (infantry), deserted on their way to Berber by their camel-men and camels, have been ordered to return.

I propose to remain at Sincat with Tewfik Bey, or go wherever I can best judge what is likely to happen. As the friendly tribes are on the Berber road the Government should be able to keep it open, and a very little extra force should make Sincat and Suakin safe whatever occurs.

I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to forward whatever of this information you consider important to Lord Granville, as I have no time to write to his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. MONCRIEFF.

P.S.—I have no cypher.

L. M.

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No. 98.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August* 28.)

(No. 360.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 16th instant, containing a Ministerial decision giving a first warning to the "Egyptian Gazette" and inflicting upon it a fine of 20*l.* for publishing "outrages against the Minister of the Interior and the authorities of the country" in its editions of the 9th and 11th instant.

I have also the honour to inclose the numbers of the "Egyptian Gazette" which have led to the warning; I have marked what I conclude to be the passages objected to.

It is fair to the Government to state that the passages in question are not isolated instances of language which in this country is held to warrant warnings to newspapers. The "Egyptian Gazette" has during the epidemic followed the lead given by the "Times" newspaper, and has lost no opportunity to throw discredit on the Government and their untiring efforts to cope with the disease.

The cause is probably to be found in the same gentleman being the correspondent of the "Times" and the principal writer on the "Egyptian Gazette."

When the accusations against the Egyptian Government are stripped of the verbiage with which they are laid before the public in the English press, they resolve themselves principally into (1) the refusal to accept medical aid from abroad when it was offered; (2) causing famine at Mansourah by defective arrangements in regard to the railway and the cordon; (3) cruelty in the evictions at Boulak.

The refusal to accept medical aid was based on the statement of the President of the Board of Health at Cairo, that such aid was not required. Chérif Pasha soon became aware of the rashness of this statement, and I persuaded Salem Pasha to withdraw it. But not a moment was lost in accepting the offer of Her Majesty's Government when the responsible adviser of the Egyptian Government recommended it.

I may here say that the Board has shown not only that it was utterly incapable to rise to the emergency caused by the appearance of cholera, but that it has been proved beyond refutation that the sanitary administration throughout the country has been so bad as to be a disgrace and a crime. Whether the Board is alone responsible requires careful examination, but it is certain that abuses of a special administration may for years lie hidden, without even the Government being aware of them, till some catastrophe draws general attention to them. It is probable that sanitary reform would have been taken up sooner or later, but it did not form one of the questions inquired into during the winter, when the general institutions of the country were reorganized.

With regard to Mansourah, I beg to refer to my despatch No. 86 of the 6th instant, and to add that subsequent information which I have received makes it quite clear that there was no famine.

The evictions at Boulak proved to be an excellent administrative measure. The deaths from cholera there were higher than stated in the returns, so high that the doctors lost the tally; but as soon as the people were removed from the slums, and the infected parts were burnt, the mortality rapidly decreased. The evicted persons, after



the confusion ensuing on their first hurried removal, have been properly cared for and are being maintained at the Government expense.

It is not true that administrative anarchy exists or existed. All the Ministers have remained at their posts. Chérif Pasha and the Minister of War were during the greater part of the time at Alexandria with the Khedive. The other Ministers were all here. The Council sat every night without intermission from 10 to 12 or 1 o'clock. I was in constant communication with the Minister of the Interior, and every request that I made to him was attended to and granted; and my communications from the interior showed me that the orders given by the Minister in consequence of my requests were received by the local authorities and were acted upon. General Stephenson, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Surgeon-General Hunter have kept me constantly informed of the proceedings of the Council, and bore constant testimony to the willingness of the Ministry to meet their wishes; not a single complaint of obstruction on the part of the Ministers has reached me, and I attribute to the energy and goodwill which they have displayed the fact that in this visitation about 25,000 people will have been swept away instead of 60,000 as occurred in the last epidemic in 1865, when the officials high and low beginning with the Khedive deserted their posts.

I can only attribute the wholesale attack on the Ministry on the part of the "Times" correspondent to political motives, which indeed I must do him the justice to say that he does not conceal, for in his telegram, appearing in the "Times" of the 2nd instant, he writes: "We shall continue to fail in all we undertake in this country unless we recognize the principle that since we bear the undoubted responsibility we must have the sole control;" but I regret that fact should be so grievously misrepresented in order to support the annexionist policy of the newspaper, and that such powerful influence should be engaged in attempting to destroy the edifice which we are endeavouring to raise by slow degrees with so much labour, moderation, and love.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 98.

*Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette" of August* 9, 1883.

A RECENT EVENT.

Speak gently to the journalist,
Talk mildly to the press,
Nor warnings give to editors
Who naughty views profess.

Let every writer have his say,
'Tis wiser in the end,
To "shut men up" is scarce the way
Their notions to amend.

AFTER reading the following telegram, which appears in the "Times," from its Alexandria correspondent, we think our readers will come to the conclusion that the information published in the columns of the "Egyptian Gazette" respecting certain recent incidents was substantially correct, and that the Ministerial "communiqué," with which we were recently honoured, was utterly unwarranted. We trust Ministers will, for the future, be more careful in contradicting information published in our columns.

The following is a copy of the telegram to which we refer:—

"The 'Moniteur Officiel' publishes a circular signed by the Minister of the Interior, directly denying the truth of the account of the disgraceful scenes at the evacuation of Boulak, the insult offered to Colonel Prescott by the Prefect of Police, and other facts of which the truth is notorious. It is by officially uttering such deliberate untruths that the Ministry most seriously damages itself. Nobody is unwilling to admit that every allowance should be made for a Ministry compelled in circumstances of extreme difficulty to conduct the administration with material utterly unfitted by education or experience to cope with ordinary evils. If the Ministry, frankly admitting its fearful shortcomings, made an effort to retrieve them, and appealed to the generosity of the public to assist them in counteracting their

effect, criticism would not be silenced, but would become a powerful force to support the authority of men superior to those whom they have to govern. But when the Government deliberately denies facts officially reported to General Stephenson, when, in reply to Judge Binckhorst and twenty-six residents of Mansourah, who declare they are short of provisions, the Government officially reply, 'You are not,' they then make themselves accomplices of those atrocities, and, with greater education and power, incur blame from which ignorant subordinates may be excused. In a long interview with the Khedive I ventured to express similar opinions. He interrupted me thus:—

"'We must conceal nothing. Egypt has changed greatly in the last fifteen years. The days are gone when Khedives could disappear to Rhodes or elsewhere without remark, when there only existed publicity for Ministerial utterances. You will do me the justice to admit that I have never concealed anything. We are suffering from the incapacity of the lower class of officials. We who have intelligence must admit it, aid them where we can, compel where necessary, dismiss if all else fails, but conceal nothing.'

"I admitted cordially that His Highness had fully practised what he preached, and drew his attention to the denial by the Minister of the Interior of the Boulak incident, and to the more general but less explicit denial of famine at Mansourah. He said the Boulak incident was true. It was not the direct fault of the Minister, but it was useless denying it, seeing that General Stephenson had threatened to restore order if the police could not. 'As to Mansourah, I have shown you by active assistance that I implicitly believed the report, and I thank the Committee for enabling me to be of use. The other day at Cairo I heard that the people at Tourah were without provisions. I made inquiries, and was assured they had been sent. I ordered an aide-de-camp to go there, and he returned with a minute report as to numbers, all having nothing but biscuits. I ordered supplies at once, and was told they had been sent. I asked, "Where to?" and the reply was, "To the station." I asked, "Had they started?" and he replied, "Certainly." I said, "Go with them, and when you have seen them in the hands of the people themselves then you may say you have executed your orders." People were horrified because I went into a cholera hospital. Well, it was no pleasure to me; I am neither more nor less afraid of cholera than most people, but some one must see to these things, and "Like master, like servant."' I denied the truth of the proverb in this case, and the Khedive said, 'Well, we shall improve, perhaps, but I am glad I went now. I would not tell even Sir E. Wood that I was going till I was ready to go. I wanted to see things just as they were, not strewn with flowers for me. I was astonished I did not recognize before how a hospital could be made like a comfortable house; I have lived in Egypt and have heard such things, but could not imagine them. Ah! you English. We shall never do things like you, for we are in Egypt.' I said, 'With England's and your help Egypt with time will equal England.' His reply was, 'With God's help I hope so; my soldiers, at least, are cared for like Englishmen.' I said 'Are they grateful?' and the Khedive replied, 'They must be, but they hardly understand it yet. They cannot believe it. Some still say it was not I who went to see them. Give us time, time, time.'"

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Inclosure 2 in No. 98.

*Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette" of August* 11, 1883.

IT may be well to mention here, lest his Excellency the Minister of the Interior or his Excellency Borelli Bey should again tax us with writing an untruth, as was recently done, with unblushing effrontery, on the occasion of my account of the evictions from Boulak, that I was not unaccompanied in my visit. There were with me two officers in the Egyptian army and Dr. Acland, all of whom will, I am sure, bear testimony to the truth of what I am stating.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 98.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of August* 16, 1883.

*Arrêté.*

NOUS, Ministre de l'Intérieur,

Vu le Décret du 26 Novembre, 1881;

Considérant que dans ses numéros du 9 et 11 Août, 1883, "The Egyptian Gazette" contient des outrages à la personne du Ministre de l'Intérieur et des autorités du pays; que des publications de cette nature sont contraires à l'ordre public;

Arrêtons:

Un premier avertissement et une amende de £ E. 20 sont infligés au journal "The Egyptian Gazette."

Le Préfet de Police d'Alexandrie est chargé de la signification du présent Arrêté, qui devra être inséré en tête du journal et dans son prochain numéro, aux termes de l'Article 14 du Décret.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

*Caire, le* 15 *Août*, 1883.

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No. 99.

*Mr. Fraser to Earl Granville.—(Received August* 28.)

(No. 208.)

My Lord, *Rome, August* 25, 1883.

IT was not until the 20th instant that I had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch No. 186 of the 8th, directing me to express to the Italian Government the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the proposed Khedivial Decree imposing a house-tax on foreign residents in Egypt would meet with their approval and assent.

In the absence of M. Mancini, who is at Naples, I showed your Lordship's despatch yesterday to M. Malvano, the Director of Political Affairs at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

M. Malvano said, in the first place, that the Italian Government were at one with that of Her Majesty upon the general principle that foreigners in Egypt should be liable, so far as might be, to the same taxation as natives, and in regard to the particular tax adverted to, that the draft Decree had been communicated to this Government by M. de Martino in June last, but that, as no immediate answer had been asked for, it had not yet been specially examined.

This, however, would immediately be done, since Her Majesty's Government desired it, and the opinion arrived at made known with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH FRASER.

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No. 100.

*Mr. Burrell to Earl Granville.—(Received August* 29, 11·20 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Alexandria, August* 29, 1883.

WOLFF, Port Saïd, requires authority to act as Consul to try police cases.

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No. 101.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 65.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 29, 1883, 3 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 85 of 31st ultimo.

Admiralty have no such vessels for sale, and without further particulars cost could not be reliably estimated.

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No. 102.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 29, 3 P.M.)

(No. 99. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August* 29, 1883, 1 P.M.

MY telegrams Nos. 64 and 84 of the 10th and 30th ultimo.

Chérif Pasha tells me that, in order to meet the payment of salaries at the end of the month, the Government has been obliged to borrow 50,000*l.* of the Ministry of Religious Institutions. The credit with Ottoman Bank is exhausted. His Excellency says every one owes the Government money. He himself, for instance, is 1,600*l.* in arrears of taxes, having been unable to collect rents or sell produce.

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No. 103.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 66. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 29, 1883, 5·15 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 350 of 15th.

There appear to be objections to proposed composition of Council of State.

Nothing should be done on draft Decree until you hear further from me.

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No. 104.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received August* 31, 10·30 A.M.)

(No. 100. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) *Alexandria, August* 31, 1883.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 66 of the 29th instant.

Nothing will be done with reference to Council of State without your Lordship's approval.

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No. 105.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 3, 1·30 P.M.)

(No. 101.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 3, 1883, 10·30 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's despatch No. 199 of the 23rd ultimo.

I think that inquiry should be made of Sir Charles Warren as to whether he considers it advisable that the hostages at Suez should be detained or released. Only motive for keeping them is to induce the remaining murderer to surrender. Egyptian Government is quite ready to release them if Her Majesty's Government consider that justice has been sufficiently satisfied.

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No. 106.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 68.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1883, 4·45 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 98.

You will not require letters of recall, but should take formal leave of the Khedive when you introduce Sir E. Baring.

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No. 107.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 69.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1883, 6·20 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 357 of 20th August.

Can you account for the hostility against Her Majesty's Government displayed by Arabic press, or ascertain by whom it is inspired?

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No. 108.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 208.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1883.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 202 of the 31st May, relative to the sale of surplus war material by the Egyptian Government, I have to instruct you to furnish me with full information in regard to the following points: the amount of war material now in the possession of the Egyptian Government, especially in Cairo; the amount which is considered necessary for the Egyptian army; and the measures which have been taken for disposing of the surplus.

My telegram No. 592 of the 11th December directed that the sales of arms should be effected through British officials, and in communication with Her Majesty's War Office, and you should urge upon Chérif Pasha the necessity of carrying out this arrangement without delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 109.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 209.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1883.

BY my despatch No. 124 of the 8th June last I directed you to apply to the Egyptian Government for the repayment of the sum of 964*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* expended by the Governor of Ceylon down to the 31st March last in providing for the reception and accommodation of the Egyptian exiles.

Your despatch No. 301 of the 10th ultimo informs me that the Egyptian Government propose that this charge should be met by the payment by them of 464*l.*, and by the appropriation of the first year's additional allowance of £E. 500 recently granted by them for the support of the exiles and which is to be calculated as having been payable from the date of their landing in Ceylon.

Your further despatch No. 313 of the 16th ultimo incloses a note from the Egyptian Government, pointing out an error of calculation in the Colonial Government's accounts, which caused an excess in the charges of 35*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Her Majesty's Government have considered the mode of proceeding suggested by the Egyptian Government, and they see no objection to the claim of the Colonial Government being partly liquidated by such portion of the additional grant of £E. 500 as may have been due down to the time when the exiles began to find house accommodation for themselves; but from and after such date it is but right that funds, at the rate of the additional grant, should be available for their support, as otherwise the exiles would derive no benefit from the addition to their allowances till after the expira-

tion of one year's residence in Ceylon, a result which was not contemplated when the Egyptian Government consented to make the additional grant.

The Governor of Ceylon has reported that he ceased to provide houses for the exiles at Government expense on the 31st March last, and when the state of accounts between himself and the Egyptian Treasury down to the present date shall have been accurately determined, you will be instructed as to what amount remains due from the Egyptian Government.

You will be good enough to reply to Chérif Pasha's communication in the terms of this despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 110.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 4.)

(No. 366.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 23, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 356 of the 20th instant reporting the satisfactory organization of the Egyptian Constabulary force, I have the honour to inclose herewith a letter addressed to General Baker by Chérif Pasha, conveying the Khedive's entire satisfaction of the efficient manner in which officers and men have performed their duties during the establishment of the Sanitary cordons round the infected districts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 110.

*Chérif Pasha to General Baker.*

Mon cher Général, *Le Caire, le* 19 *Août*, 1883.

MAINTENANT que le choléra est à son déclin et que les cordons sanitaires ont été supprimés, Son Altesse le Khédive m'a chargé de vous exprimer toute sa satisfaction pour la promptitude avec laquelle vous avez pris les dispositions nécessaires, au début de l'épidémie, pour isoler, conformément aux décisions du Conseil de Santé, les localités contaminées de celles qui ne l'étaient pas.

Son Altesse désire, Général, que cette expression de sa satisfaction soit portée à la connaissance des officiers et soldats placés sous vos ordres, qui se sont acquittés avec un dévouement et une discipline dignes de tout éloge de la pénible mission qui leur a été confiée.

Je suis heureux, Général, d'avoir à vous transmettre de la part de Son Altesse ce haut témoignage de son approbation et de l'occasion qui m'est offerte de vous renouveler, en cette circonstance, l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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No. 111.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 4.)

(No. 372.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 25, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 218 of the 22nd June and to previous correspondence relative to the Electoral Law, I have the honour to inclose the notices which have been published in the "Moniteur Égyptien" of yesterday. By Decree of the 22nd instant the electors in each of the quarters of Cairo and Alexandria, and in the towns of Damietta, Port Saïd, Rosetta, Suez, El Arish and Ismaïlia, are called upon to select their representatives, who will in their turn be called upon to elect Provincial Councillors, Representative Members of the Legislative Council, and the Notables who are to sit in the General Assembly. The polling places are advertised, and also the dates of the elections, ranging from the 1st to the 27th September.

There follows a notice to the effect that the same steps will be taken as regards the elections in the provinces as soon as the cholera has disappeared.



The instructions to the Governors of the towns above mentioned are likewise published. The proceedings on the day of the election will commence with the nomination of five electors, who will form a Commission to superintend the voting. For electors who cannot write, a list will be kept, on which their votes will be recorded by the Commissioners.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 111.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of August* 24, 1883.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu les Articles 13 et 14 de la Loi Electorale du 1er Mai, 1883;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de l'Intérieur, et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Les électeurs des Villes du Caire, Alexandrie, Damiette, Port-Saïd, Rosette, Suez, El-Arich, et Ismaïlia sont convoqués pour l'élection d'un électeur délégué dans chaque toumne de la Ville du Caire, dans chaque kisme de la Ville d'Alexandrie, et dans chacun des autres villes ci-dessus désignées.

Art. 2. Les élections auront lieu aux jours et lieux ci-dessous indiqués à partir d'une heure après le lever du soleil jusqu'à une heure avant le coucher du soleil.

Pour la Ville du Caire:—

Dans le Toumne de Boulaq, à la fabrique d'étoffes louée à Soliman Bey El-Issaoui, le 1er Septembre, 1883;

Dans le Toumne du Vieux-Caire, le 2 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le Toumne de Choubrah, le 3 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le Toumne d'El-Waïli, le 4 Septembre, 1883;

Au Caracol du Toumne:—

Dans le Toumne de Saïda-Zenab, le 5 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le Toumne du Mouski, le 6 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le Toumne de l'Ezbékieh, le 8 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le Toumne d'Abdin, le 9 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le Toumne de Darb-el-Ahmer, le 10 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le Toumne de Gamalieh, le 11 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le Toumne de Bab-el-Charieh, le 12 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le Toumne de Khalifa (Hélouan y compris), le 13 Septembre, 1883;

Dans la Cour du Palais de Mansour Pacha, sis à Darb-Saâdeh:—

Pour Damiette, Suez, Rosette, Ismaïlia, El-Arich, et Port-Saïd. Au siège du Gouvernorat, aux jours ci-dessous indiqués:—

A Damiette, le 15 Septembre, 1883;

A Suez, le 16 Septembre, 1883;

A Rosette, le 17 Septembre, 1883;

A Ismaïlia, le 18 Septembre, 1883;

A El-Arich, le 19 Septembre, 1883;

A Port-Saïd, le 20 Septembre, 1883;

Pour la Ville d'Alexandrie:—

Dans le premier Kisme, le 24 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le deuxième Kisme, le 25 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le troisième Kisme, le 26 Septembre, 1883;

Dans le quatrième Kisme (Ramleh y compris), le 27 Septembre; à l'Arsenal.

Art. 3. Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais de Ras-el-Tin, le 18 Chawal, 1300 (22 Août, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

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"Les opérations électorales qui avaient été interrompues à cause de l'épidemie, vont être reprises. Notre numéro d'aujourd'hui contient le Décret qui convoque les électeurs dans les Villes du Caire, Alexandrie, Damiette, Rosette, Port-Saïd, Suez, El-Arich, et Ismaïlia.

"La convocation des électeurs dans les Moudiriehs aura lieu aussitôt que l'état sanitaire dans les provinces permettra de semblables réunions."

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OPÉRATIONS ÉLECTORALES.—Circulaire No. 6.

*A son Excellence le Préfet de Police du Caire.*

M. le Préfet, *Caire, le* 23 *Août*, 1883.

Les opérations électorales interrompues à cause de l'épidémie allant être reprises, je vous remets, ci-joint, le Décret qui convoque les électeurs pour l'élection d'un électeur délégué dans chaque Tounne de la Ville du Caire (Hélouan y compris), soit douze électeurs délégués.

Vous notifierez immédiatement au public les dispositions de ce Décret, en ce qui concerne la Ville du Caire.

Les formes et les conditions dans lesquelles il doit être procédé aux élections sont les suivantes:—

1. Le jour de l'élection, à l'heure et au lieu fixés, quel que soit le nombre des électeurs présents, à partir de cinq sachant lire et écrire, on commencera l'opération électorale par la composition d'une Commission qui aura la direction des opérations électorales. Cette Commission sera composée de cinq électeurs sachant lire et écrire, élus par les électeurs présents. Elle choisira parmi ses membres son Président et son Secrétaire.

Le Secrétaire rédigera le procès-verbal des opérations dont il donnera lecture à la fin de la séance.

Dans le cas où je me ferais représenter dans la Commission par un délégué ayant voix délibérative, je vous en préviendrais.

2. Vous prendrez les mesures nécessaires pour veiller à la liberté du suffrage et à la régularité des opérations électorales. C'est à vous aussi qu'il appartient de surveiller la réunion électorale et au besoin d'intervenir pour le maintien de l'ordre public.

3. Les électeurs ne peuvent s'occuper d'autres objets que de l'élection de l'électeur délégué. Toute discussion, toute délibération leur sont interdites.

Les électeurs seuls seront admis dans l'Assemblée. Le port des armes leur est interdit.

4. Le Président de la Commission constatera, au commencement de l'opération, l'heure à laquelle la votation aura été ouverte. Il constatera également l'heure à laquelle il déclara la votation close.

5. Pendant la durée des opérations, on suivra les dispositions visées aux Articles 24, 25, 26, 27, et 32 de la Loi Électorale.

6. Les membres de la Commission voteront les premiers. Ensuite, chaque électeur donnera son vote suivant l'ordre dans lequel il se présentera devant la Commission, et après qu'elle aura constaté l'inscription de son nom sur la liste électorale.

7. Il y aura sur le bureau de la Commission une urne dans laquelle chaque électeur déposera son bulletin de vote.

Les électeurs qui ne savent pas écrire pourront exprimer leur vote de vive voix. Dans ce cas, le vote de chaque électeur sera enregistré par le Secrétaire de la Commission sur une liste spéciale, en marge du nom de l'électeur.

8. Une heure avant le coucher du soleil le Président de la Commission déclarera la votation close.

Les membres de la Commission et vous, M. le Préfet, signerez la liste susvisée au § 7.

On procédera ensuite au dépouillement des votes, soit écrits sur les bulletins déposés dans l'urne, soit enregistrés sur la dite liste.

9. La proclamation du nom de l'électeur délégué aura lieu par le Président à la majorité relative des voix. Si deux candidats obtiennent le même nombre de suffrages, la majorité sera acquise à celui qui sera désigné par le sort. Le tirage au sort sera fait par le Président de la Commission.

10. Tous les membres signeront, séance tenante, le procès-verbal de l'élection, que



vous me transmettrez dans la huitaine, après l'avoir contresigné, avec tous les actes électoraux.

Il en restera auprès de vous un double certifié conforme par les membres de la Commission.

11. Vous constaterez la légalité des élections, et si vous trouvez nécessaire une nouvelle élection, vous l'ordonnerez immédiatement, avec indication des motifs de nullité de la première.

12. Dès que le Décret pour la convocation des électeurs délégués, à l'effet de l'élection des membres délégués au Conseil Législatif, et des Notables délégués à l'Assemblée Générale, sera publié, vous délivrerez à chacun des douze électeurs délégués élus dans les douze Tounnes de la Ville du Caire, une carte de légitimation qui contiendra le nom et le domicile de l'électeur délégué, le lieu, le jour, et l'heure de l'élection des membres délégués au Conseil Législatif et respectivement des Notables délégués à l'Assemblée Générale. Ces cartes donneront droit d'entrée dans le local où aura lieu l'élection des membres délégués et des Notables délégués, et tiendront lieu d'invitation.

Recevez, &c.
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

[Similar Circulars were addressed to the Governor and Prefect of Police at Alexandria, Damietta, Suez, Rosetta, Ismailia, El-Arich, and Port Saïd.]

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No. 112.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 4.)

(No. 376.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 25th instant, a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1883.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 112.

## ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1er Janvier à fin Juin, 1883.

| Dépenses. Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Exercice 1883. Dépenses effectuées— A fin Mai. | Exercice 1883. Dépenses effectuées— Pendant le mois de Juin. | Exercice 1883. Dépenses effectuées— Total. | Exercice 1882. Dépenses effectuées du 1er Janvier à fin Juin 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| BUDGET ORDINAIRE DE 1883. | | | | | |
| 1. Tribut de l'Egypte ... ... ... ... ... | 675,397 | 409,425 | 10,464 | 419,889 | 767,913 |
| 2. Dette publique ... ... ... ... ... | 3,748,914 | 1,701,347 | 7,000 | 1,708,347 | 1,708,800 |
| 3. Liste civile et allocations ... ... ... | 715,000 | 116,275 | 11,411 | 127,686 | 129,516 |
| 4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive (Mutch Saniehy) ... | 62,869 | 28,238 | 3,520 | 31,758 | 26,676 |
| 5. Conseil des Ministres ... ... ... ... | 11,799 | 2,763 | 638 | 3,401 | 2,804 |
| 6. Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ... ... ... | 11,999 | 4,603 | 1,023 | 5,626 | 4,601 |
| 7. ,, des Finances ... ... ... ... | 544,157 | 165,403 | 36,734 | 202,137 | 201,604 |
| 8. ,, de la Guerre et Marine— | | | | | |
| Guerre ... ... ... ... | 900,000 | 80,331 | 9,986 | 90,317 | 241,456 |
| Marine ... ... ... ... | 45,000 | 14,044 | 2,489 | 16,533 | 23,574 |
| 9. ,, de l'Instruction Publique ... ... ... | 92,519 | 34,816 | 8,980 | 43,796 | 31,142 |
| 10. ,, de l'Intérieur ... ... ... ... | 848,417 | 88,535 | 18,113 | 106,647 | 97,925 |
| 11. ,, de la Justice ... ... ... ... | 863,904 | 107,910 | 20,220 | 128,130 | 128,701 |
| 12. ,, des Travaux Publics ... ... ... | 546,584 | 119,735 | 33,365 | 203,100 | 151,372 |
| 13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe ... ... ... | 541,944 | 153,102 | 28,620 | 181,813 | 176,185 |
| Port d'Alexandrie ... ... ... | 39,000 | 1,153 | 1,803 | 8,985 | 7,331 |
| Chemin de Fer de Héloua ... ... ... | 67,000 | 1,305 | 293 | 1,601 | 1,628 |
| 14. Douanes ... ... ... ... ... | 67,000 | 26,856 | 5,158 | 32,294 | 30,997 |
| 15. Poste ... ... ... ... ... | 79,000 | 35,581 | 7,490 | 43,031 | 10,333 |
| 16. Pagnelets-Poste Khédivah ... ... ... | 110,000 | 42,197 | 6,604 | 48,801 | 61,862 |
| 17. Gendarmerie et Police* ... ... ... ... | 312,108 | 110,067 | 10,484 | 120,551 | ... |
| 18. Sel ... ... ... ... ... | 30,315 | 16,311 | 3,705 | 20,046 | 21,974 |
| 19. Approvisionnements des Chemins et Magasins ... | 15,295 | 4,017 | 681 | 6,598 | 6,498 |
| 20. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues— | | | | | |
| Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues ... ... | 90,000 | 1,433 | 4,761 | 6,174 | 604 |
| Fonds de réserve pour le Soudan, Harar et Mer Rouge ... | 160,000 | ... | 182,041 | 182,041 | ... |
| 21. Pensions de l'Etat ... ... ... ... ... | 253,798 | 87,981 | 26,498 | 114,479 | 139,406 |
| Total des Dépenses ... ... ... | 6,581,918 | 3,788,071 | 465,080 | 3,851,101 | 3,611,453 |

Le Budget ordinaire de 1883 ne comprend pas les dépenses du Soudan, qui figurent dans le Budget du Ministère de l'Intérieur.
Dans les années précédentes le fonds de réserve pour les dépenses du Soudan était prévu au Budget Extraordinaire.

| Recettes. Désignation des Produits. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Exercice 1883. Recettes réalisées— A fin Mai. | Exercice 1883. Recettes réalisées— Pendant le mois de Juin. | Exercice 1883. Recettes réalisées— Total. | Exercice 1882. Recettes réalisées du 1er Janvier à fin Juin 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| BUDGET ORDINAIRE DE 1883. | | | | | |
| 1. Contributions Directes— | | | | | |
| Impôts fonciers ... ... ... ... | 3,265,211 | 1,518,304 | 397,198 | 1,910,502 | 2,100,721 |
| Autres contributions ... ... ... ... | 902,173 | 69,391 | 34,089 | 103,424 | 108,556 |
| 2. Impôts et revenus indirects— | | | | | |
| Justice ... ... ... ... ... | 954,119 | 138,909 | 28,573 | 196,982 | 142,591 |
| Douanes ... ... ... ... ... | 715,100 | 353,111 | 55,355 | 408,496 | 354,999 |
| Poste ... ... ... ... ... | 70,000 | 29,731 | 7,162 | 36,693 | 38,343 |
| Octrois ... ... ... ... ... | 278,190 | 113,883 | 28,080 | 141,963 | 128,806 |
| Sel ... ... ... ... ... | 176,870 | 72,026 | 17,102 | 89,128 | 91,977 |
| Autres impôts et revenus indirects ... ... ... | 316,396 | 133,717 | 20,938 | 154,655 | 144,455 |
| 3. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe ... ... ... | 1,121,700 | 525,197 | 99,558 | 624,755 | 631,614 |
| Port d'Alexandrie ... ... ... | 65,015 | 32,183 | 4,754 | 36,937 | 37,749 |
| Chemin de Fer de Héloua ... ... ... | 6,830 | 4,841 | 714 | 5,555 | 5,745 |
| 4. Pays hors-Poste Khédivah ... ... ... | 108,400 | 27,820 | 10,059 | 37,879 | 39,701 |
| 5. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'Etat... | 80,457 | 40,275 | 8,709 | 48,984 | 47,694 |
| 6. Revenus divers ... ... ... ... | 75,799 | 18,201 | 4,084 | 22,285 | 11,042 |
| 7. Produits divers ... ... ... ... | 44,491 | 14,311 | 1,064 | 15,375 | 15,535 |
| 8. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois | 17,333 | 8,346 | 2,309 | 10,655 | 17,774 |
| 9. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel ... ... | 55,053 | 21,363 | 4,196 | 25,559 | 29,259 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 9,001,627 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| A déduire— | | | | | |
| Non valeurs sur Contributions Directes ... ... ... | 200,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total des Recettes ... ... ... | 8,801,627 | 3,130,172 | 725,360 | 3,855,532 | 3,965,808 |

* Sur le fonds de réserve le Conseil des Ministres a ouvert, à fin Juin, 1883, des crédits s'élevant à L.E. 76,015. Dans les années précédentes ces dépenses figuraient au Budget ordinaire.

*Le Caire, le* 20 *Août*, 1883.

*Le Directeur de la Comptabilité Centrale*,
(Signé) V. HARARI.

Pour le Directeur-Général de la Comptabilité de l'État,



## No. 113.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 4.)

(No. 378.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a Memorandum dated yesterday, which has been drawn up by Chérif Pasha, suggesting that the time has come for a further diminution of the Army of Occupation, and stating that a force of 2,000 men of Her Majesty's army would now amply suffice for all requirements.

I feel that I cannot forward this Memorandum without expressing an opinion on the expediency of the course proposed by his Excellency. There is certainly no doubt that the state of the finances is such as to demand economy wherever it can possibly be made, and, considering the apparent complete tranquillity of the country, it is natural that the heavy burthen imposed by the presence of the Army of Occupation should be the first to attract attention. The question, however, which unfortunately presents itself, and to which there can be no decisive answer, is whether the existing tranquillity is not mainly due to the presence of the troops. It is, in any case, better to be on the safe side, and I cannot recommend that an immediate reduction to the extent proposed by Chérif Pasha should be made. I think that the diminution should be progressive, in order that we may watch its effect upon the country, and that an immediate reduction of 2,000 men is the most that should be effected.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 113.

*Memorandum by Chérif Pasha.*

DANS une communication adressée le 31 Décembre, 1882, au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Son Altesse le Khédive au sujet des frais d'entretien de l'Armée d'Occupation, l'Agence et Consulat-Général de Sa Majesté Britannique voulait bien informer le Gouvernement Égyptien que les forces Britanniques se trouvant en Égypte à cette époque seraient réduites au fur et à mesure que la sécurité dans le pays le permettrait, et en attendant la formation d'une armée ou d'une police Égyptienne pouvant les remplacer.

Les réductions consécutives opérées dans l'effectif de l'Armée d'Occupation et les nombreuses déclarations faites au Parlement par les Ministres de la Reine ont confirmé le contenu de cette communication. Par les discours prononcés à la Chambre des Communes dans la séance du 9 Août, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté a affirmé qu'il persistait dans la ligne de conduite qu'il s'était tracée, et qu'il n'épargnerait aucun effort pour arriver à ce que ce retrait eût lieu le plus promptement possible.

S'inspirant de ces idées le Gouvernement de Son Altesse croit devoir faire remarquer que, bien que considérablement réduite, l'Armée d'Occupation s'élève à l'heure qu'il est à 6,000 ou 7,000 hommes.

Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse estime que ce chiffre est considérable et qu'il n'est en rapport ni avec la tranquillité parfaite qui règne dans le pays, ni avec les ressources budgétaires.

Il est convaincu que 2,000 hommes de troupes Britanniques suffisent amplement pour parer à toute éventualité. C'est d'ailleurs par excès de précaution que le Gouvernement indique ce chiffre. Car, d'une part, l'armée et la gendarmerie sont suffisamment organisées, grâce aux intelligents efforts de Sir E. Wood et de Baker Pacha, pour assurer le maintien de l'ordre en Égypte; et d'autre part, les dispositions d'esprit chez les indigènes et l'absence, depuis un an, de tout incident pouvant laisser subsister un doute quelconque sur leurs sentiments, permettent au Gouvernement de Son Altesse d'envisager l'avenir avec la plus grande confiance.

Des considérations d'ordre financier s'imposent, en outre, d'une manière plus pressante en faveur d'une prompte réduction. Les dépenses extraordinaires nécessitées par les événements insurrectionnels (parmi la plus importante desquelles figure le payement des indemnités), l'expédition du Soudan, et l'épidémie qui a sévi et sévit encore, ont porté un trouble sérieux dans les finances Égyptiennes. D'un autre côté les réformes projetées, telles que: l'organisation de la justice indigène et des institutions politiques, la réorganisation du service des prisons et de l'Administration

Sanitaire ne pourront voir le jour sans que des nouvelles ressources leur soient consacrées. Ces ressources devront, en grande partie, provenir d'économies; la seule et la plus importante qui puisse s'effectuer sans inconvénient est incontestablement celle qui porte sur la réduction de l'effectif de l'Armée d'Occupation. En effet, la réduction à 2,000 hommes de cette armée à partir du 15 Septembre allègerait les charges de l'année courante seule d'une somme d'environ 70,000*l.*

Cette économie, indépendamment de toute autre considération, est trop importante pour que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse ne se croit tenu de faire appel au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté afin d'obtenir la réalisation dans l'intérêt même de la prompte application des réformes dont il s'agit.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

*Le Caire, le* 25 *Août*, 1883.

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No. 114.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 4.)

(No. 381.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 27, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 189 of the 10th instant, and to my reply No. 358 of the 20th, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a Report which I have received from the British Consular Agent at Zagazig with regard to the prisoners in custody there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 114.

*Mr. Felice to Sir E. Malet.*

Dear Sir Edward, *Zagazig, August* 22, 1883.

I HAVE had an opportunity of seeing the Mudir this morning, and have made inquiries with respect to the prisoners in gaol, and their undue detention therein. His Excellency informed me, and I know this to be the case, that during last Ramadan he had liberated 150 prisoners on bail. With regard to the undue detention of prisoners in gaol, the Pasha points out that this is owing to the length of time taken by the Native Tribunals in pronouncing sentence.

His Excellency states that there are now 117 prisoners in the gaol of this Mudirieh, almost all of whom are implicated in charges of murder, burglary, brigandage, and robbery. The trials of these persons are proceeding in the various Tribunals of Mansourah, Tantah, and Cairo. The accused are, however, retained in the prison at Zagazig till the decision of the said Tribunals are promulgated.

His Excellency hopes that when the new Tribunals are instituted they will considerably shorten the imprisonment undergone by the accused while awaiting trial, which imprisonment under the present procedure extends, in some cases, over months and years.

I have myself repeatedly heard the present Mudir, as well as his predecessor, giving orders to his Chief Clerk to solicit the Tribunals to give a decision in the case of some man who appeared to have been in prison an undue length of time.

I am, &c.
(Signed) S. FELICE.

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No. 115.

*Mr. Wingfield to Mr. Currie.*—(*Received September* 4.)

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 3, 1883.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Granville, a copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon relating to the distribution of the additional allowances granted to the Egyptian exiles.

2. In reply to this despatch, Sir John Douglas has been referred to the recent



instructions sent out to him, from which he will learn that these additional allowances are to count from the 1st April last, instead of the 1st July, the date mentioned by him.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

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Inclosure in No. 115.

*Lieutenant-Governor Sir J. Douglas to the Earl of Derby.*

My Lord, *Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, August* 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th June, giving cover to a copy of a correspondence between the Foreign and Colonial Offices on the subject of the allowances of the Egyptian exiles. In pursuance of the authority therein contained I have issued instructions for the payment to Ahmed Arabi of his monthly allowance at the increased rate of 50*l.* as from the 1st July.

2. The balance of the annual appropriation of 500*l.* agreed to by the Egyptian Government, viz., 269*l.*, has been left for distribution among the other six exiles at the discretion of the Governor of Ceylon, according to the wants of the most necessitous, it being observed by the Earl of Dufferin that some of the exiles have fortunes of their own, and are in no need of further assistance. The task of arriving at a fair basis of distribution has, however, been by no means an easy one, for the exiles, almost without exception, plead abject poverty and confiscation of their property by the Egyptian Government, while those who have but small families with them in Ceylon put forward the plea of a numerous dependent family left behind in Egypt.

3. The most reliable information that I have been able to collect tends, however, to show that the wives of Mahmoud Samy and Ali Fehmy are possessed of property which to a material extent supplements their allowances. Yacoub Samy is also shown by the legal documents forwarded in your Lordship's despatches to be possessed of property in Egypt.

4. On the other hand, Mahmoud Fehmy, Toulba Ismat, and Abdel-el-Helmi appear to be almost, if not entirely, dependent upon their allowances. I have therefore allotted to each of these three an addition to his allowance at the rate of 7*l.* per mensem, thus absorbing 252*l.* per annum, and leaving a sum of 17*l.* per annum for further distribution.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN DOUGLAS.

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No. 116.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 4, 1·10 P.M.)

(No. 102.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 4, 1883, 11 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 66 of 29th ultimo.

Chérif Pasha asks if your Lordship would telegraph objections to draft Decree for Council of State, as he is very anxious for the Council to begin its labours as soon as possible, there being much work to be done by it.

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No. 117.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 4, 8·30 P.M.)

(No. 103.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 4, 1883, 4·5 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 69 of yesterday.

I attribute the hostility of the Arabic press to the feeling which induces the natives to ascribe the evils which befall the country to the party in power. The Egyptian Government is considered to be merely an instrument of Her Majesty's Government, without will or authority of its own. Business is at a stand till. Th:

cholera has caused much distress. The finances are known to be out of order. The enormous price paid for the Army of Occupation, and the influx of Englishmen into the Government service, give rise to criticism and discontent; add to this the calumnies of the "Times" regarding things Egyptian, and those of the local French papers against everything English, and I do not consider it strange that the native press should be hostile, especially when it is remembered that none of the benefits of the reforms undertaken at our request have as yet been felt, except in the army. I do not believe that the hostility is the result of any special inspiration.

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No. 118.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 70.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 6, 1883, 5·30 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 102 of 4th instant.

Her Majesty's Government see strong objections to composition of Council of State, and to powers proposed to be given to it, especially by Article 12 of Part II. All further action in the matter should be suspended until receipt of my despatch and arrival of Baring.

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No. 119.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 211.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 6, 1883.

I HAVE received Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 378 of the 26th ultimo, together with the letter from Chérif Pasha inclosed in it, suggesting that the time has come for a further reduction of the British force in Egypt.

Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in the desire to reduce the force as far as is consistent with the preservation of public order, but they have been unwilling to take any fresh step for the purpose until they could have the advantage of your opinion.

Sir Evelyn Wood has expressed to me personally his belief that the British garrison might be entirely withdrawn from Cairo without disadvantage. The number of troops to be retained elsewhere and their disposition would be matter for careful consideration.

I have to request that you will consult the military authorities, and report fully to me on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 120.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 10.)

(No. 104.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 10, 1883, 11 A.M.

SIR EVELYN BARING has arrived at Suez; he has to remain in quarantine to-day, but will, I trust, be allowed out in time to come to Cairo to-morrow.

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No. 121.

*Sir B. Maxwell to Sir E. Malet.—(Received at the Foreign Office, September* 11.)

(Extract.) *Cairo, August* 28, 1883.

A FEW days after my arrival in Cairo, towards the end of April, I ascertained that the number of persons in gaol, awaiting trial or decision on their appeals, was close on 600; while about three times that number were imprisoned "par mesure administrative"—I have lost the exact figures. I called the attention of the Minister of Justice to this subject, and two Inspectors, I understand, were appointed, with the



view of expediting proceedings; but I fear that little can be done to prevent such abuses until the new Courts are established. I am assured that the power of arbitrary imprisonment, now exercised by Governors and others, will cease when the Courts are opened. The number of persons awaiting trial or hearing of appeal was, on the 31st July, the Minister of Justice informs me, 490.

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No. 122.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 11, 4 P.M.)

(No. 105.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 11, 1883, 3 P.M.

SIR EVELYN BARING has arrived here. I have transferred to him the direction of Her Majesty's Agency.

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No. 123.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 218.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 11, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the draft Decree relative to the formation of a Council of State in Egypt which was inclosed in Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 350 of the 15th ultimo.

They understand from the Earl of Dufferin that his Excellency had discussed the question with Chérif Pasha, and that they had agreed that such a body might prove useful to the Egyptian Government, as a machine for examining questions and elaborating preliminary Projects of Law referred to them by the Ministry, but that the idea was never mooted of investing this institution with the important and extended powers with which it is now proposed to endow it. It was to consist of certain nominees of the Government, principally Under-Secretaries of the various Departments, and a few other persons possessing special qualifications. It was, in fact, to be a Committee of professional experts, to be broken up into Sub-Committees in accordance with the requirements of the particular matter to be dealt with; but it was not to possess any Constitutional privileges, nor was it to be allowed to exercise any but consultative functions.

The present proposal is, however, of a totally different nature. According to the Decree, all legislation is to be initiated by the Council; a majority is empowered to pronounce against any project submitted to it; and the fact of a Decree having been approved by the Council is, by Article 12 of the 2nd Section, to be noted in the body of the Decree. A Council of Ministers has already been constituted, who are the responsible advisers of the Khedive and the authors of all legislation. Their proposals will require to be discussed and pronounced upon in all cases by the Legislative Council, and in many by the General Assembly. To require a third Council to give an authoritative opinion upon them is obviously superfluous and undesirable. It must diminish the responsibility of the Ministers, who would be in a position to say that they could not introduce this or that Law because the Council of State had pronounced against it, this Council being composed of their own nominees and of a number of other persons who are practically nominated by foreign Governments. The Egyptian Government would thus be placed under the tutelage of European control, as represented by the members of the Caisse, and the European Heads of the Daïras and the Railway Board, who would be initiated into the most secret projects of the Ministers. The action of the Council could not fail to disturb the Constitutional system which has been inaugurated in Egypt. The British Representatives, who might find themselves *ex officio* members of it, would be confronted by Representatives of other nationalities who would be able to combine against them, and, in any case, the general action of a body so abnormally constituted would be certain to prove inconvenient.

I have to instruct you to state to Chérif Pasha that, in view of the above objections to the proposal, Her Majesty's Government consider that it should not be carried out; you should, at the same time, point out to his Excellency that if the Egyptian Government desire to submit their ideas on any subject to foreigners connected with the international Administrations, they have ample opportunities of

consulting them without having their "imprimatur" recorded in a Decree; but that to give a Constitutional status in the Government of Egypt to a cosmopolitan body composed of the nominees of any of the European Powers is in direct contravention of those principles which Her Majesty's Government have carefully established of maintaining a purely Egyptian Government, to which those Englishmen who are now serving under the native Heads of Departments have been strictly subordinated.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 124.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 12.)

(No. 388. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Cairo, September* 3, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Report from Major MacDonald on the proceedings of the court-martial at Alexandria since the resumption of its sittings on the 27th ultimo.

In consequence of the information given to me by Major MacDonald, I have strongly urged the Khedive to remit the penalty of death on all the condemned, except the two officers, and I have reason to believe that His Highness is inclined to do so, but the sentences had not yet been submitted to him when I had the honour to speak to him on the subject, which was on the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 124.

*Major MacDonald to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir, *Cairo, September* 3, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that, the cholera having subsided, the court-martial resumed its sittings on Monday, the 27th August. During the past week the cases of the officers and men of the Alexandria Mustafazeen, or Civil Guard, has occupied the attention of the Court. The conduct of this body of men during the massacre of the 11th June, 1882, was most disgraceful. Not only did they not attempt to suppress the riot, but in some quarters of the town, notably in front of the zaptiah, they joined with the mob in killing Christians, or in preventing them from entering the zaptiah, whither they had fled for refuge. They are also proved to have thrown billets of wood to the mob, wherewith the latter armed themselves.

The first two days were taken up by examining into the case of an Adjutant-Major and six men who were on duty in various parts of the town.

After a careful reading of the details of the case, and hearing what the prisoners had to say in their defence, the Court discharged all of them. The Adjutant-Major proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he had been on duty in one of the suburbs of Alexandria on the day in question, some distance from the locality where the massacre took place. Morice Bey, one of the European members of the Court, moved that, considering the manifest innocence of the accused, and the fact that he had never served during the late campaign, in spite of which he had been degraded from his rank, &c., that a Petition be presented to the Khedive requesting that he should be reinstated in the army, and his rank of Adjutant-Major be restored to him. This motion was carried unanimously. The remainder of the week has been taken up by the trial of the officers and men of the Mustafazeen and Fire Brigade who were stationed in front of the zaptiah. It transpired in evidence that the mutilated corpses of forty-two Europeans were picked up in the immediate vicinity of the zaptiah; also that the Mustafazeen, headed by their officers here, encouraged and took part in the massacres. One or two of the corporals and men appear to have attempted to do what they could, but were helpless in the face of the example of their officers. Unfortunately, the witnesses who gave this latter testimony are unable to identify these men.

In no single instance, on the other hand, is any witness able to identify any one particular man as having taken a part in the massacre. Notwithstanding this, the



Court condemned the two officers and ten men who were outside the zaptiah to death, and those that were on guard over the prisoners in the inner court of the zaptiah to various terms of imprisonment. There are twenty-one men who were stationed outside the zaptiah still absent, but strict search is being made for them.

I am of opinion that, in the absence of any direct evidence against any one particular man, the sentence of death is too severe, and a sufficient example will be made if the two officers against whom the evidence is very strong be executed, and the men be sentenced to penal servitude.

One of the Mustafazeen who was on sentry at the corner of the zaptiah, and was seen to commit more than one act of murder, was sentenced to death by the court-martial and executed in May last.

A man named Mohamed Salih, chief hospital attendant at the zaptiah, was also sentenced to death last week. He was on duty inside the zaptiah on the 11th June, and is accused of having struck two of his co-religionists with a stick. The only witnesses against him are his accusers, whose testimony according to Ottoman law is not valid. I beg strongly to recommend this man's case to your notice, and to suggest that his sentence be commuted to a term of imprisonment.

The Commissions of Inquiry of Tantah, Mehallet, and Damanhour resume their sittings this week. At none of these places are there any more cases in which persons are implicated in the crime of murder; at Tantah and Mehallet little work of any kind remains to be done. At Damanhour there are still several cases in which Arabs are accused by Christians—principally Levantines and low-class Greeks—of having looted their houses when they were absent during the troubles of last year. I would recommend that these three Commissions be now dissolved, as, in addition to the cost they are to the country, they encourage the low class of Europeans to get up charges against the natives with a view of extorting money from them. The Alexandria Commission has still some murder cases on hand; it would be as well if they were at once gone into.

The court-martial has about twenty cases on hand; sentence in eleven of these cases will be given to-morrow; the remainder will, I hope, be finished before the end of the week.

The epidemic of cholera which has lately visited this country has of course very considerably thrown back the work of the Commissions and court-martial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. M. MACDONALD, *Captain and Brevet Major, Military Attaché.*

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No. 125.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

(No. 218 A.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 12, 1883.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 105 of the 11th instant, reporting that you have transferred the direction of the Agency to Sir E. Baring, who arrived in Egypt on that day.

I have great pleasure in assuring you that your conduct has met with the entire approval of Her Majesty's Government, who fully recognize the able manner in which you have discharged your duties during the critical events which took place whilst you held the appointment of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 126.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 17, 7 P.M.)

(No. 106. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 17, 1883, 4 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's despatch No. 215, Confidential, of the 7th September.

The following are the important changes proposed in Decree inclosed in despatch No. 350 of 15th August:—

Article 2. Commissioners of the Debt omitted.

Article 5. Omission of everything after the word "Ministers." There seems to be no reason why the permanent members should be given a character of independence.

Article 8. Add the words, "within the limits traced by the competent Minister." I think something of this kind should certainly be added.

For Article 12, substitute the following: "All drafts of Laws and Decrees of general interest presented for our sanction, all Regulations of general interest emanating from our Ministerial Departments, shall be first brought before our Council of State, to be examined by them in full Council, within the limits laid down by Article 8. The Laws, Decrees, and Regulations thus submitted to our Council of State shall include the words, "notre Conseil d'État entendu."

Two new Articles to be added at the end. One specially exempts the Codes prepared for the new native Tribunals from being submitted to the Council of State. The other is conceived in the following terms:—

"Any decision taken by the Council of State beyond the duties assigned to it by the present Decree is null and void."

I do not much like Article 12, and should have been glad to see it drop out altogether; but Egyptian Government wish it to remain, and, as modified, and in view of the other changes proposed, I do not think it can do much harm.

Some other alterations are proposed, but they are of minor importance.

Please telegraph reply, as the Egyptian Government is very anxious to get the Decree issued.

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No. 127.

*Mr. Currie to Sir R. Herbert.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 18, 1883.

EARL GRANVILLE has been in communication with the Earl of Dufferin on the subject of the statement contained in the letter from the Egyptian exiles, Abdul el Helmi and Toulba Ismat, inclosed in your letter of the 14th ultimo, that before they left Egypt they had been assured that their families would be sent to join them at the expense of the Egyptian Government.

Lord Granville has learnt from Lord Dufferin that no such assurance was given, either by himself or, on his behalf, by Colonel Sir C. Wilson, the officer specially charged with all the arrangements connected with the departure of the exiles and their families from Egypt in December last.

Sir C. Wilson clearly explained to the prisoners that they were entitled to take their families with them to Ceylon, and that if they did not do so, but wished them to follow later, they would have to provide passages at their own cost. A similar arrangement was made in regard to the servants of the prisoners, and no restriction of any kind was placed on the selection of the persons they wished to accompany them. I am to request that you will move the Earl of Derby to direct the Governor of Ceylon to cause Abdul el Helmi and Toulba Ismat to be so informed in reply to their letter to Lord Granville.

With regard, however, to Arabi's wife, who was prevented from travelling with her husband through the state of her health, Lord Dufferin expressed himself ready to use his good offices with the Egyptian Government to obtain for her a free passage to Ceylon, should she desire to proceed thither, but Lord Granville is not aware what her present wishes in this respect may be.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

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No. 128.

*Consul Moncrieff to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 19.)

(No. 1. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Sincat, August* 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir E. Malet on the subject of a movement in the East Soudan in favour of the so-called Mahdi. This movement, which threatened to be dangerous, and was likely, as probably designed, to affect the communications of the Egyptian Government with Berber, seems to have entirely collapsed, owing to the courage and conduct of Tewfik Bey, the Mohaffiz of Suakin.

It is probable, however, that while two leaders of the insurrection called Mohammed Tahir and Osman Digna remain at large, the roads will be insecure, and it would, I think, become the Egyptian Government to send at least such portion as can be spared of the reinforcements requested by Tewfik Bey. There are here, besides a mountain-gun, 250 infantry, half of them Bashi-Bazouks, and only about 70 blacks are very reliable. These are indeed excellent, though requiring drill, which they are now getting. In Suakin there are 100 infantry, partly made up of convicts, and there are 6 Krupp guns without special artillerymen. In Tocar there are 150 such as in Suakin, and a mountain-gun.

The above force is insufficient to impress the natives with an idea that they cannot overcome the Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

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Inclosure in No. 128.

*Consul Moncrieff to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir, *Sincat, August* 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to detail to you, as I believe with fair accuracy, the story of the movement in the East Soudan in favour of Mohammed Achmet, the so-called Mahdi, which formed the subject of my despatch dated Suakin, the 13th instant.

On the 2nd instant Tewfik Bey, Mohaffiz of Suakin, and responsible for the government of a district which includes Tocar, 14 hours to the south, and Sincat, 11 hours to the west, heard for the first time something of disloyal meetings of Arabs in Erkowiet, a mountainous part lying between the above-mentioned two places at a distance of 10 hours from the latter. Sincat is an almost level sandy valley, some 5 miles by 3 in extent, at an elevation of about 2,500 feet above the sea. In the summer the huts of the Suakinis are dotted here and there amongst the acacia trees, and near a large well stands a marmorieh of sun-dried brick and mud attached to a barrack of the same materials for 200 infantry, but then containing only 60. Tewfik Bey at once proceeded there, and on the 3rd sent to Erkowiet for Osman Digna—said to be the bearer of letters from the Mahdi—and the Cadi of Suakin and an important Suakini called Mohammed Tahir, who were known to be with him. Digna declined to come, but on the forenoon of the 5th appeared together with the above-mentioned, most of the Erkowiet Shiekhs, and a crowd of Arabs which continued to increase from several points until it is said to have numbered at least 3,000. These were armed with big sticks or clubs, swords, and spears, about half having one or other of the latter. Digna remained at the foot of a hill about 2,000 yards from the barracks, and sent some Suakini Sheikhs and Notables to Tewfik Bey with two letters from the Mahdi, addressed respectively to the Mohaffiz of Suakin and the Marmoor of Sincat. He had also, it appeared, brought a third letter from the Mahdi to Mohammed-el-Ameen, chief Sheikh in Erkowiet, which commanded the latter with much religious fervency and argument, such as the assurance of his otherwise certain damnation, to desert the Government and assist his cause. Mohammed-el-Ameen, however, declined to be influenced, and though some of his men joined Digna, and he could not control the other Erkowiet Sheikhs, as he has usually done, he has remained, I believe, entirely faithful to the Government. The other letters now presented were to the effect that, "since the Egyptians were worse than Christians, Jews, or even Kafirs, for they debased the Koran, all arms, ammunition, and Government property must be surrendered to Osman Digna, the Vizir of the Mahdi." The messengers of Digna stated that he had come to enforce these demands, and would put every man to the sword on their refusal. They did not hesitate to express their opinion that compliance was very advisable, nor was it long before, during the several interviews which subsequently took place, sentiments very similar to those of the Mahdi were expressed by some of the Shiekhs. Tewfik Bey seems to have shown great tact. Seeing a force he scarcely hoped to cope with, his object was to gain time. He therefore pointed out that he had two superiors without whose orders he could not take such a step, sent the deputies back with this answer, and gave directions for loop-

holes, which were entirely wanting, sand-bag defences, and other preparations. After some four hours of going to and fro of Digna's messengers, and hearing from them that Digna would attack if there was no surrender "before the shadows were 6 feet longer," Tewfik said he had better come whenever he liked, as he would never surrender, and joined his men.

Soon afterwards the insurgent Arabs attacked, surrounding the barracks, but making two openings defended by sand-bags the chief points of assault. After twenty-eight minutes' fighting there were lying dead close outside forty-five Arabs and four soldiers—for some of the latter advanced beyond the barracks and were with difficulty brought back by the Mohaffiz—and inside twenty Arabs and three soldiers. There were many more killed and wounded on the insurgent side, and one officer and ten men wounded, four severely, on that of the garrison, besides the Mohaffiz, who received five severe blows with sticks. These sticks are rather formidable weapons, of very hard wood, pointed sharp at one end, and were supposed by their owners to have been blessed by the Mahdi up to various degrees of efficiency, one being declared equal to taking six lives, another eight, and so forth. The poor people were also fully persuaded that bullets from the side of the wicked Turks, who had white faces, wore trousers, and did not too punctually pray, were harmless against the followers of the Mahdi. The last twenty-eight minutes had, however, so far undeceived them that they retired, just as a reinforcement of about 800 men of the Besheriàb tribe on the Kassala route came in sight. It is probably fortunate that they lost faith when they did, for the barracks are almost falling to pieces, are very low, and present several points easy to be scaled by determined active men against the fire of sixty men necessarily too much extended on account of the space to be held. Once inside, at different points, in force, they could soon have destroyed the small garrison, which had only about twelve rounds of ammunition per man left. It consisted almost entirely of black soldiers, who fought, as I am informed, with equal courage and gaiety. Their wives sang and cheered them, and the whole concluded with a general dance of both sexes.

So all ended very pleasantly, but even some of the officers had advised Tewfik to give up the arms, "as resistance was hopeless;" and such appears to have been his own opinion, which a sense of duty and honour prevented his considering a reason for surrender. I think there can be no doubt that, had he yielded or been beaten, Suakin and then Tocar must have fallen, and there would have been no Egyptian authority left in the north of the East Soudan. The doubtful loyalty of the tribes on the road to Berber would have appeared what it is worth, and the whole country, containing in a radius of two days' journey some 12,000 men, would have declared for the Mahdi.

On the next day (the 6th) there arrived in the neighbourhood about 500 of the Hamdàh tribe on the Berber road. These were evidently intended for the attack, but like the Besheriàb, were happily too late. Besides writing and telegraphing to the Governor-General at Khartoum, Tewfik Bey sent for reinforcements to Suakin, and received seventy men and a mountain-gun. On the other side, the rebels had lost, it was estimated, fully 200 men killed and wounded. Achmet Digna and his son and Fagi Digna his brother were killed. The former appears to have been the real leader, though Osman, his nephew, had personally brought the letters from the Mahdi. Osman himself was severely wounded, and in all six Sheikhs were killed. Mohammed Tahir, who, together with the Cadi of Suakin, left before the fighting began, had become the leader, and retired with Osman Digna and their followers to Tawiet, in the mountains, an hour and a-half from here.

Mohammed Ali, Sheikh of the Fadlàh, a branch of the Amàra, is held to be supreme on the Berber road, having influence over the Hamdàh and the other Hadàndowies. He receives 25 dollars a-month from the Government to keep order and furnish carriers for the post half-way to Berber, when the Mudirieh there takes up the work. This Sheikh, who is well off, and has reason to be pleased with things as they have been, appears more interested in and more attached to the Government than most of the natives, and he has the wisdom at least to recognize the ignorance in which he shares. To him the Mahdi might or might not be true, but he has no waverings about the efficacy of bullets fired from a Remington rifle. He came forward on the 8th with some 100 of his men, who have at any rate been most useful in bringing up stores and ammunition, and has acted as an intermediary between the rebels and Tewfik Bey, giving the latter, at least, a good deal of information. When I arrived on the evening of the 13th, I found him in an evidently strong position with both parties. His story then was that the rebels were so disheartened that they had



sworn to divorce their wives rather than attack the barracks again—this is considered a very terrible and binding oath—but that they intended to close the roads from Suakin to Kassala and Sincat.* The next day, however, the 11th, Mohammed Ali stated that "four Kassala Sheikhs had joined Mohammed Tahir at Taweit; that the whole country to Kassala was rising, or about to rise, with men who had not the experience of bullets, and were fully persuaded of all they were required to believe, including that Khartoum and Kassala were in the Mahdi's hands."

Mohammed Ali therefore strongly urged the Mohaffiz to "abandon Sincat and retire to Suakin," saying "that it would be impossible to defend the former against 7,000 to every 5,000 men who would probably be brought, since it was determined to take it, and then with the arms so procured attack Suakin." He added "that if Tewfik Bey left he would be responsible for the Berber route, but that if he remained he could not retain his authority," apparently meaning that unless Suakin was secured all the tribes would rise.

It was easier for the Mohaffiz to believe the information of Mohammed Ali than to take his advice. Giving up Sincat, now reinforced after a successful resistance, was partially complying with the demands of the rebels. It is a point difficult to retake against numbers, however poorly armed, on account of the passes, which could be held by a mob with stones. It commands the Berber road, and is the Governmental centre of a fairly productive district. The loss of prestige might be great and disastrous were the Egyptian authority no longer visible in the midst of tribes already inclined to rebel. It was, in short, evidently what the insurgent Chiefs wanted, and leaving it would be letting them have it a bargain. On the other hand, if Mohammed Ali was correct, and could be otherwise trusted, the Berber road would remain secure in spite of a dangerous situation, Suakin and Tocar could be reinforced, and, a very principal point, Tewfik—from whom no amount of modesty could hide the fact that he was the only available person capable of commanding efficiently in a crisis—could himself undertake the defence of Suakin. On the whole, with much moral courage, his spirit had been amply proved, he was inclined against his will to retire, but sent Mohammed Ali to obtain further information.

By the next morning, before the return of Mohammed Ali, he had pretty well decided to follow his own better ideas, and by the evening, when the Notables of Suakin residing here urged him to retire, he had resolved to stay and make the best preparations he could against the expected attack. Mohammed-el-Ameen, before mentioned as having disregarded the letter of the Mahdi, was the only native who urged, with much justice, that it would be better for Tewfik's Government that he and all his soldiers should be cut to pieces rather than retire. Mohammed Ali brought news of something he had done to obtain delay in the attack till the 11th of next month, by which time, as he said, reinforcements could come; but he still urged retirement. As for delay, it seemed sufficiently clear that if the rebels meant to attack, they would do so as soon as they felt strong enough, and would not be so foolish as to wait, and it was better for Tewfik, moreover, not to allow Mohammed Ali to compromise him in any way by making terms and agreements with rebels in his name.

On the 17th, when it became known, as it appears to me, that the Mohaffiz would not retire, some measures he took to detach some of the Sheikhs from Mohammed Tahir began to have effect. Through the medium of Mohammed Ali, Ameen Fagàri, Sheikh of the Shoràb tribe, was induced to come and sue for pardon, on promise of obtaining it and receiving 100 dollars from Mohammed Ali. The pretence is that this sum is provided by the latter, who is in the habit of doing generous things with his money, but is a little hollow. Fagàri had accompanied the attack, but confined his operations to an examination of the Government chest left in the Mudirieh, which no attempt could be made to defend with such a small force; the money had, however, been removed to the barracks, with the exception of 1 piastre. Fagàri came late on the night of the 17th, and swore to desert Tahir and bring over all he could of the other Sheikhs. As he is influential, this was an important gain, making it very improbable—as far as any of these people can be trusted—that any attack would be made. It was now also known that 700 men only remained with Tahir and Digna, the rest having gone, for the time at least, to their homes—they can never stay long assembled for want of food—and that the Kassala Chiefs had returned without having been joined by any considerable number of their men. Tewfik Bey sent Mohammed-el-Ameen (of Erkowiet) to see what was going on in the country towards Kassala.

* The telegraph to Kassala was cut on the 10th.

In discussing the new situation, however, Tewfik Bey told me that he considered the reinforcements which he had applied for—2,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, 6 mountain-guns, and 3 mitrailleuses—none the less necessary; that none of the tribes were really loyal, and, with the exception of a few well-disposed individuals, all were fanatical and strongly prejudiced against the Egyptians; that they were thus too accessible to any agents of the Mahdi to be trusted, unless a strong force was amongst them, and that, in its absence, any failure in the approaching operations in Kordofan would be the occasion of a general rising far more serious than that which had occurred. Leaving out those from the Kassala and Berber routes, there were 7,000 men, he stated, within a day or two's journey who must be regarded as hostile with an opportunity. This estimate is no doubt moderate, if it be true, as alleged, that the body which attacked Sinkat was, though the Sheikhs were present, chiefly made up of the brigands and more reckless characters of the different tribes.

On the 18th Suleiman Pasha, lately appointed Governor-General of the East Soudan, arrived with 100 Bashi-Bazouks. He had left Berber in ignorance of any disturbance here. He remarked to me on arrival, "How foolish these people are! There is Cairo, and behind Stamboul, and, if necessary, behind Stamboul England. His Excellency sent for the Erkowiet Sheikhs, and there appearing to be some hesitation to comply, he sent to say that if they did not he should come and attack them.

On the 20th Fagàri came again, and with him some dozen other Sheikhs, representing, I believe, 6,000 to 7,000 men. They all submitted, and declared their loyalty and sorrow for having been led away. The movement was therefore apparently reduced to Mohammed Tahir and Osman Digna, with a few hundred men.

On the 20th ultimo Mohammed Ali produced a letter with Osman Digna's seal, in which, after a long religious scolding, he was informed that if he did not desert the Government, he and his would be put to the sword. During this and the subsequent days Arab Sheikhs and inhabitants of Suakin have continued to come in protesting their firm attachment to the Government and fervent joy that all trouble was at an end.

Though the Government post and a caravan have been stopped on the Berber road, and it is said that Digna and Tahir have stirred up the thieves of the tribes to stop the roads from Suakin to Sinkat and Kassala, I do not think that there is any present danger of a serious combined movement such as there was reason to expect on my arrival. It is very desirable, however, to capture Tahir and Digna, and there is a talk of some attempt to carry this out. The Cadi of Suakin, who returned to that town, is under surveillance there; but while the two former are at large, they may be expected to do all the harm they can, and numbers of Suakinis are disaffected. The population is not more than 6,000, but several hundreds took part in the attack of the 5th; though they are known, it is considered better, for the time at least, to ignore the fact. It remains to be seen whether the Berber road will be safe; at present it appears not to be for merchandize or letters, though it probably is so for military stores accompanied by troops; a few successful acts of brigandage would promote the habit, and this portion of the East Soudan may become normally unsafe. Claims will then be made on the Government, and the Custom-house receipts will fall off, so that it would probably be as inexpensive, to consider that point alone, to settle the country in a proper manner. The capture by force of these leaders would be preferable, but the difficulties of the Erkowiet Mountains require perhaps more men than the 250, half of whom are raw Bashi-Bazouks, not very dependable, whom Tewfik Bey has to dispose of, without deduction made for the garrison here. The loyalty of the natives might, however, be tested; and could some of them be practically committed by fighting their late friends side by side with the Government troops, it would be more than a temporary advantage.

Suleiman Pasha, who left yesterday for Suakin, informed me that he considered the matter at an end, and that reinforcements were not now required. This was before the news came about the roads, and I had no opportunity of talking to him afterwards. I am, however, with all due deference to his Excellency, who seems able and energetic, as well as very agreeable, inclined to give more weight to Tewfik Bey's contrary opinion. The latter knows the people well, and has much influence personally. Unless he is very much mistaken, the belief that reinforcements would come has been the principal cause, together with the effect of the repulse of the attack here, of the collapse of a very dangerous rising.

The Mahdi evidently meant to raise this part of the Soudan to disturb the Berber road and create a diversion. It is premature to be sure that he has entirely failed, though I think it merely rests with the Egyptian Government to secure his failure



Could Tewfik take Tahir and Digna by force, with or without Arab assistance, the moral effect would be great. I have still some hopes of its being done, but if, as is more likely while the force is weak, money is employed, the incapacity of the Government becomes apparent to many, and sooner or later circumstances may imperatively demand a much larger force than would now be necessary. Probably 1 complete battery of artillery, 2 or 3 mitrailleuses, and 500 infantry, with a man-of-war, the latter with half the artillery, would, making Suakin and Tocar secure, if sent at once, meet every requirement.

Suleiman Pasha expressed himself to me in the highest terms regarding Tewfik Bey, and said that the whole of this part of the country would have been lost but for his gallantry and ability. I feel bound, Sir, to add my own impressions. He showed courage and tact throughout a most difficult and critical situation. He held a tumble-down building, wretchedly prepared for defence, against an apparently overwhelming force primed with fanaticism and sure of victory. That the latter could only oppose clubs, spears, and swords to Remington rifles rendered his success possible, but does not detract from the gallantry of the feat; neither does the fact that it was his bounden duty to attempt it. Had he declined it, or failed, the consequences would, without any doubt, have been such as Suleiman Pasha described them. I believe also that these would be partially actual or imminent had he not had the firmness to continue to hold Sinkat, and that I should not be able to report to you that I believe that, while reinforcements are desirable, there appears no longer any immediate danger to the authority of the Khedive's Government in this part of the East Soudan.

I trust, Sir, that I am not exceeding my duty in begging you, should you think fit, to bring Tewfik Bey's gallantry and able conduct to the notice of His Highness.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

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## No. 129.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 19.)

(No. 393.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September* 5, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 134 of the 14th June last, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note from Chérif Pasha with regard to the property now enjoyed by the wives of the exiles at Ceylon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 129.

*Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

M. le Ministre, *Caire, le* 4 *Septembre*, 1883.

VOUS avez bien voulu me faire part, dans votre dépêche du 23 Juin dernier, du désir exprimé par Lord Granville de recevoir du Gouvernement de Son Altesse un état portant indication des propriétés appartenant aux épouses des exilés Égyptiens à Ceylon.

Pour répondre à cette demande, j'ai fait faire les démarches nécessaires afin de dresser cet état, et j'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer aujourd'hui, M. le Ministre, les renseignements qui m'ont été fournis.

On ne serait cependant pas dans le vrai si l'on considérait ces indications comme établissant, absolument, et en réalité, la quantité exacte des biens-fonds possédés par les épouses des exilés et des revenus dont elles disposent.

En effet, on peut admettre comme probable que leurs familles, comme les exilés eux-mêmes, ont pu, en prévision d'une confiscation et profitant d'une certaine tolérance du Gouvernement qui a volontairement fermé les yeux, substituer leurs propriétés à des tiers.

Ces réserves faites, voici, M. le Ministre, les renseignements qu'il m'a été possible d'obtenir :—

Mme. Adilé Hanem, épouse de Mahmoud Samy, est propriétaire de 1,100 feddans de terre, situées dans divers villages des Moudiriehs de Béhéra et de Dakahlieh; elle

habite, au Caire, un immeuble qui lui appartient; elle en a loué deux autres d'un loyer annuel de 150*l.* et ses revenus annuels sont évalués à 3,000*l.*

Mme. Gazieh, épouse de Yacoub Samy, possède dans la Moudirieh de Dakahlieh des terrains d'une superficie de 31 feddans.

Mme. Anadil, épouse d'Aly Fehmy, est propriétaire, soit en son nom seul, soit par indivis avec des parents de son mari, de 263 feddans de terrain, répartis dans les Moudiriehs de Dakahlieh, Ghizeh et Menoufieh.

Mdme. Toulba possède, au Caire, une maison qu'elle habite et quatre petits magasins en dépendant qu'elle a loués. J'ajouterai que la famille de Toulba possède par indivis avec lui, dans la Moudirieh de Ghizeh, des terrains d'une superficie de 71 feddans, treize maisons, douze moulins, des troupeaux, des bêtes de somme et de trait.

Mdme. Abdel Al habite au Caire, dans le quartier d'Abdin, un immeuble qui lui appartient, et son train de maison paraît aisé et honorable.

Quant à l'épouse d'Ahmed Arabi, elle ne possédait rien en propre et vit avec sa mère, mais elle vient d'acquérir, dans la Moudirieh de Charkieh, 52 feddans de terrain, dont le revenu annuel net est de 200*l.*

En vous transmettant ces renseignements, que je regrette de n'avoir pas été en mesure de vous communiquer plus tôt, je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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## No. 130.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 19.)

(No. 394.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September* 5, 1883.

IN your Lordship's despatch No. 202 of the 24th ultimo a letter from Abdellal and Toulba, two of the Egyptian exiles in Ceylon, is forwarded for my information. They complain that their wives are not allowed to join them, notwithstanding the promises which they allege to have been made to them by Lord Dufferin through Mr. Broadley.

I have spoken on the subject to Tigrane Pasha, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He informs me that, whether such a promise was made or not, Chérif Pasha is perfectly ready to allow these ladies to rejoin their husbands, and to pay their travelling expenses.

At the same time, Tigrane Pasha, though intimately acquainted with all that passed at the time, is not aware of any undertaking having been entered into for providing passages to those of the exiles' wives who did not avail themselves of the special steamer which was furnished in the first instance. The only case in which there was any idea of giving a passage at a future date was that of Mdme. Arabi, who was at that time expecting her confinement; but this lady shows no inclination to follow her husband to Ceylon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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## No. 131.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 19.)

(No. 396.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September* 6, 1883.

IN my despatch No. 372 of the 25th ultimo I had the honour to inclose the Decree and the instructions to the Governors of the provinces respecting the election of "Électeurs délégués" in Cairo, Alexandria, and six other towns. These elections are now in progress, and are proceeding satisfactorily.

Herewith I have the honour to forward a Decree, together with the detailed instructions to the Governors, relative to the holding of similar elections in every other town and village in the country. The polling-place in the chief town of each province will be at the official residence of the Governor, and for the other towns and



villages at such place as the Governor shall appoint. All these elections are to begin on the 1st October.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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Inclosure in No. 131.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of September* 4, 1883.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu les Articles 13 et 14 de la Loi Électorale du 1er Mai, 1883;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:—

Article 1er. Les électeurs inscrits sur les listes de toutes les Moudiriehs sont convoqués pour l'élection d'un Électeur délégué dans chaque ville et village de la Basse et de la Haute-Égypte.

Art. 2. Les élections auront lieu le 1er Octobre, 1883, à partir d'une heure après le lever du soleil, jusqu'à une heure avant le coucher du soleil pour les chefs-lieux suivants: Damanhour, Tantah, Mansourah, Chebin-el-Kom, Zagazig, Benha, Ghizeh, Beni-Souef, Fayoum, Minieh, Siout, Souhag, Kench, et Esneh, au siège de la Moudirieh, et, pour les autres localités, à l'endroit qui sera désigné par le Moudir.

Art. 3. La direction des élections appartient, pour les chefs-lieux ci-dessus désignés, à la Commission prévue par l'Article 14 de la Loi Électorale, et, pour les autres localités, aux Cheikhs de la localité.

Les électeurs des villages (Kafrs, Ezbehs) n'ayant pas des Cheikhs spéciaux exerceront leur droit électoral aux villages respectifs ayant des Cheikhs dont ils relèvent.

Art. 4. Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais de Ras-el-Tin, le 29 Chawal, 1300 (2 Septembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

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MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

OPÉRATIONS ÉLECTORALES.—Circulaire No. 7.

M. le Moudir, *Caire, le* 3 *Septembre*, 1883.

Je vous remets, ci-joint, le Décret qui convoque les électeurs inscrits sur les listes de toutes les Moudiriehs, pour l'élection d'un Électeur délégué dans chaque ville et village de la Basse- et de la Haute-Égypte.

Vous ferez publier immédiatement les dispositions de ce Décret dans chaque ville et village de la Moudirieh dont l'administration vous est confiée et vous désignerez, en même temps, l'endroit où il devra être procédé aux opérations électorales, dans chaque localité, excepté pour le chef-lieu où l'élection se fera au siège même de la Moudirieh.

Les formes et les conditions dans lesquelles il doit être procédé aux élections sont les suivantes:—

1. Dans le chef-lieu de la Moudirieh, le jour de l'élection, quel que soit le nombre des électeurs présents, à partir de cinq sachant lire et écrire, on commencera les opérations électorales par la composition d'une Commission qui en aura la direction. Cette Commission sera composée de cinq électeurs sachant lire et écrire, élus par les électeurs présents et choisira parmi ses membres son Président et son Secrétaire.

Dans les autres localités de la Moudirieh, la direction des opérations électorales

appartiendra aux Cheikhs de la localité, présidés par le Cheikh principal, qui nommeront un Secrétaire parmi eux.

Le Secrétaire, aussi bien auprès de la Commission susvisée qu'auprès des Cheikhs, rédigera le procès-verbal des opérations dont il donnera lecture à la fin de la séance.

2. Vous prendrez les mesures nécessaires pour veiller à la liberté du suffrage et à la régularité des opérations électorales. C'est à vous aussi qu'il appartient de surveiller la réunion électorale et au besoin d'intervenir pour le maintien de l'ordre public.

Vous accomplirez cette tâche, vous-même, dans le chef-lieu, et, pour les autres localités de la Moudirieh, vous déléguerez spécialement, à cet effet, dans chacune d'elles, le Cheikh principal auquel vous donnerez les instructions nécessaires.

3. Les électeurs ne peuvent s'occuper d'autres objets que de l'élection de l'Électeur délégué. Toute discussion, toute délibération leur sont interdites.

Les électeurs seuls seront admis dans l'assemblée. Le port des armes leur est interdit.

4. Le Président de la Commission, et respectivement le Cheikh principal, constatera, au commencement de l'opération, l'heure à laquelle la votation aura été ouverte. Il constatera également l'heure à laquelle il déclarera la votation close.

5. Pendant la durée des opérations on suivra les dispositions visées aux Articles 24, 25, 26, 27, et 32 de la Loi Électorale, dont vous donnerez communication aux Cheikhs principaux de la Moudirieh.

6. Les membres de la Commission, dans le chef-lieu, et les Cheikhs, dans les autres localités, voteront les premiers. Ensuite, chaque électeur donnera son vote, suivant l'ordre dans lequel il se présentera devant la Commission, et respectivement devant les Cheikhs, et après que l'inscription de son nom sur la liste aura été constatée.

7. Il y aura dans chacun des bureaux de vote une urne, dont vous veillerez à les munir, dans laquelle chaque électeur déposera son bulletin de vote.

Les électeurs qui ne savent pas écrire pourront exprimer leur vote de vive voix. Dans ce cas, le vote de chaque électeur sera enregistré par le Secrétaire sur une liste, en marge du nom de l'électeur.

8. Une heure avant le coucher du soleil le Président de la Commission, et respectivement le Cheikh principal, déclarera la votation close.

La liste susvisée au § 7 sera signée, dans le chef-lieu, par les membres de la Commission et par vous, M. le Moudir; dans les autres localités, par les Cheikhs.

On procédera ensuite au dépouillement des votes, soit écrits sur les bulletins déposés dans l'urne, soit enregistrés sur la dite liste.

9. La proclamation du nom de l'Électeur délégué élu aura lieu par le Président de la Commission Électorale, et respectivement par le Cheikh principal, à la majorité relative des voix.

Si deux candidats obtiennent le même nombre de suffrages, la majorité sera acquise à celui qui sera désigné par le sort. Le tirage au sort sera fait par le Président de la Commission, et respectivement par le Cheikh principal.

10. Tous les membres de la Commission, et respectivement tous les Cheiks, signeront, séance tenante, le procès-verbal de l'élection.

Le Cheikh principal de chaque localité vous transmettra immédiatement ce procès-verbal et vous me transmettrez dans la huitaine ceux de toutes les élections de votre Moudirieh.

Il en restera auprès de vous un double certifié conforme par le Président de la Commission, et respectivement par le Cheikh principal.

11. Vous dresserez une liste générale des Électeurs délégués élus dans votre Moudirieh dont vous me transmettrez un double certifié conforme par vous, aussitôt les élections achevées.

12. Vous constaterez la légalité des élections, et si vous trouvez nécessaire une nouvelle élection, vous l'ordonnerez immédiatement, avec indication des motifs de nullité de la première, en m'en transmettant communication télégraphiquement.

13. Dès que le Décret pour la convocation des Électeurs délégués, à l'effet de l'élection des membres délégués au Conseil Législatif et des Notables délégués à l'Assemblée Générale sera publié, vous délivrerez à chacun des Électeurs délégués élus dans votre Moudirieh une carte de légitimation qui contiendra le nom et le domicile de l'Électeur délégué, le lieu, le jour, et l'heure de l'élection des membres délégués au Conseil Législatif et respectivement des Notables délégués à l'Assemblée Générale. Ces cartes donneront droit d'entrée dans la localité où aura lieu l'élection des membres délégués et des Notables délégués et tiendront lieu d'invitation.



14. Vous donnerez immédiatement communication des présentes instructions aux Cheikhs principaux de votre Moudirieh, en ce qui les concerne, et au besoin, vous les convoquerez pour leur donner vos instructions verbales.

15. Le jour de l'élection, vous me communiquerez, par télégramme, le résultat des opérations pour le chef-lieu et, de la même façon, pour les autres localités, aussitôt que vous en aurez connaissance.

Recevez, &c.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

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## No. 132.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 19.)

(No. 400.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September* 7, 1883.

BEFORE quitting Egypt I desire to acquaint your Lordship with the progress which has been made in the various reforms upon which the Government of the Khedive is engaged, and of which a full account was given in Lord Dufferin's Report of the 6th February.

The time which has elapsed since his Excellency's departure on the 3rd May was actively employed in pushing these reforms forward, until the appearance of the cholera towards the end of June compelled the Government to divert its attention from them, and to concentrate it upon the measures to be taken to meet the epidemic. Yet, notwithstanding the interruption, enough has been done to prove the good faith and activity of the Ministry in executing the task which they have undertaken.

*Representative Institutions.*

Immediately after the publication of the Organic and Electoral Law of the 1st May a great number of copies of the Law were printed in the form of pamphlets and posters. These were distributed throughout the country in order to bring the knowledge of the Law to the population.

The electoral lists had to be prepared by the 5th June. On the 15th May the Minister of the Interior addressed a Circular to the Governors and Prefects of Police giving detailed instructions as to the manner in which the lists were to be formed. Much care was bestowed upon the matter, because this first electoral operation is the basis on which the other representative institutions rest.

Your Lordship will find at the end of this Report a Table drawn up by Mr. Cartwright for the purpose of showing at a glance the different stages of the Constitutional scheme, of which this preparation of electoral lists is the first step.

In accordance with the instructions of the Circular, twelve Committees were established at Cairo, four at Alexandria, and one in each town and village of Upper and Lower Egypt, to prepare the lists. A Delegate of the Ministry of the Interior was dispatched to the provinces to see that the instructions were duly observed.

On the 5th June the lists were published and placarded at Cairo and Alexandria, and every town and village of Upper and Lower Egypt. They gave the number of electors as 903,395. On the same day the Minister of the Interior issued a second Circular prescribing the operations for the next electoral measure—that of electing the Electors-delegate.

The lists remained on the walls for a fortnight, in conformity with the 42nd Article of the Electoral Law, that is, from the 5th to the 20th June. The succeeding eight days are allowed by the same Article for the presentation of protests against the lists. During the week ending the 28th June the Minister of the Interior gave the requisite instructions for the formation of Commissions to examine protests. They were composed of two Judges of each electoral district, acting under the presidency of the Governor or Prefect of Police.

These Commissions were constituted by the 29th June, and the protests presented were adjudicated upon during the succeeding week ending the 6th July. No appeal was made against the decisions of these Commissions.

At this date the cholera epidemic had already set in, and the electoral operations had necessarily to be suspended.

On the 20th August, by which time the epidemic was steadily decreasing, the Council of Ministers decided to resume operations at once at Cairo, Alexandria,

Damietta, Rosetta, Port Saïd, Suez, Ismaïlia, and El-Arish, and to proceed in the provincial districts as soon as their sanitary condition should permit, and the danger apprehended from a too high Nile should be overcome.

The "Moniteur" of the 23rd August published a Decree convoking the electors to elect the Electors-delegate for the towns on the 1st September, and these elections are now going on. A further Decree, convoking the electors in the provinces for the 1st October, has also been issued under date of the 2nd instant.

The Council of Ministers has decided the sequence of the measures for the complete establishment of the representative institutions. According to this decision all elections, those of members of the Provincial Councils, of the delegates of the Legislative Council, and of the delegates of the General Assembly, as well as the nominations of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and permanent members of the Legislative Council, will be finished in time to allow the Provincial Councils to be convoked within the first fortnight of October, the Legislative Council during the first fortnight of November, and the General Assembly also if the necessity should arise.

By this means the Provincial Councils will have a month before them, after their convocation, to become acquainted with and to exercise their duties, and to name their delegates to the Legislative Council.

This Council will have at least a fortnight to vote its forms of procedure before the Budget is presented to it on the date fixed by the 22nd Article of the Organic Law, viz., the 1st December; and after the 25th of the same month, by which date the Budget has to be decreed, the Council may devote itself to the other duties assigned to it by the Organic Law.

*Council of State.*

The draft of a Decree organizing the Council of State, as provided for in the 46th Article of the Organic Law, has been drawn up. As soon as the Decree is signed, this Council can prepare the laws to be submitted to the Legislative Council.

Some misapprehension seems to exist as to the duties of the Council of State, which has been represented as possessing powers entirely beyond those really assigned to it. It is divided into two sections, a legislative section and an administrative section. The duty of the legislative section is to prepare laws and regulations before they are considered by the Ministry and the Chambers. It has neither initiative nor executive power. The administrative section gives its advice on questions submitted to it by the Ministers, and it takes into consideration those acts of Government servants which are submitted to it for consideration by the Ministers. This duty is given to it with a view to the discipline of the Service in matters of which the Courts of Law cannot take cognizance.

The title of "Council of State" is, to English ears at all events, rather a misnomer, and may have led to the impression that it was a controlling body, whereas, in reality, its functions are entirely limited to giving advice, which is afterwards successively examined by the Ministry and the Legislative Council, and, if need be, the General Assembly in the case of laws, and the Ministry in the case of discipline, &c.

*Indigenous Justice.*

The progress which has been made in the establishment of native Law Courts is not so apparent as that which marks the foundation of popular representation. Still a good deal has been done since the month of May. At that time the Special Commission under the presidency of the Minister of Justice had just finished the draft Law for the judicial reorganization of the native Tribunals and the new Codes. These drafts were subsequently submitted to the Council of Ministers, and further modifications were made.

It was also found necessary to re-examine all the drafts together, in order to insure the harmony of the differents parts one with another. This labour is finished, and both the Organic Law of the Courts and the Codes are at present being printed. The Arabic translation required much time and care, but that also is now complete.

A sufficient number of foreign Judges have been engaged in Holland and Belgium, and they arrived in Egypt in the early part of the summer. Unfortunately, the appearance of the cholera caused many of them to leave, with the consequence that the internal rules of the new Tribunals, and the various tariffs to be drawn up, have not as yet been gone into. The lists of natives from which the native Judges may be



drawn have been prepared, but the selection has not yet been made. Special agents have been dispatched through the country to report as to the accommodation to be found for the new Courts, and several buildings have already been fixed upon.

*Extension of Jurisdiction of Mixed Tribunals to Criminal Cases.*

In connection with judicial reform, the Government has examined another question, the solution of which, in the sense requested by Chérif Pasha, would be of the utmost assistance. On the 30th June his Excellency addressed a note to the Representatives of the Powers requesting that the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts might be extended to criminal cases. The note was accompanied by a Memorandum, pointing out the excessive difficulties under which the Government labours in maintaining order and repressing crime under the present system of the surrender of criminals to their own Consular authorities. It is a Memorandum which states the case so clearly and so forcibly that it is to be hoped that it may carry conviction with it, and that as the reputation of the Mixed Courts is now thoroughly established, the consent of foreign Governments to the request of Chérif Pasha may be given; but as yet no answer has been made.

*House Tax on Foreigners.*

This is also the case with regard to the intention of the Egyptian Government to exact a house tax from foreigners similar to that paid by natives. A scheme which gave every necessary guarantee for the imposition and collection of the tax was drawn up in the month of June last, but unless instructions are given to the Consular authorities to recognize and assist the action of the Government, the tax cannot be imposed. Up to the present moment no instructions of this nature have been received by any Consular authorities in Egypt.

*Stamp Tax and Licence Tax.*

When the difficulties in this matter are overcome, the Egyptian Government will endeavour to obtain the consent of foreign Governments to the imposition on foreigners of a stamp tax and a licence tax, and if it is given, the foreigner and the native will be on an equal footing with regard to taxation.

The Laws with regard to these two latter taxes are ready. They have both been carefully drawn by Commissions especially appointed for the purpose, and have been considered and adopted by the Council of Ministers.

*Municipalities.*

These are measures in which the Egyptian Government is the applicant. In return for what it hopes to obtain, it has drawn up a scheme for granting Alexandria a Municipal Government, which would also be applied to Cairo—if it is found to work satisfactorily.

*Land Survey.*

Lord Dufferin called attention in his Report to the defective organization of the Land Survey Department, and the work done by it. The system has since then been entirely reformed. The Committee of Control has been abolished, and the entire direction of the work confided to Mr. Gibson, the English member of the former Commission. The Budget of the Administration has been reduced from 55,000*l.* to 35,000*l.* The greater part of the European staff has been dismissed, and some reduction was also made in the native staff. A Report presented to the Egyptian Government in June shows that the staff has been reduced by 2 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, 27 surveyors, 48 draughtsmen or clerks, and 195 chain-men, in all 292 persons. The number of Europeans included in these reductions amounted to 44.

The method of survey has been entirely changed, and is now being carried out on the system recommended in Lord Dufferin's Report. Although the large reductions in the staff have naturally caused a reduction in the total out-turn of area surveyed, there has been a decided decrease in the cost of the work per acre. During the months of January, February, March, and April, when the new system of surveying was being gradually introduced, the total area surveyed was 118,373 acres, while the expenditure during the same period amounted to 14,373*l.* 7*s.* This gives an average cost of about 2*s.* 5*d.* per acre, not including the cost of calculating areas and registers. During the months of May and June, when the new system had been introduced into

nearly all the villages where work was in progress, the out-turn of work was 77,281 acres, and the cost 65,988*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, or about 1*s.* 7*d.* per acre, including calculation of areas and preparation of registers.

Unfortunately, owing to the outbreak of cholera in June, it became necessary to stop work, and thus the new system has only had a short and not a very favourable trial, but there is little doubt that the reduction in the cost of work per acre will be maintained. Since the above-mentioned changes have been made in the system of working, the native Revenue officials have to a great extent ceased to oppose the introduction of the survey. In fact, the native Director of Revenue has submitted a proposal to the Council of Ministers to employ the Agency of the Cadastre for the annual survey of the islands in the Nile which are left uncovered by the subsidence of the water every year. The area of the islands is said to be about 80,000 acres, and the survey has hitherto been made under the orders of the native Governors of the various provinces through which the river passes. This work would certainly never have been transferred to the Land Survey Department if the former system of working had been continued. Another proof of increasing confidence in the accuracy and utility of the work is furnished by the applications which are now being received from private individuals for copies of the Cadastral plans, and extracts from the registers relative to their properties. In many instances the Administration of the Land Survey has also been employed to decide disputes between proprietors as to ownership.

*Irrigation.*

Your Lordship will remember that Lord Dufferin suggested in his Report that the Egyptian Government should seek the assistance of a thoroughly competent engineer, with large experience of irrigation works, to superintend the system of irrigation. In the execution of this view the Egyptian Government has availed itself of the services of Colonel Scott Moncrieff, R.E., who has been attached to the Ministry of Public Works with the title of "Inspector-General of Irrigation in Egypt."

Since his arrival in the month of May Colonel Moncrieff has devoted himself assiduously to examining the system at present in force, and has for this purpose visited all parts of Egypt. The result of his inspection is contained in valuable Reports submitted to the Minister of Public Works, but he has not yet taken upon himself administrative charge. This, however, he proposes to do as soon as he has obtained the services of two or three Inspectors upon whom he can rely for watching over the execution of his orders. The great knowledge and untiring labour which his Reports reveal have gained for him the complete confidence of the Government, and we may look forward confidently to the introduction of reforms in the system which will be productive of the greatest benefit to the country.

*The Army.*

The rapid progress made in the formation and discipline of the Egyptian army under Lieutenant-General Sir Evelyn Wood is in every way remarkable. The men who but a few months ago were taken from the plough to come under arms present to-day the appearance of well-disciplined soldiers. In reporting to the Khedive on the state of the army under date of the 18th July, Sir Evelyn Wood wrote that his duty was one of the most pleasing nature, as the progress made far exceeded his expectations. This result must be attributed in part to the docility and aptitude of the men, but principally to the untiring zeal and perseverance which the English officers have brought to the execution of their duties.

Sir Evelyn Wood inspected the various corps before going on leave. The cavalry regiment drilled at the trot. The officers and non-commissioned officers were put through the double ride also at the trot, and a squad, selected at hazard from every squadron, went through the sword exercise. Every caution and word of command was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, commanding, in the native language. The four batteries of artillery were inspected in the presence of Lieutenant General Stephenson, commanding the Army of Occupation, who expressed himself as being astonished at their efficiency. The batteries advanced, came into action, changed front over rough ground, the horsed batteries at a rapid pace. Expert as the gunners proved themselves to be, the skill and nerve of the drivers appeared even more remarkable, when it is remembered that up to last February they had never been on horseback.

It is difficult to say whether the 1st or 2nd Infantry Brigade is now more advanced in drill. The 1st Brigade has two English officers to each battalion, the



2nd only native officers. As is natural, guard duty and interior economy generally is performed more satisfactorily in the 1st than in the 2nd Brigade, but Sir Evelyn Wood is thoroughly satisfied with what has been done by each. The English officers were called out to drill the battalion, and all ranks understood readily the orders given.

Sir Evelyn Wood asked the soldiers if they had any complaints, and although as a rule none were offered except as regards claims for exemption, it was interesting to note the confidence the men already place in the justice of the English officers in the fact that two men reported their Colonel to Sir Evelyn, in the presence of the Colonel, for what they considered was imposition of too hard work.

The organization of a camel company, to number 200, has been begun.

The books of all the corps are kept with a fair amount of accuracy.

The cavalry will be fully trained by December except as regards musketry. The artillery will be fully trained by the end of October, when they will have done their annual gun and carbine practice.

Sir Evelyn Wood hopes that the infantry will complete their first course of musketry in November, when he will be able to report them as sufficiently trained to answer for order in Cairo; but the cholera in this matter also has had its baneful effect, as the military have been obliged to take over a good deal of guard duty at Cairo appertaining to the constabulary, the latter force having had to be withdrawn to form the "cordons." This militates against the training of the troops, but the inconvenience will disappear with the cholera.

The Egyptian troops suffered but slightly during the epidemic, losing an officer and thirty-five men out of a total of eighty-six admissions into hospitals, most of the cases occurring in the artillery and 2nd Brigade.

Experience during the epidemic has shown that the present system of battalion hospital is a failure, and in consequence a station hospital has been established at Abbassieh under the direction of Surgeon-Major Rogers as Principal Medical Officer.

The men of the army continue to improve in physique. For the first time in Egypt, furlough was granted to the men, who were thus able to go back and visit their families—a boon never hitherto accorded to them. This and the kind treatment of the men have resulted in their doing their duty more cheerfully, and desertion has decreased to one-half for the last three months.

The actual cost of a private soldier in the Egyptian army per month is 1*l.* 4*s.* This includes his pay, rations, and clothing.

The actual cost to the Government of each individual employed in the army is 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per month. This includes the salaries of the War Minister, the General commanding, and all officers, and the cost of keeping up barracks, stores, arsenals, schools, &c.

The new organization of the Egyptian army has been materially facilitated by the intelligent co-operation of the Minister of War, Omar Pasha Loutfi. It might have been expected that a native General officer would have had rather obstructive tendencies, for the reforms have been radical, and have to a great extent diminished his own power and patronage; but his Excellency has not met these reforms with dumb resignation. He has assisted Sir Evelyn Wood by his thorough knowledge of native feeling and modes of thought, and has displayed great intellectual ability and a desire to be of use and to give information on all matters which have been brought under discussion.

*Constabulary.*

At the date of Lord Dufferin's Report (6th February) the urban and provincial constabulary were complete in numbers; but the unreformed police doing duty in the towns of Upper and Lower Egypt had not been replaced; the formation of the reserve battalions had only been begun, and the school of instruction existed in little more than name.

Since then the unreformed police have been replaced by a force of 1,000 constabulary, and the change has proved advantageous.

The formation of the reserve battalions has progressed very slowly, and at the present moment neither of them is above half its proper strength, as volunteers possessed of the necessary qualifications rarely present themselves.

Beyond the provision of the requisite number of men for the school of instruction, little has as yet been done towards its efficiency. The recent outbreak of cholera and the formation of "cordons" required not only the dispatch to the infected districts of

every available man, including those of the school of instruction, but also necessitated an addition to the force of 1,000 men, furnished by the Minister of War.

There have been for several months complaints from the local Governors of the insufficiency of the number of constables in their districts; this want, and the numerical deficiency of the reserve battalions, has led to the retention of these 1,000 men in the service. The effect of this arrangement is to bring up the reserve battalions to their full complement, and to add 500 men to the ranks of the constabulary, making up its total strength to 6,150.

The progress which has been made in the reorganization of the force was put to a severe test on the establishment of the sanitary "cordons," in consequence of the cholera epidemic. In the course of a very few days 128 officers and over 2,000 men, armed and fully equipped, were concentrated in the Nile Delta, and during their employment on this duty, lasting nearly two months, they were paid and rationed without the least difficulty.

Major-General Whinyates, commanding the constabulary, in the absence on leave of General Valentine Baker, reports that no complaints have been received of the conduct of the force; that the local Governors appear to be satisfied, save that they represent the number of men to be inadequate; that the general tranquillity of the country has been preserved; and that several bands of brigands have been captured. He considers, therefore, that, speaking generally, the constabulary force seems to be working well, and to be fulfilling the objects for which it was created.

### *Suppression of Slave Traffic.*

At the beginning of the present year the work of the suppression of Slave Traffic was transferred to the Department of the Inspector-General of Constabulary. The service had been completely disorganized during the rebellion. A special Bureau has now been created, and the executive duties are to be performed by the police in the towns and the constabulary in the provinces.

It is proposed that the Bureaux of Manumission in the provinces, hitherto under the Governors, shall be transferred to the Provincial Commandant of Constabulary, although the manumission papers will be, as heretofore, signed by the Governors. By this arrangement the Inspectors will be enabled to supervise and report on the manner in which this special service is conducted. By the end of this month all will be in working order, and preparation be made for watching the roads used by slave-dealers. I have not, however, heard of the arrival of any slave caravan since the establishment of the service under Count della Sala, and the dismissal of the Governor of Siout for allowing a caravan to come to that town in 1880.

### *Police.*

The organization of the police is not in such an advanced state as that of the constabulary. This is mainly attributable to the impossibility of permanently organizing its duties and the respective functions of its officers, and those of the Governors and Prefects, until the new Courts for indigenous justice are established, and the question of the extension of the criminal jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts is decided.

In the meantime, a system has been adopted by which the Prefects are responsible for the investigation of crime and for actual police work, while the Inspector-General of Constabulary and Police is concerned solely with the discipline and organization of the force. The arrangement has tended to mitigate much of the friction which previously occurred, and has led to the establishment of better relations between the English officers and the native authorities; but until the new system of justice is in working order it is impossible to pretend that the action of the police, as directed by the native authorities, is likely to be in accordance with Western notions of the manner in which these duties should be performed.

Mr. Gibbons, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, has been appointed Staff Officer in charge of the Police Department, and took charge on the 1st July. Within the last few months a considerable saving has been effected by the suppression of one of the police appointments at head-quarters, and the discharge of a large number of worthless European police. The number of Europeans originally intended was, as will be seen by Lord Dufferin's Report, 596. The actual number at present is 378. Among these are 17 Englishmen; the remainder are mostly Italians and Austrians who



have served in their own country in the gendarmerie or army, and make fairly good police.

The diminution of the number of European police has allowed of an increase in the number of the native police, whose number, in Lord Dufferin's Report, was fixed at 1,144. Their number is now 1,231.

Mr. Gibbons reports that the relations between the Prefectures and the police force are at present cordial and satisfactory; that, while resenting any interference in police or crime investigation work, the Prefects now show a disposition to listen to, and to act upon, advice from the English officers.

### *Conclusion.*

It will, I think, be clear from the foregoing summary of the progress made in carrying out the projected reforms that the Ministry of the Khedive has done all that lay in its power to advance them. Those reforms which depended upon the Ministry alone have gone steadily forward. Those which depend upon negotiation with foreign Governments have been carried to that point at which action here ceases until replies can be obtained from abroad.

There is one point in connection with the work in hand on which it is necessary to make an observation. It has been asserted that the Ministers are mere figure-heads, and that the country is indebted to the foreigners in the service of the Egyptian Government for the good, or ill, which is done, the Ministers being without authority.

This is a misrepresentation. It is only by the good-will and support of the Minister that the foreign subordinate can be of use. If this assistance is wanting, the power of the subordinate is completely paralyzed. It is due to the intelligence and largeness of views of the Ministers that Egypt is likely to become the one well-governed autonomous Mussulman State. Without their authority no reform would be possible, and a clear injustice is committed when it is asserted that the reforms will be carried out, not by them, but in spite of them.

The Council of Ministers meets twice a-week; all questions, down to the most minute, are submitted to it. At this Council no European is present, with the exception of the Financial Adviser, who has a voice on financial subjects; but all others the native Ministers alone examine and decide. What would be the power of the European official if these Ministers in Council were narrow-minded and obstructive? It is from them alone that the impulse and the sanction can come. Theirs is the authority which is a power in the country. The respect in which they are held induces the population to await with confidence the result of measures which it does not understand or appreciate. They have undertaken a noble task, which may be beneficent as an example to all Mussulman States, and they have deserved, up to the present moment, continued support. It is their rule, under an honourable and large-minded Prince, that makes the future of Egypt hopeful, and allows me to leave the country, after watching it through its darkest hours, with the confident assurance that it will recover from its misfortunes, and ultimately become a prosperous and well-governed State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## Inclosure in No. 132.

### ANALYSIS of Representative Institutions in Egypt.

| Institutions. | Mode of Election. | Composition. | Regulations. | Functions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electoral Lists .. .. | 1. In the eight towns,* drawn up under the Mamours and Sheikhs.<br>2. In the other towns and villages, under a nominee of the Governor, and four proprietors also named by him. | Manhood suffrage, over 20 years of age, excepting soldiers with the colours, officials dismissed for serious offences, bankrupts, outlaws, and criminals. | No elector shall vote twice. Electoral lists to be published every January. Appeals to be made February 1–15, and decided before March 15. | Election of "Électeurs délégués." (These elections are proceeding.) |
| **"Électeurs Délégués"** .. | 1. One from each section of Cairo and Alexandria and from the six other towns. | Twelve from Cairo, four from Alexandria. | To meet at the Prefecture of Police or the Governor's residence. | To elect members for Legislative Council and General Assembly. |
| | 2. One from every other town and village. | One from every town and village. | To meet at the Governor's residence. | To elect members for Provincial Councils and General Assembly. |
| **Provincial Councils** .. | Elected by "Électeurs délégués" by ballot, under superintendence of a Committee, each elector having as many votes as there are Councillors.<br>Members must be 30 years old, pay a certain amount of taxes, and have been electors for five years. | Selected from "Électeurs délégués." The size of the Councils varies from three to eight members (see Organic Law, Article 13). | Convoked by Mudir (Governor) in virtue of a Decree fixing limits of session, at least once a-year. Mudir presides. Chief Engineer is a member. Members are elected for six years, and are unpaid. Sittings are held in private. | To vote extraordinary taxes for the province, subject to Government sanction. To be consulted on changes of boundary, roads, canals, irrigation, fairs, &c. May advise on other subjects.<br>To elect a member of Legislative Council by ballot. |
| **Legislative Council** .. | Cairo sends one member, chosen by "Électeurs délégués."<br>Alexandria and the six other towns send another.<br>Each Provincial Council sends one of its own members, elected by ballot. | President, Vice-President, twelve members—(nominated) .. 14<br>One member from Cairo, one from Alexandria, &c., fourteen from provinces—(elected by ballot) .. .. .. 16 } 30<br>Ministers may take part. | Convoked first by Decree; then to meet on 1st of every second month. Elected members choose a second Vice-President. They sit for six years, and get expenses paid. Permanent members get an allowance. Sittings are held in private. | Must be consulted on general Laws and Decrees. May suggest such Laws. To examine Petitions.<br>Budget to be laid before them Dec. 1. They cannot interfere with Public Debt. Yearly accounts to be presented to them. |
| **General Assembly** .. | Elected by "Électeurs délégués."<br>The members must be over 30 years old, pay a certain amount of taxes, and have been electors for five years. | Ministers .. .. 8 } 38<br>Legislative Council .. 30 }<br>Eleven members from eight towns, thirty-five from fourteen provinces .. 46 } 84<br>(See Organic Law, Article 41.) | Convoked at least once in two years. Members elected for six years. President of Legislative Council presides. Sittings are held in private. Elected members get an allowance for expenses. | No new tax can be levied without being discussed and voted by them.<br>To be consulted on public loans, railways, and canals, classification of land for land tax.<br>Government shall state reasons for not following their advice. |
| Council of State .. .. | (The draft Decree for the Council of State is still under consideration.) | | | |

* The eight towns which are independent of the Provincial Governors and Councils are Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Rosetta, Port Saïd, Suez, Ismailia, and El Arish.

*Cairo, September 7*, 1883. (Signed) W. CHAUNCY CARTWRIGHT.

No. 133.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 19.)

(No. 401.) *Cairo, September* 9, 1883.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 388, Confidential, of the 3rd instant, respecting the condemnation to death of thirteen persons for participation in the massacres of Alexandria, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Khedive has confirmed the sentence of the court-martial on the two officers, and has commuted the sentence on the remainder to penal servitude for life.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 134.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 72.) *Foreign Office, September* 19, 1883, 6 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

YOUR telegram No. 106 of 17th.

Council of State. Have communicated with Lord Dufferin.

We concur with your objection to Article XII, but agree that the scheme as now proposed may be adopted.

No. 135.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 222. Ext. 72.) *Foreign Office, September* 19, 1883.

Sir,

WITH reference to your telegram No. 106 of the 17th instant, stating the alterations which it is proposed to make in the Decree instituting a Council of State, I have to inform you that I have been in communication with the Earl of Dufferin on the subject, and that whilst Her Majesty's Government concur in your objection to Article 12 of the Decree, they agree with you that the scheme as now proposed may be adopted.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 136.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 20, 2·30 P.M.)

(No. 109.) *Cairo, September* 20, 1883, 11·30 A.M.

(Telegraphic.)

EGYPTIAN Government wishes to appoint Mr. Edgar Vincent as Financial Adviser, and would feel obliged if your Lordship would ascertain whether he will accept the post. Terms are 3,000*l.* a-year, to commence from the date of his arrival in Egypt. He will be also given 250*l.* for his travelling expenses to Egypt. If Mr. Vincent accepts, it is very desirable that he should take up his appointment with the least possible delay.

No. 137.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.*

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 20, 1883, 9·45 P.M.

BARING'S telegram No. 109 of 20th, repeated to you.

Ascertain whether Vincent will accept.

No. 138.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 223.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1883.

I HAVE received Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 388, Confidential, of the 3rd instant, relative to the trial of the Mustafazins accused of murder during the riots of Alexandria, and I approve the appeal which he made to the Khedive for a commutation of the death sentences passed in all of the cases except in that of two officers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 139.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 224.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have received with much satisfaction Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 356 of the 19th ultimo, containing a Report of the efficient manner in which the new Egyptian constabulary under General Baker has hitherto discharged its duties, especially in connection with the cholera epidemic.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 140.

*Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 23, 4·30 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 23, 1883, *noon.*

YOUR Lordship's telegram of the 20th.

Mr. Vincent accepts the appointment. He hopes to be in Egypt soon after the middle of October.

No. 141.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 23, 5·30 P.M.)

(No. 112.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 23, 1883, 3 P.M.

I HAVE been informed by Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that measures will be at once taken to stop any further cases being referred to the Special Commissions and the court-martial at Alexandria; and that Ministers will submit to the Khedive a Decree to be issued on occasion of approaching Baïram festival, under which a general amnesty will be granted to all persons accused of offences connected with recent rebellion, except to those accused of murder. Any fresh cases of murder will come before the ordinary civil Tribunals, and will not be tried by court-martial.

No. 142.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, September* 23.)

(No. 421. Ext. 112.)
My Lord, *Cairo, September* 23, 1883.

IN conversation with Tigrane Pasha a few days ago I mentioned the desirability of bringing to an early close the labours of the Commissions, and of the Alexandrian court-martial, which were specially instituted for the trial of offences connected with the late rebellion.

I have now the honour to inclose a note which I have received from Tigrane Pasha, from which your Lordship will observe that immediate steps are to be taken to



stop any further cases being brought before the Special Commissions, and that a Decree, to be issued on the occasion of the approaching Baïram, will be submitted to His Highness the Khedive, under which a general amnesty will be accorded to all offenders accused of crimes connected with the rebellion except to those accused of murder. Any fresh cases of murder will come before the ordinary civil Tribunals of the country.

I am informed by Major Macdonald that the number of cases now awaiting trial by the Special Commissions is as follows:—

| | Murder and Sedition. | Plunder. |
|---|---|---|
| Mahallet Kebir .. .. .. .. | 2 | 6 |
| Tanta .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 10 |
| Damanhoor .. .. .. .. | 2 | 31 |
| Alexandria .. .. .. .. | 10 | 162 |
| **Total** .. .. .. | 16 | 209 |

Under the orders which are about to issue, the Special Commission and the court-martial will be dissolved when the sixteen cases now pending have been disposed of. The 209 cases of plunder, which, I am informed, are mostly of the most trivial description, will be covered by the amnesty.

I trust your Lordship will approve of the action which has been taken in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

Inclosure in No. 142.

*Tigrane Pasha to Sir E. Baring.*

Mon cher Ministre, *Le Caire, le* 23 *Septembre*, 1883.

J'AI entretenu Chérif Pacha de l'opportunité de mettre un terme aux travaux des Commissions Spéciales chargées d'instruire les affaires destinées à être portées devant la cour martiale d'Alexandrie. Son Excellence partage entièrement vos idées à ce sujet, aussi elle va prendre des dispositions pour que ces Commissions ne puissent pas être saisies de nouvelles plaintes, et elle se propose à l'occasion du prochain Baïram de soumettre à Son Altesse un Décret d'Amnistie pour tous les crimes et délits se rattachant à l'époque insurrectionnelle. Cette amnistie ne s'étendra pourtant pas aux individus accusés de meurtre.

Votre, &c.
(Signé) TIGRANE.

No. 143.

*Earl Granville to Lord Ampthill.**

(No. 29.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1883, 6·30 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 245.

House tax in Egypt.

Egyptian Government attach great importance to early issue of Decree.

Do your utmost to obtain favourable answer from Government to which you are accredited.

* Also to Mr. Plunkett (No. 29).

No. 144.

*Earl Granville to Lord Ampthill.**

(No. 343. Ext. 29.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1883.

I HAVE to inform you, with reference to Sir J. Walsham's despatch No. 245 of the 18th ultimo, that the Egyptian Government attach the highest importance to the early issue of the Decree enabling them to levy a house tax upon foreigners, which has now been for some time under the consideration of the Powers.

I have to request your Excellency again to call the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to this question, and do your utmost to obtain a favourable reply from the German Government with regard to this measure, which has been generally accepted in principle.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 145.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 75.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1883, 6·30 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 110, Secret, of 21st instant.

House tax in Egypt.

I have again pressed French and German Governments for a favourable reply.

What steps are being taken to secure assent of other Powers which are not mentioned in Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 280 of the 2nd July?

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No. 146.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 232. Ext. 75.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1883.

IN accordance with the recommendation contained in your telegram No. 110, Secret, of the 21st instant, I have directed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, and Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, to press the German and French Governments for a favourable decision with regard to the proposal of the Egyptian Government to levy a house tax on foreigners.

I should be glad to be informed whether Chérif Pasha has taken steps to secure the assent to this measure of those Powers which are not mentioned in Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 280 of the 2nd July.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 147.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 26.)

(No. 403.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September* 10, 1883.

ACCORDING to a telegram from General Hicks, dated the 6th instant, he was to start on the 8th instant on his expedition to Kordofan. He appears to be anxious as regards the communications between Berber and Suakin, but it is believed here that the disturbances in that part of the Soudan have been suppressed.

He expects to encounter great difficulties in supplying his force with water, but trusts that his arrangements in this respect may prove successful. All the deserters from Obeid declare that the Mahdi is no longer believed in.

I have forwarded General Hicks' telegram to Chérif Pasha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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* Also to Mr. Plunkett (No. 930, Ext. 29).



No. 148.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 26, 5 P.M.)

(No. 115.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 26, 1883, 4 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 75 of yesterday.

House tax.

The draft Decree has been communicated to all the Great, but to none of the smaller Powers.

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No. 149.

*Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 27.)

(No. 535.)

My Lord, *Therapia, September* 17, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a Memorandum by Mr. Assistant Willmore, giving the substance of several recent articles in the Turkish press relating to Egyptian affairs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

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Inclosure in No. 149.

*Memorandum.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the "Terdjumani Hakikat" and "Djeredei Havades" of the 11th instant both commented upon the reported intention of the English Government to withdraw the troops from Egypt, and endeavoured to show that there can be no reason for the assertion of the "Times" correspondent and others to the effect that the European residents, convinced that they will be massacred if they remain in this country, will leave immediately after the evacuation. The Imperial Government and the Majesty of the Khalifat, so respected by Mussulmans even in the remotest part of the world, are sufficient to guarantee the safety both of the Khedivial and of the European residents. The "Vakit" of the 12th instant also writes very much in the same sense, to show that nothing can be done without the co-operation of Turkey.

(Signed) J. S. WILLMORE.

*September* 13, 1883.

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No. 150.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 27, 4·10 P.M.)

(No. 117.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 27, 1883, 3 P.M.

I HAVE received a note from Chérif Pasha informing me that about 50,000*l.* will be paid by the Imperial Ottoman Bank to the Bank of England on the 30th, on account of cost of Army of Occupation; the total sum due is about 85,000*l.*, but the Egyptian Government has deducted 35,000*l.* on account of railway expenses and telegrams. I have informed Chérif Pasha that I accept his communication under reservation, and subject to any decision which may be arrived at by Her Majesty's Government with regard to payment of the sum of 35,000*l.*

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No. 151.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 28, 1·55 P.M.)

(No. 118.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 28, 1883, *noon.*

FRENCH Government has informed the Egyptian Government that they are prepared to agree to the house tax if the arrangement is based on a Convention between the two Governments. Chérif Pasha objects very strongly to any such Convention, and begs that your Lordship will use your good offices with French Government to make them withdraw this condition to their assent. It would also help matters if the other Great Powers have communicated their unconditional assent. Egyptian Government recognizes it cannot impose the [? house] tax without the assent of the Powers, but holds, apparently with reason, that the house tax is not covered by the Capitulations, and that as a matter of right the imposition of the tax lies within its own competence.

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No. 152.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 77.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 28, 1883, 5 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 118.

We are making fresh representations at Paris and Vienna respecting house tax. What do you think of issuing the Decree at once, to be applied as the nations respectively assent?

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No. 153.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 242. Ext. 77.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 28, 1883.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 118 of to-day's date, stating that the French Government had informed the Egyptian Government that they were prepared to agree to the house tax if the arrangement were based on a Convention between the two Governments, and acquainting me with Chérif Pasha's objections to such a course.

Her Majesty's Government are making fresh representations at Paris and Berlin with a view to the speedy solution of the question.

I shall be glad if you will favour me with your opinion as to the advisability of the Egyptian Government issuing the Decree at once, to be applied to the subjects of different countries as their Governments respectively assent to it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 154.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 28, 5·15 P.M.)

(No. 119. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 28, 1883, 3·30 P.M.

SOUDAN. The Egyptian Government is waiting the issue of General Hicks' operations. I gather from informal conversations with Chérif Pasha that, should those operations be successful, the policy he is inclined to pursue is as follows:—

1. To abandon the direct administration of Darfour, and to make it a tributary State.

2. To send down a Commission of three persons, of which one might perhaps be European, to reorganize the Administration.

3. To make a railway.

In view of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatches No. 99, 5th May, and No. 187, 8th August, I have been very circumspect in my language, and have given no advice.



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No. 155.

*Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.*

(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 28, 1883, 5·30 P.M.

HOUSE tax on foreigners in Egypt.

Draft Decree inclosed in my despatch No. 163 of 12th July.

Express to Austrian Government earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that it will meet with their early approval.

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No. 156.

*Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.*

(No. 204. Ext. 28.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 28, 1883.

IN my despatch No. 163 of the 12th July last I forwarded to your Excellency a copy of a draft Decree of the Egyptian Government on the subject of the proposed house tax on foreigners residing in Egypt.

I have to request that your Excellency will express to the Austro-Hungarian Government the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Decree in question will meet with their early approval.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 157.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.*

(No. 31.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 28, 1883.

SIR E. BARING'S telegram No. 118 repeated to you.

Endeavour to induce French Government to withdraw their proposal for a Convention, which seems unnecessary if the Decree gives the guarantees which they require. Point out that the right of the Egyptian Government can hardly be questioned in view of Turkish Law of 1867, which places all holders of real property on equal footing as regards the payment of charges incidental to it. This right was admitted by French Ambassador in February 1881.

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No. 158.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.*

(No. 913. Ext. 31.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 28, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have learnt through Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt that the French Government are prepared to agree to the proposed house tax on foreigners in Egypt, only on the condition that the arrangement is based on a Convention between the two Governments.

I have to instruct you to endeavour to induce the French Government not to insist on this condition, which would appear to be unnecessary if the guarantees which they require are provided for in the Decree.

You should point out to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that the competence of the Egyptian Government to levy the tax can hardly be questioned in view of the Turkish Law of 1867, which provides that all holders of real property shall be placed on an equal footing as regards the payment of charges incidental to such property, and that their right to do so was admitted by the French Ambassador at this

Court in a *note verbale* communicated to me by his Excellency on the 10th February, 1881.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 159.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 238.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 28, 1883.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 112 of the 23rd instant, in which you state that it is proposed to issue a Decree granting a general amnesty to all persons accused of offences connected with the late rebellion, excepting those accused of murder; and that fresh cases of murder will be brought before the ordinary Courts instead of a court-martial.

Her Majesty's Government have received this intelligence with satisfaction.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 160.

*Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 29.)

(No. 658.)
My Lord, *Paris, September* 27, 1883.

I CALLED yesterday at the Foreign Department, and, in compliance with your Lordship's instructions as conveyed to me in your telegram No. 29 of the 25th instant, I spoke to M. Jules Ferry of the great importance which the Egyptian Government attach to the early issue of the Decree imposing a house-tax on foreigners.

I called his Excellency's attention to the note which M. Challemel-Lacour had addressed to Lord Lyons on the 1st May, in which he had explained the modifications which the French Government wished to see introduced before they could consent to the issue of the Decree. I added that, on the 13th ultimo, I had again spoken to M. Challemel-Lacour, pointing out that the Egyptian Government had remodelled the Decree in such a manner as they believed would meet the objections of France, and I had told his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government trusted that, under these circumstances, France would no longer refuse her consent to the Decree being put into force.

I said I had been instructed again to press this matter on the attention of the French Government, and I therefore begged his Excellency to give the matter his early consideration, in order that the consent of France might be obtained as soon as possible.

M. Jules Ferry replied that he would make inquiry. He was not himself acquainted with the details of the question. He had, however, a notion, from some despatches which had passed through his hands the day before, that the matter was about to be satisfactorily arranged; but he would look into it further, and bear in mind the representations made by me in favour of the early adoption of the Decree.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

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No. 161.

*Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 29.)

(No. 660.)
My Lord, *Paris, September* 27, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 927A of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note which I have addressed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting the proposal of the Egyptian Government to extend the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts to criminal matters.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

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No. 162.

*Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 29.)

(No. 660.)
My Lord, *Paris, September* 27, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 927A of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note which I have addressed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting the proposal of the Egyptian Government to extend the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts to criminal matters.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

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Inclosure in No. 162.

*Mr. Plunkett to M. Jules Ferry.*

M. le Président du Conseil, *Paris, September* 27, 1883.

YOUR Excellency is aware that, by a note communicated towards the end of June to the foreign Agents and Consuls-General in Egypt, Chérif Pasha proposed that foreign Governments should agree to extend the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts to criminal matters.

In compliance with instructions received from Earl Granville, I have now the honour to state that Her Majesty's Government are in favour of this proposal, and that his Lordship has instructed Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General to inform the Egyptian Government that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the system should be tried for a probationary period, and after due examination of the Codes of law and procedure which it is proposed to apply in criminal cases, and which may require modification on certain points.

Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to hand over the police jurisdiction at once to the Mixed Courts, in order to remove as speedily as possible some of the difficulties by which the local police are at present hampered in their efforts to maintain order amongst the lower class of foreign residents in Egypt.

In communicating the above views of my Government to your Excellency, I avail, &c.

(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

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No. 163.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received September* 29, 5·15 P.M.)

(No. 120. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 29, 1883, 4 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 77 of yesterday.

I hardly think it would do to issue the Decree at once, as the result would be that the English community only would be taxed. The Italian Government is, I understand, ready to agree if the other nationalities be taxed. What I would suggest is, that efforts should be made at Rome to obtain unconditional assent of the Italian Government, and also that the Greek Government should be persuaded to instruct their Agent that they have no objection to Greek subjects being taxed, and that their Consular authorities should be told to afford all reasonable assistance. If it were understood that English and Italian and Greek communities were to be taxed I think that Decree might, with advantage, be issued without waiting for other Powers, although there would, without doubt, be a good deal of discontent amongst the Europeans who would be taxed, on account of immunity from taxation of other nationalities. It would, of course, have to be explained at Rome and Athens that the Egyptian Government has the right to levy the tax without the consent of the Powers, and that, in practice, the tax would only be levied on their subjects in common with those of England at all events.

Strong pressure in a practical form might be exerted to get the recusant Powers to agree if the Egyptian Government were to refuse to pay any part of the Alexandria indemnities to subjects of any Power which had not agreed to the direct taxation of

its subjects. If the Egyptian Government were to assume this attitude, which they are willing enough to do, it would, I think, be quite reasonable, considering the question on its merits; but they could not, of course, do so without being assured of strong support of Her Majesty's Government.

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No. 164.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 1.)*

(No. 409.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September* 18, 1883.

WITH reference to Sir Edward Malet's despatch No. 372 of the 25th ultimo, forwarding the Decree for the commencement of the election of "Électeurs Délégués" in Cairo, Alexandria, and the six other towns, I have the honour to inclose two fresh Decrees published in the "Moniteur Égyptien," fixing the dates for the election by the "Électeurs Délégués" of members for the Legislative Council and the General Assembly.

Slight modifications have been made in the qualifications required for members of the Legislative Council, and in the composition of the Commissions which are to superintend the elections for both bodies.

Amongst the "Électeurs Délégués" for Cairo are Chérif Pasha, Riaz Pasha, Ismaïl Pasha Eyoub, and Osman Pasha Ghaleb, the Prefect of Police.

All these elections for the towns will be concluded by the 8th October; the elections in the provinces are not so far advanced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 164.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien."*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu l'Article 41 de la Loi Organique du 24 Gamad Akher, 1300 (1er Mai, 1883), et l'Article 40 de la Loi Électorale de ce même jour;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Les douze Électeurs Délégués de la ville du Caire, les quatre Électeurs Délégués de la ville d'Alexandrie, et les six Électeurs Délégués des villes de Rosette, Damiette, Port-Saïd, Ismaïlia, Suez, et El-Arich, sont convoqués aux jours et lieux désignés à l'Article suivant, à 3 heures après le lever du soleil, pour l'élection des onze Notables Délégués à l'Assemblée Générale, conformément au nombre fixé par l'Article 41 de la Loi Organique du 24 Gamad Akher, 1300 (1er Mai, 1883), pour chacune de ces villes.

Art 2. Les élections auront lieu pour Alexandrie, à la Préfecture de Police, le 30 Septembre, 1883, pour le Caire, à la Préfecture de Police, le 2 Octobre, 1883; pour Rosette, au Gouvernorat, le 3 Octobre, 1883; pour Damiette, au Gouvernorat, le 4 Octobre, 1883; pour Suez et Port-Saïd, au Gouvernorat de Suez, le 6 Octobre, 1883; pour Ismaïlia et El-Arich, au Gouvernorat d'Ismaïlia, le 8 Octobre, 1883.

Art. 3. Les élections auront lieu dans les formes et conditions prescrites par le Titre II de la Loi Électorale du 1er Mai, 1883, pour les élections aux Conseils Provinciaux, sauf les modifications suivantes:—

1. La Commission chargée de la direction des opérations électorales sera composée de trois membres, dont deux Juges du Tribunal Indigène de Première Instance de la circonscription de la ville où l'élection aura lieu, et un délégué du Ministre de l'Intérieur, qui aura la présidence;

2. Les attributions confiées au Moudir par le Titre II de la Loi Électorale sont confiées au Préfet de Police ou à son délégué pour le Caire et Alexandrie, et au Gouverneur ou à son délégué pour les autres villes.



Art. 4. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur et de la Justice sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Decret.

Fait au Palais de Ghézireh, le 13 Zilkédeh, 1300 (15 Septembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres:
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.
Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) H. FAKHRY.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 164.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien."*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu l'Article 32 de la Loi Organique du 24 Gamad Akher 1300 (1er Mai, 1883), et l'Article 38 de la Loi Électorale de ce même jour;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Les douze Électeurs Délégués de la Ville du Caire sont convoqués, le 20 Zilkadeh, 1300 (22 Septembre, 1883), à 3 heures après le lever du soleil, à la Préfecture de Police, pour l'élection d'un membre délégué au Conseil Législatif, pour cette ville.

Art. 2. Les quatre Électeurs Délégués de la Ville d'Alexandrie et les six Électeurs Délégués des Villes de Rosette, Damiette, Port-Saïd, Ismaïlia, Suez, et El-Arich sont convoqués, le 27 Zilkadeh, 1300 (29 Septembre, 1883), à la même heure, à la Préfecture de Police d'Alexandrie, pour l'élection d'un membre délégué au Conseil Législatif, pour les dites sept villes.

Art. 3. Les élections auront lieu dans les formes et conditions prescrites par le Titre II de la Loi Électorale du 1er Mai, 1883, pour les élections aux Conseils Provinciaux, sauf les modifications suivantes:—

1. La Commission chargée de la direction des opérations électorales sera composée de trois membres, dont deux Juges du Tribunal Indigène de Première Instance de la ville où l'élection aura lieu, et un délégué du Ministre de l'Intérieur, qui aura la présidence.

2. Les attributions confiées au Moudir par le Titre II de la Loi Électorale sont, pour le Caire et Alexandrie, confiées au Préfet de Police ou à son délégué.

Art 4. Les conditions requises pour l'éligibilité au Conseil Législatif sont les mêmes que celles requises par les Articles 14 et 15 de la Loi Organique pour l'éligibilité aux Conseils Provinciaux, sauf la modification suivante:—

L'impôt de 5,000 piastres par an peut consister en impôt foncier, immobilier ou de patente, payé au Trésor Public.

Art. 5. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur et de la Justice sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais de Ghézireh, le 13 Zilkédeh, 1300 (15 Septembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.
Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) FAKHRY.

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## No. 165.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 1.)

(No. 410.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September* 18, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose statements of the numbers of electors in the different quarters of Cairo and Alexandria, and in the six other towns; also of the numbers of villages and towns in the provinces, each of which furnished an "Électeur Délégué" for the election of the Provincial Council and the General Assembly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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### Inclosure in No. 165.

STATEMENT of the Number of Electors in Cairo.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toumn de— | | |
| Boulaq | .. | 10,835 |
| Khaleefa | .. | 8,133 |
| Darb-el-Ahmar | .. | 7,825 |
| Abdin | .. | 6,825 |
| Saida Zenab | .. | 6,692 |
| Bab-el-Sharia | .. | 5,549 |
| Esbekieh | .. | 4,623 |
| Gamalieh | .. | 4,031 |
| Vieux Caire | .. | 3,938 |
| Mouski | .. | 2,149 |
| Choubra | .. | 2,381 |
| El-Waïli | .. | 1,632 |
| Ville d'Helouan (qui votent avec les électeurs de Khaleefa) | .. | 103 |
| Total du Caire | .. | 65,016 |

À Alexandrie.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kism | .. | 10,711 |
| 2. „ | .. | 6,645 |
| 3. „ | .. | 4,629 |
| 4. „ | .. | 3,841 |
| Ramleh | .. | 1,015 |
| Total d'Alexandrie | .. | 26,841 |
| Damiette | .. | 6,329 |
| Port-Said | .. | 2,730 |
| Rosette | .. | 2,423 |
| Suez | .. | 1,979 |
| El-Arich | .. | 299 |
| Ismaïlia | .. | 232 |

Le nombre des Électeurs Délégués dans les provinces est inconnu. Chaque ville et village dans la Basse- et la Haute-Égypte élit un Électeur Délégué.

Les statistiques, ne donnant pas le nombre exact des villages, il est impossible de fixer le nombre des Électeurs Délégués. A l'occasion des prochaines élections, nous pourrons connaître le nombre des villages, d'après celui des Électeurs Délégués.

### Nombre des Électeurs Délégués dans les Provinces.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Béhéra | .. | 311 |
| Gharbieh | .. | 544 |
| Charkieh | .. | 445 |
| Dakhalieh | .. | 451 |
| Ménoufieh | .. | 346 |
| Gallioubieh | .. | 164 |
| Ghizeh | .. | 201 |
| Fayoum | .. | 90 |
| Minieh | .. | 290 |
| Béni-Souef | .. | 200 |
| Siout | .. | 330 |
| Ghirgeh | .. | 198 |
| Keneh | .. | 114 |
| | | 3,684 |
| Manque le nombre des Électeurs Délégués pour la Moudirieh d'Esneh, mais en supposant qu'il soit à peu près égal à celui de Keneh, il faudrait ajouter | .. | 116 |
| Total | .. | 3,800 |



## No. 166.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 1.)

(No. 412.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September* 19, 1883.

WITH reference to Sir Edward Malet's despatch No. 24 of the 24th January last, reporting to your Lordship that the Egyptian Government had sanctioned the expenditure of 800*l.* for building an inclosure wall for the cemetery at Tel-el-Kebir, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-General Stephenson, requesting that, as the inclosure wall has been built, a guardian should be appointed by the Egyptian Government to keep the graves, trees, shrubs, &c., in good order.

Having communicated General Stephenson's request to Chérif Pasha, I have the honour to inclose copy of the answer which I have received from his Excellency, informing me that steps have been taken with a view to the cemetery being kept in proper order.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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### Inclosure 1 in No. 166.

*Lieutenant-General Stephenson to Sir E. Malet.*

Excellency, *Cairo, September* 10, 1883.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 27th December, 1882, addressed to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., in which you state the Government of His Highness the Khedive has undertaken to protect the cemetery at Tel-el-Kebir, which it has there proposed to build, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to move the Government of His Highness the Khedive to appoint a guardian to look after the cemetery there, which has now been built, and whose duties it will be to keep the graves, trees, shrubs, &c., in good order.

The guardian should take charge not later than the end of the present month, when the existing temporary arrangement will cease.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDK. STEPHENSON, *Lieutenant-General, Commanding Troops, Egypt.*

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### Inclosure 2 in No. 166.

*Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Baring.*

M. le Ministre, *Caire, le* 17 *Septembre*, 1883.

J'AI reçu la dépêche faisant suite à celles de Sir Edward Malet relatives au même objet, et que vous avez bien voulu m'écrire, le 12 de ce mois, pour m'annoncer l'achèvement des travaux du cimetière de Tel-el-Kébir. En vous accusant réception de cette communication, que je me suis empressé de porter à la connaissance de son Excellence le Ministre de l'Intérieur, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer, M. le Ministre, que des dispositions ont été prises pour la surveillance de ce cimetière et le bon entretien des tombes, arbres, et arbustes qui s'y trouvent.

Je profite, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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## No. 167.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 1.)

(No. 414.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September* 20, 1883.

IN compliance with the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch No. 209 of the 3rd instant, I have addressed a note to Chérif Pasha in the sense of that despatch respecting the date at which the extra allowance to the Egyptian exiles

in Ceylon for house accommodation should commence. I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the answer which I have received from Chérif Pasha, stating that the payment of the sum in question will be allowed from the 31st March last, the date at which the Governor of Ceylon ceased to provide houses for the exiles at Government expense.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 167.

*Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Baring.*

M. le Ministre, *Caire, le 19 Septembre*, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la dépêche que vous m'avez adressée le 15 de ce mois, en réponse aux notes de ce Département des 7 et 14 Juillet dernier, relatives à la fixation de la date à partir de laquelle le Gouvernement de Son Altesse comptait payer la somme de 500*l.*, destinée aux exiles de Ceylon.

J'ai pris connaissance, M. le Ministre, des considérations que fait valoir le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté pour que cette somme complémentaire leur soit comptée à partir de l'époque où le Gouverneur de Ceylon a cessé de pourvoir à leur installation, c'est-à-dire, le 31 Mars dernier.

A la suite de cette communication, dont j'ai informé son Excellence le Ministre des Finances, des instructions ont été données pour que le paiement de la somme de 500*l.* soit calculé d'après la date susénoncée.

Je saisis, &c.
Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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No. 168.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October* 1.)

(No. 417.)
My Lord, *Cairo, September* 21, 1883.

IN continuation of Sir Edward Malet's despatch No. 350 of the 15th August, I have the honour to forward an amended copy of the Decree which is about to be issued by the Egyptian Government, constituting a Council of State.

There are considerable objections to the institution of a Council of State in whatsoever form. It involves the creation of a somewhat cumbersome and expensive machinery to undertake duties which, as it appears to me, might be more efficiently and economically performed by a competent draftsman, with, possibly, an assistant, and a small staff of clerks. The obvious political objections to the plan in the form in which it was originally proposed were pointed out in Lord Dufferin's Memorandum and correspondence which were forwarded to me with your Lordship's Confidential despatch No. 215 of the 7th instant. I need not, therefore, dwell on those objections. I trust, however, that I may be allowed to express my entire concurrence in the arguments adduced by Lord Dufferin against the original proposal.

I found, in conversation with Chérif Pasha, that the Egyptian Government attached some degree of importance to the institution of a Council of State; and, moreover, that inasmuch as the impending creation of this body had become a matter of public notoriety, some reluctance was evinced to depart from the ground-work of the scheme. On the other hand, it was clear that there was no real divergence between the intentions of the Egyptian Government and the views set forth in Lord Dufferin's Memorandum. Any apparent divergence arose merely from defects in the drafting of the original Decree.

On my pointing out to Chérif Pasha that the Council of State might possibly develop into a powerful body, which would usurp the functions of the constitutional legislative authorities of Egypt, his Excellency at once recognized the danger, and professed his willingness to make whatsoever changes were necessary in order to obviate it. I, therefore, suggested to his Excellency certain modifications in the original Decree, under which a greater degree of precision will be given to the duties to be performed by the Council of State, and which will also, I trust, render it quite clear that the



Council is a body wholly subordinate to the Egyptian Government, and incapable of initiating any independent action.

The principal changes which have been made are described in my telegram No. 106 of the 17th instant.

It only remains for me to allude briefly to some minor changes in the original Decree, which did not appear to me to be of sufficient importance to necessitate my obtaining special instructions from your Lordship about them. They are as follows:—

First. The arrangement and numbering of the Articles has been to some extent altered. Thus, the only portion of Article 5 in the original Decree which remains has, in the amended Decree, been incorporated into Article 2.

Secondly. In the original Decree (Article 2), it was laid down that the Council of State was to consist of twenty-three members. There did not appear to be any reason why the Egyptian Government should bind itself to appointing any particular number of Councillors; it might hereafter be useful to add to the numbers. The more probable contingency, however, is, that a reduction in the strength of the Council, which, even with the omission of the Commissioners of the Debt, will consist of twenty members, may at some future time be desirable. In the amended version of the Decree no number is specified.

Thirdly. In Article 2, clause 2 of the original Decree, which dealt with the four permanent Members of the Council, the following words were inserted: "Leurs fonctions sont incompatibles avec toutes autres fonctions." There appeared to be no necessity for this provision. It tended to give the permanent Members of the Council a character of independence out of harmony with that position of subordination which it was the wish of the Egyptian Government that they should occupy. It might also have led to additional expense. Under the terms of the amended Decree, the Government will be able to appoint to the Council an Egyptian official, who may possibly receive some small extra allowance by reason of the additional duties which will be imposed on him. This arrangement will obviously be more economical than the appointment of a special and highly-paid official to act as permanent Councillor.

Fourthly. The original Decree (Articles 2 and 5) only provided for the appointment of four permanent members. Under the Decree as amended (Article 2), provision is made for the appointment of five permanent members; the change is merely formal. Under the terms of the original Decree, the Secretary-General had a "voix délibérative" in the Council, but was not included amongst the four permanent members. Under the Decree as amended, he is included amongst the five permanent members.

I trust that the action I have taken in this matter will meet with your Lordship's approval. I may mention that I had the great advantage of consulting Sir Edward Malet on this subject, and, although he was not able to see the revised text of the Decree before he left Egypt, I think I may say that he fully concurred in the general tenour of the changes which have been introduced.

I have only to add that I think it will be desirable to watch carefully the action of the Council when once its work has been commenced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 168.

[For Inclosure, see Decree issued in "Moniteur Égyptien" sent home in No. 169, *infra*.]

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No. 169.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October* 1.)

(No. 420.)
My Lord, *Cairo, September* 23, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 417 of the 21st instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith two Decrees, dated yesterday, the first, constituting a Council of State; and the second, appointing the five permanent members of the Council in question, namely, Abdul Rahman Bey Rouchdy, a European by birth, who held important posts during the reign of Abbas Pasha and Saïd Pasha, and was, before his present appointment, President of the Railway Board and of the Indemnity Commission; Moustapha Pasha Fehmy was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Ministries of

Riaz Pasha, Chérif Pasha, and Mahmoud Samy; Ahmed Nachat Pasha was President of the Daïra Sanieh; Yacoub Artin Bey, an Armenian, held important posts under the Government; and M. Édouard Keller is an Austrian lawyer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 169.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of September 22, 1883.*

*Décrets.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu les Articles 1er et 16 de la Loi Organique du 24 Ganad Akher, 1300 (1er Mai, 1883),

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. L'organisation et les attributions du Conseil d'État sont fixées par le présent Décret.

Titre Ier.—*Organisation du Conseil d'État.*

Art. 2. Le Conseil d'État est composé des membres ci-après désignés:

1. Cinq membres permanents nommés par nous, sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres. Ils reçoivent un traitement fixe. Ils sont nommés pour cinq ans et peuvent être indéfiniment maintenus dans leurs fonctions pour une nouvelle période de cinq années. Ils ne peuvent être révoqués que par un Décret rendu sur la proposition du Conseil des Ministres.

2. Le Conseiller Financier, les huit Sous-Secrétaires d'État, les trois Directeurs du Contentieux, le plus ancien des Commissaires des Domaines de l'État, le plus ancien des Contrôleurs de la Daïra Sanieh, et le plus ancien des Administrateurs des Chemins de Fer; leurs fonctions sont gratuites.

Art. 3. Le Président de notre Conseil des Ministres est Président de droit du Conseil d'État.

Deux Vice-Présidents et un Secrétaire-Général seront nommés par nous, sur la proposition du Président du Conseil d'État parmi les membres permanents de ce Conseil.

Art. 4. Deux Secrétaires seront nommés auprès du Conseil par Arrêté du Président du Conseil des Ministres.

Titre II.—*Attributions du Conseil d'État.*

Art. 5. Le Conseil d'État est divisé en deux Sections:

1. Section de Législation.

2. Section d'Administration.

Art. 6. La Section de Législation élabore et rédige, dans les limites tracées par le Ministre compétent, les Projets de Loi et Décrets d'intérêt général, ainsi que les Règlements également d'intérêt général émanant des divers Départements Ministériels.

Art. 7. La Section d'Administration donne son avis sur toutes les questions d'intérêt général et autres qui seront soumises à son examen par nos Ministres.

Elle apprécie, en outre, toutes les fois que l'examen lui en sera déféré par nos Ministres, les actes des fonctionnaires auxquels n'est pas applicable le Règlement Général pour les employés civils arrêté par notre Décret du 10 Avril, 1883.

Art. 8. Les membres permanents sont chargés de la préparation des projets et avis visés aux Articles précédents, ainsi que des rapports pour toutes affaires déférées au Conseil.

Art. 9. Chaque Section du Conseil d'État est présidée par l'un des Vice-Présidents et a dans son sein un membre permanent et un Secrétaire.

Les membres désignés au § 2 de l'Article 2 sont convoqués indistinctement aux séances de l'une ou de l'autre Section.

Le Secrétaire-Général dirige le travail des bureaux, assiste avec voix délibérative aux assemblées générales et prend part aux travaux et aux séances des deux Sections.

Art. 10. Tous Projets de Loi ou Décrets d'intérêt général présentés à notre sanction, tous Règlements d'intérêt général émanant de nos Départements Ministériels devront être préalablement portés devant notre Conseil d'État pour y être examinés en assemblée générale en restant dans les limites fixées par l'Article 6.



Les Lois, Décrets, et Règlements ainsi soumis à notre Conseil d'État portent la mention: "Notre Conseil d'État entendu."

Art. 11. Le Règlement Intérieur du Conseil d'État désignera, parmi les affaires déférées à la Section d'Administration, celles qui seront portées devant l'assemblée générale.

Art. 12. Les délibérations de l'assemblée générale et des Sections du Conseil d'État sont prises à la majorité absolue des voix. En cas de partage, la voix du Président est prépondérante.

L'assemblée générale ne peut délibérer que si la moitié de ses membres plus un assistent à la délibération.

Chaque Section ne peut délibérer qu'autant que cinq membres du Conseil d'État, au moins, sont présents.

Art. 13. Les Ministres ont entrée au sein de l'assemblée générale et des Sections du Conseil d'État, pour être entendus sur les affaires qui concernent leurs Départements, toutes les fois qu'ils le demandent.

Art. 14. Le Conseil d'État a le droit de convoquer, dans son assemblée générale ou ses Sections, ou devant ses Rapporteurs, les Chefs de Service des Administrations Publiques et tous autres fonctionnaires, pour en obtenir des explications sur les affaires en délibération.

Titre III.—*Disposition Transitoire.*

Art. 15. Les Codes Égyptiens qui ont été élaborés par une Commission Spéciale pour être appliqués par les nouveaux Tribunaux Indigènes sont exclus de la disposition de l'Article 10 du présent Décret.

Titre IV.—*Disposition Générale.*

Art. 16. Le Conseil d'État fera son Règlement Intérieur et le soumettra à notre sanction, par notre Conseil des Ministres.

Art. 17. Toute délibération prise par le Conseil d'État en dehors des attributions fixées par le présent Décret est nulle de plein droit.

Art. 18. Toutes dispositions des Lois, Décrets, ou Règlements contraires au présent Décret sont et demeurent abrogées.

Art. 19. Nos Ministres sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 22 Septembre, 1883 (20 Zilkadeh, 1300).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

Le Ministre des Finances,
(Signé) HAÏDAR.

Le Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine,
(Signé) OMAR LOUTFI.

Le Ministre des Travaux Publics,
(Signé) ALY PACHA.

Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) H. FAKHRY.

Le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique,
(Signé) M. CADRI.

Le Ministre des Wakfs,
(Signé) MOHAMED ZÉKI.

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Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu notre Décret en date de ce jour arrêtant l'organisation et les attributions du Conseil d'État;

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres et du Président du Conseil d'État;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Abder Rahman Rouchdy Bey, Moustapha Fehmy Pacha, Ahmed Nachat Pacha, Yacoub Artin Bey, le Dr. Édouard Keller, sont nommés membres permanents du Conseil d'État.

Art. 2. Sont nommés Vice-Présidents du Conseil d'État:

Abder Rahman Rouchdy Bey, pour la Section de Législation;

Moustapha Fehmy Pacha, pour la Section d'Administration;

Le Dr. Édouard Keller est nommé Secrétaire-Général du Conseil d'État.

Art. 3. Le Président de notre Conseil des Ministres, Président du Conseil d'État, est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 22 Septembre, 1883 (20 Zilkadeh, 1300).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
Président du Conseil d'État,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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## No. 170.

*Lord Ampthill to Earl Granville.—(Received October 1.)*

**E**
(No. 277. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Berlin, September 29, 1883.*

ON receiving your Lordship's telegram of last night, I called on the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, and mentioned to him, with reference to my despatch to your Lordship No. 275 of the 26th instant, that the French Government had informed the Government of the Khedive that they would agree to the proposed house-tax, on condition that it should be based on a Convention between the two Governments, to which Chérif Pasha naturally objected. I therefore asked his Excellency whether any decision had yet been taken by the Austrian Government, which he had told me on the 26th instant the German Government would support, because I could not but think that it would help matters if the other Great Powers declared their assent to the Egyptian proposal.

Dr. Busch said that no answer had hitherto been received from Vienna, and that he could therefore only repeat that the German Government, while determined to support the wishes of the Austrian Government in the matter, had no objection to the proposed house-tax in principle.

I have, &c.
(Signed) AMPTHILL.

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## No. 171.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Fraser.*

**E**
(No. 218 A.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 1, 1883.*

THE Italian Ambassador referred in conversation to-day to the question of the measures to be adopted to insure the free navigation of the Suez Canal. His Excellency observed that my answer to the Italian proposals on this subject had been to the effect that the proposals contained in my Circular despatch of the 3rd January last appeared to Her Majesty's Government to be sufficient for the protection of the Suez Canal in time of war.

M. Mancini, he said, had hoped for a more favourable answer. My note on the subject had not given any reasons in support of the view expressed in it, and M. Mancini's conviction remained unaltered.

The idea of the Italian Government, Count Nigra continued, coincided substantially with that of Her Majesty's Government, namely, "to guarantee at all times



the freedom of the Suez Canal." Her Majesty's Government thought it sufficient for this purpose that Egypt should take the necessary measures in time of war. The Italian Government, on the contrary, did not think this guarantee sufficient in any case in which the territorial Power was implicated in the conflict, and they proposed that, in view of this eventuality, and without derogating from the rights of the territorial Power, the Powers should reserve the right of concerting, if necessary, for a service of naval police, such as had been unanimously agreed upon in the Conference at Constantinople in 1882.

The objections of the Italian Government as to the eventuality of Egypt becoming a belligerent remained unshaken. They did not intend to insist at this moment on their proposal; but they wished it to be known that their opinion was unaltered, and that they believed the precedent would be dangerous for other occasions and other places. The question of the Suez Canal was, Count Nigra observed, mentioned in my Circular of the 3rd January as one of those which are to be the subject of diplomatic agreement between the Powers. Whenever Egypt or England shall take the initiative to bring about such agreement, the Italian Government reserved the right of putting forward their ideas upon the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 172.

*Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received October 3.)*

**E**
(No. 664.)

My Lord, *Paris, September 29, 1883.*

I CALLED this afternoon at the Foreign Department to execute the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's telegram No. 31 of yesterday.

M. Challemel-Lacour being occupied with preparations for the arrival of the King of Spain, I saw the "Directeur Politique," on whom I urged the importance to the Egyptian Government of issuing as soon as possible the Decree establishing the house tax on foreigners.

I said Her Majesty's Government had heard with disappointment that, although the Egyptian Government had modified the Decree in such a manner as to meet the objections hitherto raised by France, the latter now refused to give her consent unless the arrangement is based on a Convention between the two Governments.

M. Billot said there must be some mistake, France had made no such condition. All the French Government wanted was that the Decree should contain some such words as those in the preamble to the Decree of the 13th January of this year establishing the Commission to decide on Alexandrian claims, viz., words which would show that foreign Powers had been consulted and had agreed to the Decree.

He said he considered some such proof of a bilateral engagement was in the interest of all nations, in view of the occurrences which might possibly take place if by chance England ever did retire from Egypt ("si par hasard l'Angleterre tenait à se retirer").

A precaution which now seemed useless might then be very important.

He would not admit that the Turkish Law of 1867 has any effect in this case. Foreigners had the right of holding real property in Egypt long before that Law was promulgated, and the French Government would never admit that the already acquired rights of her citizens in Egypt could be affected by a subsequent Law made for other parts of the Ottoman Empire where such right of property had not then been extended to foreigners.

M. Camille Barrère, he added, will take out full instructions in this matter, and is to start on the 14th October for Egypt.

I could not get M. Billot to yield to my appeal for quicker action.

He said Italy, for instance, could not yet have given her consent to the house tax, as it was only a couple of days ago she had inquired what course the French Government proposed to follow, and had received the same answer he was now giving me.

M. Billot seemed to fear the matter could not be settled quite as soon as Her Majesty's Government would have wished; but he seemed to anticipate no difficulty in an eventual understanding at an early date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

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## No. 173.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 3, 11 A.M.)*

(No. 121.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October 3, 1883, 10 A.M.*

FROM a conversation I had with the Greek Consul-General at Alexandria, I gather that there would be no difficulty about making the Greek community pay house-tax if the Italians and English also paid.

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## No. 174.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Fraser.*

(No. 222.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 3, 1883.*

THE Italian Ambassador paid me a visit at Walmer Castle yesterday, and I took the opportunity of speaking to his Excellency on the subject of Egyptian affairs.

I said that Her Majesty's Government were grateful to that of Italy for the very friendly attitude which they had adopted in Egypt. I had lately had a pleasing instance of it in the assurance which the Italian Consul had given, that his instructions were to act as much as possible in agreement with Sir Evelyn Baring.

There was one matter, I continued, on which we were anxious, because the Egyptian Government had it much at heart, and because it appeared to us to be a question of the policy and justice of which there could be no doubt.

This matter was the equalization of the house-tax for natives and Europeans.

The German Government had no objection to the measure, but stated that they could only act in concert with the Austro-Hungarian Government. The latter I hoped would not withhold their consent.

The French Government had stated that they had no objection to the change, but they required a Convention to carry it out. To this Chérif Pasha objects, as the question does not come within the scope of the Capitulations.

The Italian Government had stated that they had no objection in principle to the change.

I observed that Her Majesty's Government do not fear opposition so much as delay, which is acting injuriously for the Egyptian Government. The Egyptian Government, in our opinion, might issue the Decree at once, without waiting for the consent of the Powers. They might refuse to pay the indemnity for the losses caused by the riots at Alexandria (which is acknowledged to be a matter of grace and not of right) to those nationalities who do not give their consent to the equalization of the house taxation. But Her Majesty's Government, I said, would be very reluctant to advise the Egyptian Government to take any course which might be of an irritating character.

They believed that if the Italian Government would agree with Her Majesty's Government, and possibly with the Greek Government, to give an unconditional assent to the proposal of Chérif Pasha, the other Powers would not long delay their assent.

I told Count Nigra that I was inviting the Governments of Austria-Hungary and France to give an early assent.

His Excellency promised to report my observations to his Government without delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 175.

**E** *Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.*

(No. 205 A.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 3, 1883.*

I TOOK the opportunity of a visit which the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires paid me at Walmer Castle to speak to him this morning about the equalization of the house-tax in Egypt for natives and Europeans.

I said that it was a matter which Her Majesty's Government were desirous of pressing on the attention of other Powers, both because the Egyptian Government had



it much at heart, and also because it appeared to us to be a question of the policy and justice of which there could be no doubt.

The German Government had no objection to the measure, but said that they could only act in concert with the Austro-Hungarian Government.

The French Government had stated that they had no objection to the change, but they required a Convention to carry it out. To this Chérif Pasha objects, as the question does not come within the scope of the Capitulations.

The Italian Government stated that they had no objection in principle to the change.

I said that Her Majesty's Government do not fear opposition so much as delay, which is acting injuriously for the Egyptian Government. The latter might, in our opinion, issue the Decree at once, without waiting for the consent of the Powers. They might refuse to pay the indemnity for the losses caused by the riots at Alexandria (which is acknowledged to be a matter of grace and not of right) to those nationalities who do not give their consent to the equalization of the house taxation. But Her Majesty's Government would be very reluctant to advise the Egyptian Government to take any course which might be of an irritating character.

I asked M. Hengelmüller to lay these observations before his Government, and express our hope that they would come to an early and favourable decision on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 176.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 247. Ext. 78.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 3, 1883.*

I HAVE received your telegram No. 119, Secret, of the 28th ultimo, informing me of the language held to you by Chérif Pasha with regard to the policy his Excellency is inclined to pursue in the Soudan.

Her Majesty's Government approve the reserve maintained by you with reference to the proposals of the Egyptian Government as to the administration of that province, but you are authorized to support the scheme for a railway from Souakim to Berber.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 177.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 79.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October 4, 1883, 5·20 P.M.*

IF Egyptian Government will apply for two engineer officers of experience in irrigation to work under Colonel Moncrieff, Indian Government will recommend two properly qualified. Terms, which I understand were settled by Colvin with Chérif Pasha, were salaries of 1,000*l.* and 800*l.* respectively for five years; two months' leave annually on full pay, one year's pay at end of contract, no increase of salary during contract.

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## No. 178.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.*

(No. 974 A.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 5, 1883.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 658 of the 27th ultimo, informing me of the language you had held to M. Jules Ferry with a view to inducing the French Government to give their early assent to the Decree imposing a house tax on foreigners in Egypt, and I approve the representations made by you as reported in your despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 179.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 6, 10·30 A.M.)*

(No. 122.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October 6, 1883, 10 A.M.*

GENERAL STEPHENSON has forwarded to me two letters from the Surveyor-General's Department of the War Office, dated September 17th and 25th, and has requested me to inform him what items of expenditure the capitation grant is intended to cover. What reply am I give?

I strongly recommend that no charge whatever be made on the Egyptian Government beyond the 4*l.* monthly each man originally fixed.

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No. 180.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 80.)
(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, October 6, 1883, 6·10 P.M.*

YOUR telegram No. 116 of 26th ultimo.

Sale of surplus stores.

Previous reference home not necessary.

War Office are only anxious that serviceable warlike stores should not fall into the hands of persons who might put them to improper uses, and General Officer Commanding must be a party to rules, and have a veto on them if he entertains doubts as to use for which stores are intended.

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No. 181.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 7, 5·30 P.M.)*

(No. 123. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October 7, 1883, 2 P.M.*

SOUDAN Railway.

It is important not to encourage Egyptian Government to come to terms with the present promoters of the Suakin-Berber Railway unless thorough confidence can be felt that they will be able to carry out their engagements. Mr. Wylde, the agent, says that Mr. John Carr, of 14, Warwick Street, Regent Street, whose name is quite unknown to me, is the head of the syndicate. Could your Lordship cause inquiries to be made as to the financial position of the promoters, and the result communicated to me confidentially? The Soudan-Suakin project will meet with much opposition, which may possibly be overcome, but I am unwilling to move actively in the matter until I receive some more satisfactory assurances about the status of the promoters than Mr. Wylde has as yet been able to afford.

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No. 182.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 252.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 8, 1883.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 417 of the 21st ultimo, forwarding copy of the Decree, as amended, which is about to be issued by the Egyptian Government, constituting a Council of State, and informing me of the modifications in the original draft Decree which you had suggested to Chérif Pasha.

The action taken by you in this matter is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 183.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 9, 9 A.M.)*

(No. 124. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October 9, 1883, 8·30 A.M.*

IS any progress being made about the house tax? I should be very glad to have the matter settled before the withdrawal of the Cairo garrison.

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No. 184.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 9, 11·40 A.M.)*

(No. 125. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October 9, 1883, 11 A.M.*

GENERAL STEPHENSON and I agree in thinking that there is no reason why the troops should not be withdrawn from Port Saïd. I shall see Captain Rice very shortly, and shall learn whether he confirms this view.

I have received privately from the Egyptian Government a letter addressed to them by Ibrahim Pasha, the Governor of Port Saïd, who is highly spoken of by English officers, complaining strongly of the conduct of Mr. Wolff, our Acting Consul. The concurrent testimony of many English officers whom I have consulted is to the effect that Mr. Wolff is not at all a fit person for his post, which, when the British garrison is withdrawn, will become one of somewhat special importance. Colonel Sartorius, who was sent to Port Saïd after the riots caused by the Greeks, confirms the statement made by the Governor that, if Mr. Wolff had acted with discretion, it would never have been necessary to station a British force at Port Saïd. I should much prefer that some one in whom I can feel more confidence should take up the duty before the present garrison is withdrawn. When Cookson returns to Alexandria, Burrell will be available; but if his return is to be long delayed, I should be glad if some one else could be sent to relieve Mr. Wolff. I may mention that I am about to send Vice-Consul Borg to Port Saïd to inquire into Mr. Wolff's Consular accounts, which appear to be in great confusion.

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No. 185.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 9, 12·45 P.M.)*

(No. 126. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October 9, 1883, noon.*

I AM writing by to-morrow's mail to recommend withdrawal of troops from Cairo, and reduction of total force to about 3,000 men, to be concentrated in Alexandria. General Stephenson thinks that force should be composed of three battalions of infantry, one battery of field artillery, one battery of garrison artillery, one company of engineers. Please do not make any public announcement till my despatch is received; but General Stephenson would be glad to be informed confidentially by the military authorities what regiments and staff are to remain. It would be desirable to commence to move [stores?] at once. May General Stephenson take up transport for that purpose?

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No. 186.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 81.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October 10, 1883, 4·30 P.M.*

YOUR telegram No. 124 of 9th October.

House tax. Italy accepts in principle. Assent of Germany depends upon Austria-Hungary. Austrian Government accept in principle. They have communicated their views to Hungarian Government for concurrence, and, on receipt of reply, will signify their assent. They are in communication with German and Italian Governments. No definite answer from France.

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## No. 187.

*Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 11.)

(No. 273.)

My Lord, *Vienna, October* 2, 1883.

UPON receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 28th ultimo, I at once conveyed to Count Kálnoky the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that he would give an early approval of the proposed Decree of the Khedive subjecting foreigners in Egypt to the payment of the house tax, and I informed his Excellency at the same time that Her Majesty's Government considered that, in view of the Turkish Law of 1867, the right of the Egyptian Government in the matter could hardly be questioned.

I asked him to-day whether he could yet enable me to give your Lordship any answer, and he replied that, although he had always thought that the exemption of foreigners from this tax appeared to be an injustice, it had been necessary to refer the question to the examination of the proper Department before he could pronounce himself upon it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

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## No. 188.

*Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 11.)

(No. 702.)

My Lord, *Paris, October* 10, 1883.

WITH reference to Mr. Plunkett's despatch No. 661 of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I represented earnestly this afternoon to M. Challemel-Lacour the inconvenience which is felt in Egypt from the delay of the French Government in agreeing to the Decree establishing the house tax on foreigners.

M. Challemel-Lacour replied that the French Government did not object in principle to the Decree, but that they required that some precautions should be taken to guard against its establishing an injurious precedent. They considered it, in fact, to be necessary that it should be authoritatively recorded that the consent of the Powers had been given.

I had some further discussion with his Excellency on this point, but he did not depart from the opinion he had thus expressed. He promised, however, to give his attention to the subject, and to see what could be done to expedite matters without giving up the requirement that it should appear distinctly that the consent of the Powers had been asked and obtained.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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## No. 189.

***Earl Granville** to Sir H. Elliot.*

(No. 30.)

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 11, 1883, 6 P.M.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Chargé d'Affaires has informed me that the Austrian Government accept in principle Egyptian House Tax Decree, and on receiving concurrence of Hungarian Government will announce assent to Egyptian Government.

Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with great satisfaction. Express to Count Kálnoky their acknowledgments for the friendly manner in which he has met their suggestions.

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## No. 190.

*Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.*

(No. 215.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 11, 1883.

THE Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires called at this Office on the 6th instant, and stated that he had received a telegram from Count Kálnoky to the effect that the



Austrian Government accept in principle the Decree imposing a house tax on foreigners resident in Egypt, and have communicated their views on the subject to the Hungarian Government, and that as soon as the concurrence of the latter is received, Count Kálnoky will inform the Egyptian Government of the assent of Austria-Hungary. In the meantime, his Excellency has been in communication with the German and Italian Governments on the subject.

I have caused M. Hengelmüller to be informed of the great satisfaction with which I had received this communication, and your Excellency should take an opportunity to express to Count Kálnoky the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the friendly manner in which his Excellency has met their suggestions on this question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 191.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 13, 3·30 P.M.)

(No. 127. Secret.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October* 13, 1883, 2·30 P.M.

THE Suez Canal Company is pressing the Egyptian Government to grant to them the foreshore on the west side of the Canal at Port Saïd. Captain Rice thinks the question one of importance, and I am inclined to agree with him. If the grant is made, it will strengthen the position and increase the influence of the Company. The Egyptian Government is thinking of appointing a Commission to inquire into the matter. I should be glad to know whether I am to discourage any cession or to remain neutral. The English Directors probably know the detailed facts.

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## No. 192.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 83.)

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 13, 1883, 4 P.M.

HOUSE tax. Her Majesty's Minister at Athens instructed by to-day's post to urge acceptance of Decree by Greece.

Does Egyptian Government wish for good offices of Her Majesty's Government in regard to house tax with any other Powers besides those which have already been communicated with?

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## No. 193.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 259. Ext. 83.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 13, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 254 of the 10th instant relative to the question of the house tax in Egypt, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, instructing him to urge the Greek Government not to raise any objections to the proposed Decree instituting the tax.

I have to instruct you to inquire of the Egyptian Government, and report to me, whether they desire the good offices of Her Majesty's Government with any other Powers besides those which have already been communicated with in the matter, namely, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 194.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Ford.*

(No. 66.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 13, 1883.

RECENT events in Egypt have subjected the resources of that country to a strain which the most rigid economy on the part of the Government will not enable them entirely to relieve, and they have consequently been compelled to seek for other sources of revenue.

With this object in view a Decree has been prepared by the Egyptian Government, copies of which are herewith inclosed, establishing a tax upon house property to be paid alike by foreigners and natives. Such a tax already exists in Egypt, but foreigners have hitherto been exempted from payment of it.

There would appear to be no doubt that whatever immunities may be enjoyed under the Capitulations by Europeans residing in the Ottoman Empire, the Egyptian Government has, by the Turkish Law of 1867, the right to place all holders of real property, without regard to their nationality, on a perfectly equal footing as regards the payment of charges incidental to such property.

The German, Austrian, and Italian Governments have already intimated their assent, in principle, to the proposal. The Egyptian Government attach great importance to the issuing of the Decree and the collection of the tax without further delay. They are willing to establish administrative Regulations which will prevent any undue interference in the immunities enjoyed by foreigners in respect to their dwellings under the Capitulations.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government desire that you will express to the Greek Government their hope that the application of the measure to Hellenic subjects will not be objected to by the Greek Government, and that the Greek Consular officers in Egypt may be instructed to afford all assistance to the Egyptian Government in carrying out the provisions of the proposed Decree.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 195.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October* 14, 6 P.M.)

(No. 128.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October* 14, 1883, 2 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 83 of the 13th October: House tax.

Egyptian Government would be unwilling to transmit Decree to minor Powers, as the adoption of this course might raise discussion on detail, and thus cause further delay; but they would feel much obliged to your Lordship if mention could be made at the Courts which have not received copy of the Decree of the intention of the Egyptian Government to levy tax, with a view to anticipating any objections which might possibly be raised to the principle.

## No. 196.

*Mr. Bramston to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received October* 17.)

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 16, 1883.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 3rd September, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you copies of two further despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon relative to the distribution of the additional allowance of 500*l.* granted to the Egyptian exiles.

In requesting you to lay these despatches before Earl Granville, I am to observe that the arrangement made by Sir John Douglas has of necessity been determined without any definite information as to the pecuniary resources of the different exiles; and that while the Ceylon Government are in a position to judge of the cost of the respective establishments which the different exiles have to maintain, they have no means of estimating the resources which the exiles may possess in Egypt, nor does the information on this point contained in your letter of the 1st instant, which I am to take this opportunity of acknowledging, appear to Lord Derby to be sufficient, since the property possessed by some of the exiles' wives is only expressed in land of which the annual value is not stated.



I am therefore to request that, in order to enable the Colonial Government to make an equitable distribution of the additional allowance granted by the Egyptian Government, a statement, as approximately correct as may be possible, should be furnished, showing the annual incomes of the wives of the different exiles, and the annual value of the other property, if any, which may be at their disposal.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

### Inclosure 1 in No. 196.

*Governor Sir J. Douglas to the Earl of Derby.*

My Lord, *Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, September* 11, 1883.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* I have the honour to transmit copy of a letter from the three Egyptian exiles among whom the balance of the additional sum of 500*l.* allowed by the Egyptian Government was divided in equal proportions, in which they beg that that balance (269*l.*) may be redistributed in six instead of in three equal shares, thus allowing a smaller increase to all, instead of excluding, as I have done, Mahmoud Samy, Yacoub Samy, and Ali Fehmy from benefiting in the increase.

The grounds alleged by the three exiles (Mahmoud Fehmy, Abdel-al-Helmi, and Toulba Ismat) in support of their request are that the properties of all alike have been confiscated by the Egyptian Government, and that all alike are therefore in the same condition of poverty.

I have not thought it expedient to accede to this request, for the following reasons:—

1. Because my doing so would be tantamount to an acquiescence in the allegation of the confiscation by the Egyptian Government of the entire private property of all the exiles;

2. Because it is expressly stated by the Earl of Dufferin that some of the exiles have fortunes of their own, and are in no need of further assistance; and

3. Because, whereas the division of the 269*l.* among three only of the exiles constitutes a material augmentation of their resources, the subdivision of the same amount into six shares would so reduce the amount receivable by each individual as almost to deprive the boon of its value, and new demands for increased allowances would be the not unlikely result.

I have therefore caused Mahmoud Fehmy, Abdel-al-Helmi, and Toulba Ismat to be informed that I am unable at present to accede to their request, but that I will submit it for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The information which I have of necessity acted upon in the distribution of the additional allowance has been based to a considerable extent on rumour, but there can be no difficulty in ascertaining in Egypt, should Her Majesty's Government think it expedient to do so, whether it be really the case that the exiles are, without exception, devoid of private resources. I do not myself believe that they are.

I may be permitted to add that representations have reached me from Arabi and one or two others whose families or portions of them have been left behind in Egypt as to the disappointment they feel in regard to those families not being sent after them to Ceylon. The tenour of the concluding portion of the Earl of Dufferin's letter to Earl Granville of the 6th April leads me to the belief that in the case of Madame Arabi, at any rate, there are some grounds for this feeling of disappointment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN DOUGLAS.

* To Secretary of State, January 20; Secretary of State, June 28, to Secretary of State, August 2, ditto, August 20, 1883.

Inclosure 2 in No. 196.

*Mahmoud Fehmy, Abdel-al-Helmi, and Toulba Ismat to the Colonial Secretary.*

(Translation.)

Sir, *Colombo, September* 1, 1883.

WE, the Undersigned, beg most respectfully to tender our thanks to his Excellency the Governor for taking an interest in increasing our allowance, but we feel sorry that the same feeling did not show to Mahmoud Samy, Yacoub Samy, and Ali Fehmy, because his Excellency was under the impression that those our friends are some private means better than ourselves; but we believe that his Excellency knew that we all of them were out from Egypt in the same condition, and all of our properties were confiscated by the Egyptian Government, therefore we are all in the same destitute condition at present.

Further, we beg that his Excellency will be pleased to consider all of us in the same footing and the allowance be divided equally among us.

We remain, &c.

(Signed) MAHMOUD FEHMY.
ABDEL-AL-HELMI.
TOULBA ISMAT.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 196.

*Governor Sir J. Douglas to the Earl of Derby.*

My Lord, *Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, August* 20, 1883.

IN my despatch of the 2nd instant on the subject of the allowances of the Egyptian exiles, I informed your Lordship that I had for the reasons stated by me not allotted to Yacoub Samy any portion of the additional appropriation of 500*l.* sanctioned by the Egyptian Government.

2. I have now the honour to forward copies of letters received from him applying for an increase of his allowance, and copy of a letter from Ahmed Arabi urging Yacoub Samy's claim for consideration on the ground that his circumstances are in no way different from those of the other exiles whose allowances have been increased.

3. As the question as to whether or not Yacoub Samy is possessed of private means can only be settled by a reference to the Egyptian authorities, I submit the inclosed letters for such action as your Lordship may deem proper to take upon them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN DOUGLAS.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 196.

*Yacoub Samy to the Colonial Secretary.*

Sir, *Colombo, August* 9, 1883.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd July last, stating in the last paragraph that his Excellency will shortly receive a reply to his despatch in which his Excellency represented the inadequacy of the allowance made to me by the Egyptian Government, for which I have sent a reply on the 4th July with my hearty thanks to his Excellency for the interest that his Excellency has been taken on the matter; and now I learned that some of my friends have been informed the increase of their allowance, but I did not receive any information with regards to my increase.

Therefore I beg most respectfully that your honour will be pleased to inform me on that subject, because I am so greedily looking for the favour.

I am, &c.

(Signed) YACOUB SAMY.

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Inclosure 5 in No. 196.

*Yacoub Samy to the Colonial Secretary.*

Sir, *Colombo, August* 14, 1883.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, stating that a sum of 261 rupees per mensem has been allotted for distribution at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor among the most necessitous of the exiles, excluding Ahmed Arabi, who has been specially provided for; but his Excellency believes that I am in possession of private means and better circumstances than some of the other exiles.

Therefore I beg most respectfully that his Excellency will be pleased to inquire into the facts with Ahmed Arabi and others whether that I am in better circumstances than the others; if so, I would submit a full statement of my present circumstances for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

Further, I hope that his Excellency will excuse for the trouble I placed before him in the face of the facts.

I am, &c.

(Signed) YACOUB SAMY.

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Inclosure 6 in No. 196.

*Ahmed Arabi to the Secretary to the Government, Ceylon.*

(Translation.)

Sir, *August* 14, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to write this letter in order to express my everlasting gratitude to the Government for its kind attention to us in regard to the increase of our monthly allowances, but I beg to state that I am extremely disappointed to see a letter sent from the Government to Yacoub Samy, wherein it is stated that the increase is allowed to those only who are poor amongst us, and not to the rich; therefore I deem it necessary to bring the matter before the Government, and herein affirm that, regardless of what each of us might have been in our country, we are now all of us situated in one and the same pecuniary position, since, as no doubt the Government is aware of it, we all had to leave our country deprived of all our properties and possessions, which were confiscated by the Egyptian Government, and consequently we are all equal now as regards monetary matter, and no one of us can be richer than the other.

Expecting your kind consideration to the matter, and hoping that you will see justice dealt equally to each one of us, I have, &c.

(Signed in Arabic letters) AHMED ARABI, *the Egyptian.*

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No. 197.

*Earl Granville to Her Majesty's Representatives at Brussels, Copenhagen, The Hague, Stockholm, Madrid, Lisbon, and Washington.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 17, 1883.

RECENT events in Egypt have subjected the resources of that country to a strain which the most rigid economy on the part of the Government will not enable them entirely to relieve, and they have consequently been compelled to seek for other sources of revenue.

With this object in view a Decree has been prepared by the Egyptian Government, a copy of which is inclosed for your information, though not for communication to the Government to which you are accredited, unless further information should be asked for on the subject, establishing a tax upon house property, to be paid alike by foreigners and natives.

Such a tax already exists in Egypt, but foreigners have hitherto been exempted from payment of it.

There would appear to be no doubt that, whatever immunities may be enjoyed under the Capitulations by Europeans residing in the Ottoman Empire, the Egyptian Government has, by the Turkish Law of 1867, the right to place all holders of real property, without regard to their nationality, on a footing of perfect equality as regards the payment of charges incidental to such property.

The Egyptian Government attach great importance to the issuing of the Decree, and the collection of the tax without further delay.

They are willing to establish administrative regulations which will prevent any undue interference in the immunities enjoyed by foreigners in respect to their dwellings under the Capitulations.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty s Government desire that you will express to the Government their hope that the application of the measure to subjects will not be objected to by the Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 198.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 433.)
My Lord, *Cairo, October* 1, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that on the 29th ultimo I had the honour to be received in official audience by the Khedive, and delivered to His Highness your Lordship's letter announcing my appointment as Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

I have also the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien," of the 29th ultimo, a copy of the speech which I made, and of His Highness' reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 198.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of September* 29, 1883.

RÉCEPTION OFFICIELLE DE SIR EVELYN BARING.—Ce matin, à 10 heures et demie, au Palais d'Abdin, a eu lieu, avec le cérémonial habituel, la réception officielle de Sir Evelyn Baring, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Agent Diplomatique et Consul-Général d'Angleterre en Égypte.

En remettant à Son Altesse, entourée de ses Ministres et des officiers de ses Maisons Civile et Militaire, les lettres qui l'accréditent auprès d'elle en qualité de Représentant de Sa Majesté la Reine, Sir Evelyn Baring, adressa, en Anglais, à Son Altesse le Khédive les paroles suivantes, dont nous donnons la traduction littérale :—

"Monseigneur,

"Sa Majesté la Reine, mon auguste Souveraine, ayant daigné me nommer son Représentant en Égypte, j'ai l'honneur de remettre à votre Altesse une lettre du Principal Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté pour les Affaires Étrangères, m'accréditant en cette qualité. Aux termes des instructions que j'ai reçues de Sa Majesté, je dois m'efforcer à maintenir ces relations amicales qui, depuis si longtemps, ont subsisté entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Empire Ottoman. J'ai la certitude que votre Altesse voudra bien m'accorder tout son appui et toute sa protection, ainsi que toutes les facilités et tout le concours qui me sont nécessaires pour me mettre à même de remplir les fonctions que Sa Majesté a daigné me confier.

"La bienveillance que votre Altesse m'a toujours témoignée pendant mon séjour antérieur en Égypte, et l'intérêt que j'ai sans cesse eu pour le bien-être et la prospérité du pays, sont autant de raisons pour lesquelles j'ai éprouvé une satisfaction toute spéciale d'avoir été désigné par Sa Majesté la Reine comme son Agent et Consul-Général dans le pays gouverné par votre Altesse."

Son Altesse a répondu :—

"M. le Ministre,

"Je reçois avec un vif plaisir la lettre que vous me remettez. Le choix que Sa Majesté la Reine, votre auguste Souveraine, a fait, en vous appelant à la représenter en Égypte, m'est un sûr garant de son désir de voir se compléter et se consolider de plus en plus les liens d'amitié si heureusement établis entre la Grande-Bretagne et mon pays.

"Connaissant la loyauté et la noblesse de votre caractère, l'attachement que vous avez toujours eu pour l'Égypte, et l'intérêt que vous n'avez cessé de prendre à son bien-être et à sa prospérité, j'ai l'entière conviction qu'une entente cordiale existera toujours entre nous.

"Vous pouvez pleinement compter, M. le Ministre, sur mon concours et celui de mon Gouvernement pour vous mettre à même de remplir les fonctions que votre auguste Souveraine a daigné vous confier. Je vous prie de vouloir bien en transmettre l'assurance à Sa Majesté avec l'expression de ma plus profonde gratitude."

Des salves tirées de la Citadelle ont annoncé le commencement et la fin de la cérémonie.



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No. 199.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 434. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Cairo, October* 1, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a correspondence I have had with Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. Mr. Blunt is about to visit Colombo, and it would not have been desirable that an opportunity should have been afforded to him of being the medium of communication between the exiles in Ceylon and any prisoners confined for political offences in Egypt.

Under these circumstances, I trust your Lordship will approve of the reply I made to Mr. Blunt's request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 199.

*Mr. W. S. Blunt to Sir E. Baring.*

My dear Sir Evelyn, *Hôtel du Nil, October* 1, 1883.

I HAVE just received a letter from Abdul Rajah Bey, F.R.G.S., ex-Director of the Naval College, who, with some four others, has been imprisoned here for the last three months on a charge originally of connection with a political plot. He was, however, ordered to be dismissed by the Commission appointed to inquire into the matter, but was, nevertheless, retained by Osman Pasha Ghaleb, "through superior orders," on suspicion, and is still in the Zaptieh Prison.

He now asks me to come and see him, and as I am leaving Cairo to-morrow, I shall be much obliged if you can kindly obtain for me an order to enter the prison to-day.

Since seeing you on Wednesday, I have had opportunities of ascertaining the feelings of the people here, and I am convinced that unless something is speedily done to relieve their sufferings you will have trouble.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. BLUNT.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 199.

*Sir E. Baring to Mr. W. S. Blunt.*

Dear Mr. Blunt, *Cairo, October* 1, 1883.

I REGRET that I am unable to accede to the request contained in your letter. The decision as to permission being given to prisoners to receive visits lies entirely within the competence of the Egyptian Government. I must decline to interfere in the manner in which they exercise their discretion in dealing with the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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No. 200.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 435. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Cairo, October* 1, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of an important Circular which is about to be issued to the Moudirs of the several provinces by the Minister of the Interior. It is to be hoped that the issue of this Circular will have the effect of clearing the gaols of all persons who are improperly or unnecessarily detained in prison.

The issue of this Circular is mainly due to the vigorous initiative of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who is rendering excellent service, and whose assistance will, I feel assured, prove of the utmost value to the Egyptian Government.

I take this opportunity of mentioning, confidentially, that when, as in the present instance, I allude pointedly in any public despatch to reforms carried out at the instance of any of the English officials serving under the Egyptian Government, it would, I think, be desirable that in presenting the despatch to Parliament the particular passage in question should be struck out. I am anxious to bring to your Lordship's notice the very valuable services rendered by many of the English officials in Egypt; at the same time the Egyptian Government is very sensitive in respect to any imputation that they are wholly under the control of those officials. A great deal more useful work may be done by keeping the action of the English advisers somewhat in the background than by dwelling in any published documents upon the importance of the positions which they occupy. I should feel obliged if your Lordship would cause a note to be made of this point.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 200.

*Circular about to be issued to Moudirs of Provinces.*

(Translation.)

THE Tribunals will shortly sit, and the Government wishes that when this time arrives, there should be detained in prison only such persons as are charged with very serious offences, and who could not with safety in the meantime be admitted to bail. His Excellency therefore trusts that you will make a further personal inquiry into the cases of all persons now in any of the prisons under your charge, detaining only those against whom there are very serious charges pending, and releasing all others on bail to appear when required.

It is useless detaining in prison those against whom there may even be serious charges pending if there is not evidence forthcoming against them sufficient to justify their trial before a Tribunal. In such cases, therefore, the prisoners should be released.

Considering the many important duties you have to perform, his Excellency thinks these inquiries may demand from you more time than you can give. In this case his Excellency is willing to send down an officer to assist you.

In every case in which the prisoner is detained in prison, or in which a person is in future sent into prison, pending trial, the charge and a précis of the statement of each witness against him should be made on paper and sent to this Office (for transmission to the Procureur-Général).

It must be distinctly understood that in every case in which a person is detained in prison, either for punishment, or pending trial, or inquiry, the keeper of the gaol is to be furnished with an order in writing, signed by the person having authority, to direct his detention, and showing the charge and the exact time for which imprisonment is ordered in cases where a sentence has been passed, and the charge and the order to detain pending trial or inquiry in cases in which the prisoner is committed for trial or for inquiry.

These orders must be retained in regularity by the keeper of the gaol.

His Excellency further desires to impress upon you the necessity of keeping the gaols in a healthy and clean condition.

*Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, October* 1, 1883.

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No. 201.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 439.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October* 6, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No 435 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inclose a statement, furnished by the Minister of the Interior, showing the number of persons detained in prison throughout the whole of Egypt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E BARING

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Inclosure in No. 201.

(Confidentiel.)

ÉTAT indiquant le nombre des Personnes détenues pour Crimes et Délits divers, dans les Prisons des Gouvernorats, Moudiriehs, et Préfectures ci-dessous designés.

| Désignations de Moudiriehs, Gouvernorats, et Préfectures. | Pour affaires de Meurtres. | Pour affaires de Vol, avec ou sans Effraction et atteintes portées. | Pour affaires de Querelles, Voies de Fait, et autres. | Condamnés à diverses Peines en attendant l'exécution des Jugements rendus contre eux. | Total. | Sur ce chiffre total il y a 586 détenus dont les affaires sont par devant les Tribunaux, Commissions d'Enquête, et Mékhémes et répartis comme suit : |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gallioubieh .. .. | 29 | 27 | .. | 7 | 63 | 22 |
| 1. Gharbieh .. .. | 50 | 23 | 5 | 22 | 100 | 30 |
| 1. Dakalieh .. .. | 9 | 25 | 2 | 46 | 82 | .. |
| 1. Ménoufieh .. .. | 74 | 31 | 10 | 30 | 145 | 22 |
| 1. Charkieh .. .. | 68 | 37 | .. | 13 | 118 | 48 |
| 1. Béhéra .. .. | 34 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 55 | 20 |
| 1. Ghizeh .. .. | 15 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 62 | 5 |
| 1. Béni-Suef .. .. | 14 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 37 | .. |
| 1. Fayoum .. .. | 24 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 54 | 7 |
| 1. Minieh .. .. | 42 | 36 | 9 | 15 | 102 | 68 |
| 1. Siout . .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 186 | 116* |
| 1. Ghirghé .. .. | 89 | 39 | 21 | 34 | 173 | 94 |
| 1. Kéna . .. .. | 34 | 27 | 15 | 20 | 91 | 40 |
| 1. Esneh .. .. | 8 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 33 | 4 |
| 1. Préfecture de Police du Caire .. .. .. | 13 | 114 | 47 | 6 | 180 | 57 |
| *Gouvernorats.* | | | | | | |
| 1. D'Alexandrie .. .. | 39 | 26 | 9 | 29 | 96 | 48 |
| 1. De Suez .. .. .. | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 2 |
| 1. De Port-Said .. .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 1. D'El Arich .. .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| 1. De Damiette .. .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 5 | 11 | 1 |
| 1. De Rosette .. .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Total .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,614 | 586 |

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No. 202.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 440.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October* 6, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 435 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inclose the Circular therein mentioned, as published in the "Moniteur Égyptien" of yesterday's date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 202.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of October* 5, 1883.

*Traduction d'une Circulaire adressée par le Ministère de l'Intérieur à toutes les Autorités Administratives, en date du* 2 *Zilhedjeh,* 1300 (*le* 4 *Octobre,* 1883).

M. le Moudir ou Gouverneur,

LES Tribunaux locaux devant fonctionner très prochainement, il est nécessaire qu'à leur ouverture il n'y ait dans les prisons que les personnes accusées de crimes graves, et qui n'auront pas pu être mises en liberté sous caution.

Je vous invite donc à faire vous-même, s'il est possible, une enquête sur le cas de chacune des personnes actuellement détenues dans les prisons de votre circonscription, tout en y gardant celles de ces personnes sur lesquelles pèsent des charges très graves, et en mettant les autres en liberté provisoire, sous caution, sauf à comparaître par devant l'autorité compétente, quand elles en seront requises.

Toutefois, il serait nécessaire de mettre en liberté les personnes même détenues sous des accusations graves quand ces accusations ne sont pas suffisamment justifiées, sauf dans le cas où l'enquête faite à leur égard aurait déjà été commencée, et qu'il y

* Les rubriques ci-contre ont été laissées en blanc faute de détails de la part de la Moudirieh.

aurait espoir sérieux d'obtenir des témoignages corroborant les accusations portées contre eux; les prisonniers resteraient détenus jusqu'à l'achèvement de l'enquête, qui devra être terminée dans le plus bref délai possible.

Afin que vous soyez à même d'apprécier la valeur des accusations portées, je vous engage, M. le Moudir ou Gouverneur, à procéder à une enquête minutieuse sur chaque cas.

Mais eu égard aux fonctions multiples et importantes qui vous sont confiées, peut-être ne pourriez-vous pas procéder, vous-même, à cette enquête; dans ce cas, vous voudriez bien en référer au Ministère de l'Intérieur qui s'empressera de vous envoyer un Délégué suffisamment capable pour conduire cette enquête sous vos ordres.

Vous voudrez bien également transmettre à ce Département, pour être communiqué à M. le Procureur-Général près les Tribunaux, un état séparé ayant trait à chacune des personnes actuellement détenues, ou qui le seront à l'avenir, et dont les cas devront être déférés aux Tribunaux, en ayant soin d'y donner un résumé du témoignage invoqué contre chacune d'elles.

Il doit être expressément entendu que les geoliers ne devront recevoir aucun individu dans les prisons à la garde desquelles ils sont préposés à moins d'un ordre écrit délivré à cet effet par l'autorité compétente. Cet ordre devra mentionner, pour les personnes condamnées par jugement d'une Cour, le motif de la condamnation et la durée de l'emprisonnement; pour les personnes non condamnées, il devrait être spécifié dans l'ordre en question si la personne est détenue pour attendre son jugement (indiquer le Tribunal par devant lequel le cas est porté), ou l'issue d'une enquête faite à son égard. Le motif de la détention devra, dans l'un comme dans l'autre cas, être également indiqué.

Un ordre analogue doit être délivré pour chaque individu actuellement détenu.

Ces ordres écrits devront être conservés entre les mains du geolier.

Par tout ce qui précède, vous comprendrez que les détenus doivent appartenir à l'une des trois catégories suivantes:—

1. Les personnes condamnés;
2. Les personnes non condamnées à déférer aux Tribunaux et à l'égard desquelles l'enquête est terminée;
3. Les personnes détenues pour attendre l'issue d'une enquête.

Dans tous les cas, il ne faut détenir personne sans un ordre écrit, comme il est dit plus haut.

En terminant, je ne saurais trop vous recommander, M. le Moudir ou Gouverneur, de veiller à ce que les prisons soient maintenus dans un état convenable de propreté et de salubrité. Si vous aviez besoin de quelques explications, ou si vous rencontriez certaines difficultés dans l'exécution des dispositions de la présente Circulaire, vous n'auriez qu'à vous adresser à ce Département.

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No. 203.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 443.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October* 6, 1883.

THE Egyptian Government have determined to give their attention to the important question of the indebtedness of the fellaheen. A Commission has accordingly been appointed to ascertain the best mode of dealing with the subject, and I have the honour to inclose copy of the letter which has been addressed to each of the members appointed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 203.

*Letter addressed by Chérif Pasha to the Members of the Commission respecting the Indebtedness of the Fellaheen.*

Monsieur, *Caire, le 2 Octobre*, 1883.

LA situation obérée de la population agricole est l'objet des justes préoccupations du Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive.

Pénétré de la gravité des conséquences qui pourraient en résulter pour le pays, tant au point de vue économique que social, j'ai décidé qu'une Commission se réunirait, sous ma présidence, composée de MM. Blum Pacha, Boutros Pacha, Edgar Vincent, Fréderici, Artim Bey, et Borelli Bey, à l'effet de rechercher dans le présent



le meilleur mode de règlement à intervenir pour les dettes des villageois, et de déterminer les mesures les plus sages à prendre pour l'avenir dans le but de prévenir un retour de cette situation fâcheuse.

Je compte, Monsieur, sur votre concours éclairé pour arriver aux résultats éminemment utiles que nous recherchons pour le bien-être de cette classe intéressante de la population, si intimement lié à la prospérité générale du pays.

La première réunion de cette Commission aura lieu demain Mercredi, à 3 heures et demie de relevé chez moi.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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No. 204.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 446. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October* 8, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a Minute drawn up by Mr. Clifford Lloyd upon the various constabulary and police forces in this country. His proposals with regard to the reorganization of the existing forces have been submitted to Chérif Pasha and have met with his Excellency's approval.

There can be no doubt that the whole of the police force in Egypt requires thorough reorganization, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd's proposals, which I discussed fully with him, appear to me to be well adapted to increase the efficiency of the force.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 204.

*Minute by Mr. Clifford Lloyd upon the Question of the Reorganization of the various Police Forces in Egypt.*

(Confidential.)

1. AT present there exist three forces in connection with the Police Criminal Administration in Egypt:— **Various Police Forces now existing.**

(1.) The police attached to the Préfets, Governors, and Mudirs (including the village police or "gaffirs").

(2). The police proper.

(3.) The gendarmerie.

2. Every Préfet, Governor, or Mudir represents the chief executive authority in a town or province, and has under his orders, and immediately attached to him, a number of deputies and inspectors with a staff. These persons are chiefly employed in giving directions to the other forces at the disposal of the Préfet, Governor, or Mudir, and are in no manner under the control of the Inspector-General. **Prefecture Police.**

3. Over the police and gendarmerie combined there is an Inspector-General, whose personnel is as follows:— **Inspector-General of Police and Gendarmerie and his staff.**

| | £ E. | £ E. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Inspecteur-Général | 2,100 | |
| 1 Chef de l'État-Major Général | 877 | |
| 1 Chef d'État-Major | 600 | |
| 1 Aide-de-camp | 439 | |
| 4 Officiers d'État-Major | 588 | |
| 1 Médecin-en-chef | 300 | |
| 1 Chef du Secrétariat | 360 | |
| 55 Employés | 4,476 | |
| 6 Gens de Services | 120 | |
| 31 Ordonnances | 234 | |
| | | 10,394 |

4. There is a further staff for inspection services:— **Inspection staff.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Inspecteurs de la Police et de la Gendarmerie | 1,463 | |
| 2 Inspecteurs Assistants | 1,365 | |
| 5 Sous-Inspecteurs | 2,925 | |
| 9 Officers d'État-Major | 1,530 | |
| 3 Employés | 270 | |
| | | 7,553 |
| The total cost of the Head-quarter Staff amounts therefore to | | 17,947 |

5. This staff employs itself in matters of interior economy and discipline, and in inspecting. It is not concerned with the direction of police proceedings, with the **Duties of staff.**

No duty in connection with ordinary criminal administration.

detection of crime, or in the arrangements for the preservation or order or the protection of property, which duties are performed by the various forces under the direct orders of the Préfet, Governor, or Mudir, as already explained.

No criminal returns.

6. No criminal statistics are kept in the chief constabulary office, as the Inspector-General has no means of knowing what crime has been committed or what offences have been reported, what persons have been arrested, or how they have been disposed of.

*The Police Force.*

Police Force.

7. The police (2) is designated "Brigade de la Police," and was commanded by a general officer, who, with his staff of "direction," is provided for in the Budget estimate for 1883 thus:—

Brigade of Police staff.

*Brigade de la Police.*

| | £ E. |
|---|---|
| 1 Commandant.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,200 |
| 1 Colonel Inspecteur Assistant .. .. .. .. .. .. | 683 |
| 2 Officiers d'État-Major .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 540 |
| 8 Employés .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 846 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,269 |

The appointment of General has for the time been suppressed, and the chief control of the "police" is now in charge of a "staff officer."

Brigade of Gendarmerie.

8. There is also a brigade of "gendarmerie," commanded by a general officer with a military staff, costing £ E. 3,628 per annum, as follows:—

*Brigade de la Gendarmerie.—Direction.*

| | £ E. |
|---|---|
| 1 Commandant-en-chef .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,200 |
| 1 Commandant d'État-Major .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,042 |
| 1 Lieutenant-Colonel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 360 |
| 1 Capitaine d'État-Major .. .. .. .. .. .. | 180 |
| 8 Employés .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 846 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,628 |

Police only employed in large towns.

9. Police are only employed in the towns of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Saïd, Ismaïlia, and Suez, and not in the provinces. A certain number of Europeans are also employed in these towns as constables, but an improvement in this class is necessary.

System under which Police and Gendarmerie are employed.

10. The present system under which the police and the other various forces are employed is as follows:—

In towns.

(1.) In towns:—

The officers commanding the police and gendarmerie place at the disposal of the chief local civil authority a certain number of officers and men, who are distributed about the towns, and whose duties are entirely regulated by the Préfet of Police, or Governor, the medium of communication being generally the Inspectors and others alluded to in paragraph 2. If a crime is committed, the inquiry is conducted by the same officials, acting under the orders of the Préfet or Governor. The local officers in command of the gendarmerie and police are not, as a rule, consulted in any of these matters, the discipline of the men being alone left to them.

In the provinces.

(2.) In the provinces:—

The Mudir is the ruling executive power, and much the same system prevails, though possibly, owing to local circumstances, a little more liberty of action is allowed.

Police staff in towns.

11. At each of the above-mentioned towns the police force is commanded by a large staff of military officers, and is composed of Europeans and natives.

Taking, for instance, Cairo:—

*Police du Caire.*

| | £ E. | £ E. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Colonel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 682 | |
| 1 Adjudant-Major .. .. .. .. .. .. | 300 | |
| 1 Médecin .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 144 | |
| 1 Pharmacien.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 120 | |
| 1 Secrétaire .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 180 | |
| 3 Gens de Service .. .. .. .. .. .. | 60 | |
| | | 1,486 |
| *Police Européenne.* | | |
| 1 Capitaine .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 174 | |
| 1 Lieutenant . .. .. .. .. .. .. | 144 | |
| 1 Sous-Lieutenant .. .. .. .. .. .. | 120 | |
| | | 438 |



*Police Indigène.*

| | £ E. | £ E. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Lieutenant-Colonel .. .. .. .. .. .. | 420 | |
| 1 Adjudant-Major .. .. .. .. .. .. | 240 | |
| 6 Capitaines .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 864 | |
| 7 Lieutenants.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 840 | |
| 6 Sous-Lieutenants .. .. .. .. .. .. | 576 | |
| | | 2,940 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 4,864 |

Chief of Police has no general control.

12. The Colonel of the Cairo police has no connection whatever with the other two forces (1 and 3) employed in the town, nor has he anything whatever to do with the distribution of the men for duty purposes.

He has no police authority over such matters as generally come under the jurisdiction of a police officer, for, as an officer explained to me, he "had no power even to order a donkey off the foot-path."

Police a free force.

13. The police is a free force, receiving about 30*l.* a-year per man. Europeans receive about 60*l.* a-year.

Number of Police in Cairo.

14. There are in Cairo about 700 men, commanded by 26 officers, besides the others attached to the Préfet.

Gendarmerie.

15. There is also in each town and province a force of gendarmerie (3), which is a force raised by conscription in its worst form.

The pay of the men is about 13*l.* 4*s.* a-year when they ration themselves.

Gendarmerie in Cairo.

16. In the town of Cairo the force of gendarmerie is as follows:—

*Gendarmerie du Caire.*

| | £ E. |
|---|---|
| 1 Lieutenant-Colonel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 420 |
| 1 Médecin .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 144 |
| 1 Pharmacien.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 120 |
| 2 Employés .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 150 |
| *Non Montée.* | |
| 1 Commandant .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 360 |
| 1 Adjudant-Major .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 240 |
| 15 Capitaines .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,044 |
| 15 Lieutenants.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,566 |
| *Montée.* | |
| 1 Adjudant-Major .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 240 |
| 4 Capitaines .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 545 |
| 4 Lieutenants .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 417 |
| 1 Vétérinaire .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 104 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6,350 |

Total force in Cairo.

17. There are thus 42 officers and 940 men (mounted and dismounted), which, coupled with the police force, gives a total of 66 officers and 1,640 men, besides the inspectors, &c., attached to the Préfet.

It must be remembered that no one in this large force of officers or men takes any initiative part in the Criminal Administration, but the force is merely employed in a haphazard manner for the preservation of the public peace, and on certain protection duties under the Préfet's orders. There is no regular system followed in performing these duties.

Expense and loss of power.

18. As I have already pointed out the only person who has any control, except in matters of discipline, over this force is the Préfet, and as the chief offices in both the police and gendarmerie are filled by highly-paid Europeans, I need not stop to point out the vast waste in both money and power entailed by such a system. I can best illustrate this by remarking that in a large commercial town in Ireland, of about the same population as Cairo, subject to frequent and fierce sectarian rioting, and in which the whole criminal administration (including the detection of crime and all other duties performed here by the Préfet) is carried on by the police itself; the force is officered by one Chief and four Sub-Inspectors, with 600 men.

Large and unnecessary mounted force

19. Of the gendarmerie a large number are mounted, for instance, at Cairo there are 9 officers and 200 men mounted, a force uncalled-for by any possible civil requirements, more especially when the forces at the reserve and depôt are considered.

Reserve.

20. There is also at Cairo a reserve of gendarmerie :—

| | Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| Mounted .. .. .. | 25 | 500 |
| Infantry .. .. .. | 25 | 500 |
| Total .. .. | 50 | 1,000 |

Depôt.

Also a depôt of—

| | Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| Mounted .. .. | 12 | 200 |
| Infantry .. .. .. | 14 | 300 |
| Total .. .. | 26 | 500 |

Gendarmerie in provinces.

21. The provinces absorb 200 officers and 3,000 men of the gendarmerie, and these perform their duties immediately under the orders of the Mudir.

No financial control.

22. There is no proper financial control over departmental expenditure.

23. Promotions and appointments of the highest class are made by the Inspector-General, the Ministers sanction being only applied for some time afterwards, rather as a matter of form.

Duties possible for a Police force in Egypt.

24. The duties which a police force may be called upon to perform in Egypt appear to me to be very similar to those falling to the lot of the Irish Constabulary, among which may be mentioned duties in large towns, calling for some intelligence and capacity, semi-military duty in disturbed localities, ordinary police duties in preserving order and detecting crime in the provinces, protecting prisons and escorting prisoners, &c. I can hear of no reason why in Egypt, as in Ireland, the force should not be organized on one system under a common controlling power, directly under the Minister of the Interior.

Remarks.

The present organization is a military one, with a head-quarter and local staff in each Department. From the figures I have given it will be seen how much the force is over-officered from a civil point of view.

Cohesion and uniformity can only be obtained by an amalgamation of these forces under one graduated control, which will not only bring the force more completely under the authority of the Government, but will produce far more satisfactory results at a greatly diminished cost.

That any portion of a civil force used for police purposes should be raised by conscription seems to be a system unlikely to conduce to the interests of any country or Government. The most subordinate members of a police force should be respectable men of a certain intelligence. Their pay and position should be such as to secure their loyalty at all times, and to render them at once from duty and from self-interest the most unwavering guardians of peace and order.

Considerations in reorganizing.

25. In preparing a scheme for the complete reorganization of the police on a lasting basis, I propose to be guided by the following considerations :—

Criminal statistics.

The police will be one force under an Inspector-General, with an inspecting staff of European and native officers. The criminal statistics will be recorded in the Inspector-General's office, which should, if possible, be in or, if not, near to the office of the Minister of the Interior, to whom the Police Department will be subordinate and responsible.

Employment of Egyptian officers in charge of Police in provinces.

Egyptian officers will have charge of the force in the provinces, and in the divisions of provinces under the Mudirs.

Appointments, promotion, &c.

All appointments, promotions, and applications for leave beyond Egypt of superior officers of police to be submitted for approval to the Minister of the Interior.

Financial control.

The creation of proper Departmental checks upon the expenditure of the Department.

Free force.

The ultimate conversion of the whole into a free force.

European subordinates.

To insure a supply of suitable Europeans for subordinate positions at towns where the police are brought into contact with Europeans.

Proportion of European and native officers.

To so adjust the proportion of European and Egyptian officers in the higher grades as to give the latter every opportunity of becoming fully conversant with all



the details of organization and administration, in order that when the time arrives they may be enabled to assume entire control of the force.

Reduction in higher grades necessary.

There will of necessity be a large reduction made in the higher grades of the force. The separate staffs will not be required with one organization, and the number of officers now employed though necessary for military purposes, would be without duties to perform in a civil force.

Improvement in position of subordinate officers

The position of the lower ranks of officers to be improved by classifying the grades, thereby holding out inducements to good conduct by a prospect of promotion.

Police to take more part in Police administration.

While reorganizing and insuring the supremacy of the officer—Préfet, Governor, or Mudir—representing the civil authority, arrangements to be made whereby the Government will be able to avail itself for the time of the experience and ability of the European officers of police in teaching to the men a knowledge of their duties in all its branches, and in making, under the authority of the Préfet, Governor, or Mudir, the most suitable arrangements for the preservation of public order and peace, and for the preservation of life and property.

Reserve and depôt.

The formation of a combined reserve and depôt in which all young officers and men would be trained, and at which a certain number of men and officers would always be available to meet special requirements.

Code of instruction.

A complete code of instructions to be drawn up for the general regulation of the force.

Probable reduction in expenditure.

I think this complete reorganization can be brought about at an annual saving of at least 50,000*l*.

Remarks.

I am confident that the creation of the present force of police and gendarmerie must have entailed on his Excellency Baker Pasha and upon his officers the most unremitting exertions and the most constant attention, and I must not be understood to make any reflection upon the organization which that distinguished officer and his subordinates devoted themselves to. But as it is understood that the Egyptian Government wishes that the force should be reorganized upon a footing more civil in its nature, and, as a consequence, be brought more directly under the Minister of the Interior, it follows that the necessary changes must be considerable and far reaching.

In the figures which I have given above, I have been guided by the Budget furnished me in the Ministry of the Interior, but I understand that some immaterial changes have since been made in it and some economies effected, which do not, however, affect the arguments I have put forward.

(Signed) CLIFFORD LLOYD.

*October* 4, 1883.

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No. 205.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 450.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October* 9, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your Lordship's despatch No. 211 of the 6th September.

In that despatch your Lordship observes, with reference to Chérif Pasha's suggestion that the time had come for a further reduction of the British force in Egypt, that "Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in the desire to reduce the force as far as is consistent with the preservation of order;" and your Lordship instructs me to consult the military authorities, and to report fully on the subject.

Since my arrival in Egypt, about a month ago, the important question upon which your Lordship has invited my opinion has engaged my constant attention, and I am now in a position to report to your Lordship the conclusions at which I have arrived. The only practical points to be considered for the moment are—

1. Is it safe to withdraw the British garrison from Cairo?

2. To what extent is it consistent with the preservation of public order that the total British force in Egypt should be reduced?

As regards the first question, I am of opinion that the British garrison at Cairo may be with safety withdrawn.

As regards the second question, I am of opinion, after consultation with General Stephenson, that the total force in Egypt, which consists at present of about 6,700 men, may be reduced to three battalions of infantry, one battery of field artillery, one

battery of garrison artillery, and one company of engineers, making a total of about 3,000 men and 6 guns.

I agree with General Stephenson in thinking that this force should be concentrated at Alexandria. General Stephenson has informed me that a small expenditure of money will permit of barrack accommodation for this number of men being provided at Alexandria.

Should Her Majesty's Government be pleased to approve of the proposals which I have now the honour to make, the British force in Egypt will be amply sufficient to preserve order in Alexandria, and to maintain the honour of Her Majesty's arms against any force that it may be supposed, with any reasonable degree of probability, it may have to encounter.

Moreover, the moral effect produced by the presence of this force, or even, indeed, of a force considerably smaller than that proposed, will of itself, in all probability, suffice to insure the tranquillity of the country. It should, however, be clearly understood that the main responsibility for preserving order throughout Egypt will devolve on the Egyptian Government. I trust that they may rely upon the full moral support of Her Majesty's Government in the execution of that task.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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No. 206.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 455.)
My Lord, *Cairo, October* 10, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 421 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 9th instant, a Decree granting a general amnesty to all offenders accused of crimes connected with the rebellion, except to those accused of murder and rape.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 206.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of October* 9, 1883.

*Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Considérant que les Commissions Spéciales d'Enquête et la Cour Martiale d'Alexandrie instituées par nos Décrets du mois de Septembre 188², et du 6 Janvier, 1883, ont achevé l'œuvre de répression nécessitée par les douloureux événements de l'année dernière ;

Considérant qu'une mesure de clémence est devenue opportune pour calmer les passions du passé et ramener l'apaisement des esprits ;

Décrétons :

Article 1^er^. Sont amnistiés, sous réserve de l'action civile, tous actes de vol, violence, pillage et incendie commis dans toute l'étendue du territoire pendant la période insurrectionnelle. En conséquence, toute instruction en cours et toute recherche contre les prévenus de ces faits sont et demeurent abandonnées.

Art. 2. Sont exceptés de l'amnistie les faits qualifiés meurtre ou viol, ainsi que les crimes et délits déjà instruits par les Commissions d'Enquête et dont la poursuite est actuellement pendante par devant la Cour Martiale d'Alexandrie.

Art. 3. Nos Ministres sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 8 Octobre, 1883 (6 Zilhedjeh, 1300).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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No. 205*.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 450 A.)
My Lord, *Cairo, October* 9, 1883.

IT may be advisable that in a separate despatch I should offer some further observations on the question of the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt beyond those which are contained in my despatch No. 450 of this day's date.

I propose, in the first instance, to make some remarks upon the question of the total withdrawal of the Army of Occupation. The frequent declarations which have been made by Her Majesty's Ministers on this subject have weakened, but have not altogether eradicated the belief entertained by some sections of the community in Egypt that the country will be permanently occupied by British troops. I have lost no opportunity of stating that there is no intention whatever of departing from the policy in pursuance of which the whole of the British troops will eventually be withdrawn from Egypt. In spite, however, of the very cordial sympathy with which I regard that policy, I regret that I am at present unable to recommend the total withdrawal of the Army of Occupation. I consider that it would be at present premature to discuss the question. Under these circumstances the only practical questions to be considered are those which are discussed in my separate despatch No. 450. In making the proposals contained in that despatch, it may be desirable that I should add some observations of a general nature on the political situation of the moment.

It would be difficult to conceive of the existence of a worse Government than that of the late Khedive, Ismaïl Pasha. But that Government possessed one single merit—it preserved order. The methods by which it preserved order were cruel and oppressive in the highest degree, but the general result was that life and property were secure from all attacks save those dictated by the action of the Government itself. Recent events have completely shattered the system of government which prevailed under Ismaïl Pasha and his predecessors. The use of the "courbache" has been nearly, if not completely, abolished. Measures are being taken under which it may reasonably be hoped that arbitrary arrest and imprisonment will no longer be possible. Properly constituted Tribunals are about to be established, under whose jurisdiction it may be hoped that but few persons will suffer for crimes of which they are innocent, although possibly in the first instance some guilty persons may escape punishment.

In a word, a reign of law is being introduced.

The period of transition from the old to the new order of things would, under any circumstances, have been somewhat critical. It is rendered more so from the fact that recent events must have imbued the people with the idea, heretofore unfamiliar to them, that properly constituted authority may, for a time at least, be successfully resisted.

The present position of the country is that the old order of things has either passed, or is rapidly passing away.

On the other hand, the new systems of administration or of judicial procedure are either in process of organization or have not yet acquired the stability which time alone can give to them.

I believe His Highness the Khedive and his Ministers to be sincely desirous of introducing the reforms, whose main features were set forth in Lord Dufferin's Report, and of which the country stands so much in need. But the introduction of those reforms must necessarily occupy some time. During the period of their introduction it may be anticipated that many persons, imperfectly appreciating the difficulties of the situation, may be impatient that more rapid progress is not made. On the other hand, the turbulent and lawless portion of the community may not improbably learn to disrespect a Government which does not manifest its authority or impose its legitimate orders by the use of those arbitrary methods to which the country has for generations been accustomed. If the system of government in Egypt is to be reformed, it is above all things necessary that order should be preserved during the process of reformation, and that any changes, whether in the existing laws or in the form of government, or in the composition of the Ministry, should be effected by legal and constitutional methods. Force should be put down by force, and inasmuch as the lesson has scarcely yet been learnt in Egypt, that the arm of the law is as strong as that of arbitrary and capricious power, it might, under certain circumstances, become desirable in the interests of the country that a greater degree of severity should be exercised in the suppression of disturbance than would be necessary amongst a population which had for long been accustomed to a law-abiding and orderly system of government.

The main responsibility for preserving order throughout Egypt will, as I have said in my despatch No. 450, devolve on the Egyptian Government.

Under these circumstances, I venture to think that, within any reasonable limits, full freedom should be left to the Egyptian Government in the exercise of that power, the possession of which is a necessary condition to the assumption of responsibility.

I have no reason to suppose that, should any disturbance occur at Cairo or elsewhere, the Egyptian Government would be disposed to use excessive or unnecessary severity in its suppression. The personal character of His Highness the Khedive is, indeed, of itself almost a sufficient guarantee that no such tendency exists. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the events of the last few years have shaken the authority of the Government in Egypt, a result which is not, I believe, due to any change in the personal character of the individuals who compose the Government, but to the change of system which, most fortunately for the country, has been in course of progress since the abdication of Ismaïl Pasha.

In order to reassert that authority, the existence of which is essential to the progress of orderly reform, it might be deemed necessary by the Egyptian Government to exercise a degree of severity in the suppression of disturbance which might possibly not commend itself to public opinion in England.

Under these circumstances, I venture to think that it would be desirable that both the Egyptian Government and the public in Egypt should fully understand that, whilst Her Majesty's Government would view with serious displeasure any attempt to return to the system of government which prevailed in the past, they would not, save in some very exceptional case, be inclined to interfere with the discretion of the Egyptian Government in the adoption of such measures as the latter might consider desirable for the preservation of public order and tranquillity.

I make these observations not because I have any reason to suppose that any disturbance is likely to ensue upon the partial withdrawal of the British force, but because it appears to me desirable that, before the British garrison is reduced, the responsibility and the power of the Egyptian Government should alike be somewhat clearly defined.

The considerations which I have thus ventured to lay before your Lordship will, of course, apply with even greater force when the time eventually arrives for dealing with the question of the total withdrawal of the British garrison.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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## No. 207.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 18.)

(No. 456.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October* 10, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 421 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of yesterday, a Decree dissolving the Special Commissions which were instituted for the trial of offences committed during the late rebellion.

The Alexandria Court-martial will continue to sit for the trial of the cases already before it, after which it will be dissolved.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 207.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of October* 9, 1883.

*Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,
Vu notre Décret d'Amnistie en date de ce jour;
Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres;
Notre Conseil d'État entendu;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Les Commissions Spéciales instituées par nos Décrets des 19 Septembre, 1882, et 6 Janvier, 1883, sont dissoutes.

La Cour Martiale d'Alexandrie instituée par notre Décret du 28 Septembre, 1882, continuera à siéger jusqu'à épuisement des affaires qui lui sont déjà déférées, époque à laquelle elle sera réputée dissoute.

Art. 2. Les juridictions pénales ordinaires sont compétentes, dans les termes et conditions des lois en vigueur, pour connaître des crimes non amnistiés.

Art. 3. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur, de la Guerre et de la Marine, et de la Justice sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 8 Octobre, 1883 (6 Zilhedjeh, 1300).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.
Le Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine,
(Signé) OMAR LOUTFI.
Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) H. FAKHRY.

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## No. 208.

*Pro-memorid communicated by Count Nigra to Earl Granville, October* 18, 1883.

L'ÉCHANGE des idées entre le Gouvernement Italien et les autres Gouvernements sur la question de l'impôt immobilier en Égypte, n'est pas encore complet.

Cependant M. Mancini a autorisé le Comte Nigra à faire connaître dès à présent au Comte Granville l'adhésion explicite du Gouvernement Italien aux propositions de Chérif Pacha, sauf à régler d'accord avec le Gouvernement Égyptien devant quelles autorités et avec quelles garanties d'impartialité seraient portées et jugées les réclamations éventuelles des contribuables étrangers contre la mesure et le mode de perception de la taxe.

Il est naturellement bien entendu que l'adhésion de l'Italie ne produira son effet qu'autant que la taxe sera également appliquée à toutes les autres nationalités étrangères en Égypte.

*Londres, le* 18 *Octobre*, 1883.

No. 210.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 22, 3 P.M.)*

(No. 133.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October 22, 1883.*

FRENCH Acting Consul-General called on me to-day and spoke about house tax.

He gave me to understand that French Government would not depart from their attitude in insisting on a Convention, or something equivalent to it.

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No. 211.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 88.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October 22, 1883, 6·40 P.M.*

HOUSE tax.

Italian Ambassador has informed me of adhesion of his Government subject to an agreement with Egyptian Government as to the authorities to which the tax-paying foreigners may appeal, and security for impartiality of such authorities. It is also stipulated that adhesion of Italy shall not take effect unless the tax be applied to all foreigners alike.

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No. 212.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 269. Ext. 88.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 22, 1883.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a Memorandum which has been communicated to me by the Italian Ambassador in London, informing me of the adhesion of the Italian Government to the proposed house tax on foreigners in Egypt, subject to certain conditions.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 213.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Fraser.*

(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October 23, 1883, 3·45 P.M.*

MY telegram to Sir E. Baring No. 88 of yesterday, repeated to you: House tax.

Express to M. Mancini acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government.

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No. 214.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 23, 6 P.M.)*

(No. 135.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October 23, 1883, 5 P.M.*

THE uncertainty as regards the prolongation of the Mixed Tribunals is doing much harm. In spite of Lord Dufferin's letter to Chérif Pasha, as to which see his despatch No. 28 of the 29th January last, a very general opinion is entertained that Her Majesty's Government wish to abolish the Tribunals very shortly. The result is that the creditors are instituting suits against the fellaheen in great numbers. This will materially increase the difficulty of dealing with the question of the indebtedness of the fellaheen. I think it would be advisable for me to write another letter publicly, somewhat in the same sense as that of Lord Dufferin. But this of itself will not be sufficient. Would your Lordship have any objection to engaging to renew the Tribunals next February for three years, subject to any modifications during that period?

* No. 208.



It is almost certain that the work of the Commission to consider the modifications will last a long while, and in any case the political and economic aspect of the question of the fellaheen debts are, in my opinion, so important that they should take precedence of any other consideration. It is particularly important that the creditors should commence to press their claims vigorously at the moment when the troops are about to be practically withdrawn.

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No. 215.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 270. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 24, 1883.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 434, Confidential, of the 1st instant, with the copy of the letter which you addressed to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, declining to accede to his request that you should obtain for him an order to visit Abdul Rajah Bey, confined in the Zaptieh Prison at Cairo; and I approve the course you adopted in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 216.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 271.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 24, 1883.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 213 of the 7th ultimo, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter and its inclosures from the Colonial Office, forwarding copies of two further despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon relative to the distribution of the additional allowance of 500*l.* a-year granted to the Egyptian exiles.

It is pointed out that the arrangement made by Sir John Douglas has of necessity been determined without any definite information as to the pecuniary resources of the different exiles, and that while the Ceylon Government are in a position to judge of the cost of the respective establishments maintained by the exiles, they have no means of estimating the resources which the exiles may possess in Egypt, for which purpose the information contained in Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 393 of the 5th ultimo does not appear to be sufficient.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies accordingly desires to be furnished, for the use of the Colonial Government, with a statement as approximately correct as may be possible, showing the annual incomes of the wives of the different exiles, and the annual value of any other property which may be at their disposal.

I have to instruct you to endeavour to obtain the information required by the Colonial Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon has reported that disappointment is expressed by Arabi that his wife has not been sent to join him. As Mdme. Arabi was prevented from accompanying her husband on his departure from Egypt through the state of her health, Lord Dufferin expressed himself ready to use his good offices with the Egyptian Government to obtain for her a free passage to Ceylon, should she desire to proceed thither; and I have to request that you will ascertain and inform me what are the present wishes of Mdme. Arabi.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 217.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 25, 10 A.M.)

(No. 136.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October* 25, 1883, 8 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 88 of 22nd: House tax.

The Italian Consul-General has informed me that he is quite satisfied with the Decree as it stands, and thinks that it provides all that is necessary as regards power of appeal and security for impartiality. He has telegraphed to his Government in this sense.

Under these circumstances, I hope that Italian Government may be got to accept text of Decree as it stands.

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No. 218.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received by telegraph, October* 25.)

(No. 479. Ext. 136.)
My Lord, *Cairo, October* 25, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 88 of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to report that, in the course of conversation with M. de Martino, the Italian Agent and Consul-General, he informed me that he is perfectly satisfied with the provisions of the Decree respecting the imposition of the house tax on foreigners as it is framed, and he is of opinion that it provides ample guarantee as regards the power of appeal and security for impartiality, and that he has telegraphed to his Government in the above sense.

Under these circumstances, I venture to hope that the Italian Government may be induced to accept the text of the Decree as it is framed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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No. 219.

*Mr. Stuart to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 27.)

(No. 141.)
My Lord, *The Hague, October* 25, 1883.

I WAS not able to see M. van der Does de Willebois until yesterday for the purpose of acquainting him with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government respecting the proposal of the Egyptian Government to establish a tax upon house property to be paid alike by foreigners and natives, as explained in your Lordship's despatch No. 63 of the 17th instant. In order to prevent any misunderstanding, I had prepared a *note verbale* upon the subject, which I left with his Excellency after reading it to him, and of which I have the honour to inclose a copy herewith.

His Excellency said that he had an impression that the Netherlands Agent in Egypt had mentioned the proposal in question, or it might be one of a more extended scope than the mere taxation of house property, in a recent Report. He did not, however, ask me for more detailed information respecting the contents of the Decree which had been prepared by the Egyptian Government; and I had therefore no occasion to let him know that your Lordship had furnished me with a copy of it.

In reply to direct inquiries which his Excellency put to me in the course of conversation, I told him that I supposed, although I did not know, that a similar communication to that which I was making to him was being made to the other Powers having interests in Egypt; that I was unable to say whether a separate communication would be made to him directly by the Egyptian Government upon the subject; and that, as regarded the question whether it was desired that his answer should be given to Her Majesty's Government or to the Egyptian Government, it would no doubt be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government if he could inform me in the course of a few days whether the Netherlands Government were disposed to agree to the principle of the Egyptian proposal.

M. de Willebois had also inquired in the first instance—but not, as far as I could judge with any other intention than to ascertain—whether the foreign affairs of the



Egyptian Government were under the direction of Her Majesty's Government; to which I answered in the negative, whilst adding that the Egyptian Government had no Diplomatic Representatives abroad, and that under present circumstances Her Majesty's Government had naturally much influence with the Egyptian Government, and a great interest in helping them to place their finances in a better condition.

In accepting my *note verbale*, his Excellency stated that he would confer with his colleagues with respect to its contents, and inform me hereafter of the result.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. STUART.

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Inclosure in No. 219.

*Note Verbale.*

RECENT events in Egypt have subjected the resources of that country to a strain, which the most rigid economy on the part of the Government will not enable them entirely to relieve; and they have, consequently, been compelled to seek for other sources of revenue.

With this object in view, a Decree has been prepared by the Egyptian Government establishing a tax upon house property, to be paid alike by foreigners and natives. Such a tax already exists in Egypt, but foreigners have hitherto been exempted from payment of it.

There would appear to be no doubt that, whatever immunities may be enjoyed under the capitulations by Europeans residing in the Ottoman Empire, the Egyptian Government has, by the Turkish Law of 1867, the right to place all holders of real property, without regard for their nationality, on a footing of perfect equality as regards the payment of charges incidental to such property.

The Egyptian Government attach great importance to the issuing of the Decree, and the collection of the tax, without further delay.

They are willing to establish administrative Regulations which will prevent any undue interference in the immunities enjoyed by foreigners in respect of their dwellings under the capitulations.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government have desired Her Majesty's Minister at The Hague to express to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs their hope that the application of the measure to Netherlands subjects will not be objected to by the Netherlands Government.

*British Legation, The Hague, October* 22, 1883.

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No. 220.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 29.)

(No. 139.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October* 29, 1883, 3·30 P.M.

INTELLIGENCE has been received that a force of about 160 Egyptian troops was attacked in a defile by the tribes near Sincat, not far from Suakin, and were almost all killed.

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No. 221.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 31.)

(No. 463.)
My Lord, *Cairo, October* 17, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Treasury from the 1st January to the 30th June last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 221.

GOUVERNEMENT ÉGYPTIEN.

## ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses du 1er Janvier à fin Juin 1883.

RECETTES.

| Désignation des Produits. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Recettes réalisées pendant les Mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Recettes. | Exercice 1882. Recettes réalisées du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Budget Ordinaire de* 1883. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| I. Contributions Directes— | | | | | | | |
| Impôts fonciers.. .. .. | 5.265,211 | 798,901 | 274,184 | 140,309 | 397,108 | 1,910,502 | 2,100,521 |
| Autres contributions .. .. | 302,473 | 20,150 | 16,378 | 32,866 | 34,030 | 103,424 | 108,556 |
| II. Impôts et revenus indirects— | | | | | | | |
| Justice .. .. .. | 254,148 | 98,616 | 29,904 | 29,789 | 28,573 | 186,882 | 142.591 |
| Douanes .. .. .. | 715,100 | 236,740 | 57,755 | 60,616 | 53,355 | 408,496 | 354,099 |
| Postes .. .. .. | 88,600 | 16,187 | 6,469 | 6,875 | 7,162 | 36,693 | 38,243 |
| Octrois .. .. .. | 273,190 | 65,420 | 23,304 | 25,159 | 28,080 | 141,963 | 128,806 |
| Sel .. .. .. .. | 176,870 | 35,642 | 15,782 | 20,602 | 17,102 | 89,128 | 93,977 |
| Autres impôts et revenus indirects .. | 316,386 | 72,868 | 25,153 | 25,396 | 20,938 | 144,655 | 144,455 |
| III. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe .. | 1,121,700 | 332,230 | 92,454 | 100,513 | 99,558 | 624,755 | 631,611 |
| Port d'Alexandrie .. .. | 65,015 | 21,892 | 4,568 | 5,723 | 4,754 | 36,937 | 37,319 |
| Chemin de Fer de Hélouan .. | 6,830 | 3,326 | 718 | 797 | 714 | 5,555 | 4,188 |
| IV. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh .. .. | 108,800 | 11,665 | 8,741 | 7,414 | 10,059 | 37,879 | 30,761 |
| V. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'Etat.. .. .. .. | 86,927 | 23,946 | 8,873 | 10,456 | 8,760 | 52,035 | 47,648 |
| VI. Revenus divers .. .. .. | 75,799 | 4,698 | 3,416 | 5,087 | 7,694 | 20,895 | 21,902 |
| VII. Produits divers .. .. .. | 44,563 | 9,255 | 4,680 | 4,576 | 4,068 | 22,579 | 53,525 |
| VIII. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois .. .. .. | 17,333 | 2,070 | 2,491 | 3,685 | 2,209 | 10,455 | 18,374 |
| IX. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel .. .. .. | 55,682 | 11,421 | 5,825 | 4,257 | 4,196 | 25,699 | 29,229 |
| | 9,004,627 | | | | | | |
| A déduire : Non-valeurs sur Contributions Directes | 200,000 | | | | | | |
| Total des Recettes .. .. | 8,804,627 | 1,765,027 | 580,995 | 784,150 | 728,360 | 3,858,532 | 3,985,808 |



## ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses, &c. (*suite*).

DÉPENSES.

| Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Dépenses effectuées pendant les Mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Dépenses. | Exercice 1882. Dépenses du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Budget Ordinaire de* 1883. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| 1. Tribut de l'Egypte .. .. .. | 678,397 | 153,916 | 4,152 | 251,027 | 10,464 | 419,889 | 265,943 |
| 2. Dette publique .. .. .. | 3,748,161 | .. | 595,828 | 1,105,519 | .. | 1,701,347 | 1,708,200 |
| 3. Liste civile et allocations .. .. | 315,000 | 69,547 | 24,521 | 22,158 | 19,411 | 135,637 | 129,816 |
| 4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive (Maïeh Sanieh) .. .. .. .. | 62,839 | 10,646 | 8,178 | 9,651 | 3,250 | 31,725 | 26,686 |
| 5. Conseil des Ministres .. .. | 9,709 | 1,619 | 529 | 615 | 538 | 3,301 | 2,804 |
| 6. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères .. | 11,999 | 2.700 | 931 | 972 | 1,023 | 5,626 | 4,601 |
| 7. ,, des Finances .. .. | 541,487 | 80,192 | 49,414 | 33,797 | 36,734 | 200,137 | 201,604 |
| 8. ,, de la Guerre et Marine— | | | | | | | |
| Guerre .. .. .. | 200,000 | 22,715 | 4,742 | 52,874 | 9,986 | 90,317 | 241,456 |
| Marine .. .. .. | 45,000 | 7,191 | 4,047 | 2,806 | 2,489 | 16,533 | 23,574 |
| 9. ,, de l'Instruction Publique .. | 99,519 | 18,970 | 8,505 | 6,843 | 8,980 | 43,298 | 31,042 |
| 10. ,, de l'Intérieur .. .. | 343,417 | 44,199 | 24,058 | 20,278 | 18,112 | 106,647 | 212,928 |
| 11. ,, de la Justice .. .. | 283,904 | 66,189 | 20,734 | 21,017 | 20,220 | 128,160 | 128,701 |
| 12. ,, des Travaux Publics.. .. | 546,584 | 56,186 | 58,131 | 35,418 | 53,365 | 203,100 | 151,372 |
| 13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe .. | 541,244 | 83,313 | 37,082 | 32,798 | 28,620 | 181,813 | 176,185 |
| Port d'Alexandrie .. .. | 39,300 | 3,411 | 1,404 | 2,337 | 1,833 | 8,985 | 7,331 |
| Chemin de Fer de Hélouan .. | 7,000 | 508 | 418 | 382 | 293 | 1,601 | 1,628 |
| 14. Douanes .. .. .. .. | 62,809 | 15,828 | 5,132 | 5,876 | 5,458 | 32,294 | 30,997 |
| 15. Postes .. .. .. .. | 79,000 | 21,272 | 5,289 | 6,000 | 7,490 | 43,051 | 40,333 |
| 16 Paquebots-poste Khédivieh .. .. | 110,000 | 24,946 | 7,516 | 9,735 | 6,604 | 48,801 | 61,862 |
| 17. Gendarmerie et police* .. .. | 342,108 | 36,456 | 39,227 | 34,384 | 10,484 | 120,551 | .. |
| 18. Sel .. .. .. .. | 50,315 | 8,273 | 3,902 | 4,166 | 3,705 | 20,046 | 21,974 |
| 19. Approvisionnements des Chounahs et Magasins .. .. .. | 15,295 | 1,412 | 3,153 | 352 | 681 | 5,598 | 5,436 |
| 20. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues†— | | | | | | | |
| Fonds de réserve pour dépensee imprévues .. .. .. | 90,000 | 362 | 702 | 359 | 4,751 | 6,174 | 604 |
| Fonds pour le Soudan, Harar, et Mer Rouge .. .. .. | 100,000 | .. | .. | .. | 182,041 | 182,041 | .. |
| 21. Pensions de l'Etat .. .. .. | 255,798 | 37,300 | 29,382 | 21,249 | 26,498 | 114,429 | 139,406 |
| Total des Dépenses .. .. | 8,581,918 | 770,181 | 937,277 | 1,680,613 | 463,030 | 3,851,101 | 3,614,483 |

Pour le Directeur-Général de la Comptabilité de l'État,
Le Directeur de la Comptabilité Centrale,
(Signé) V. HARARI.

* Le service de Gendarmerie et Police était précédemment compris dans le Budget du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

† Sur le fonds de réserve le Conseil des Ministres a ouvert à fin Juin 1883 des crédits s'élevant à £ E. 76,015. Dans les années précédentes le fonds de réserve pour les dépenses du Soudan était prévu au Budget Extraordinaire.

# État des Recettes et des Dépenses, &c. (*suite*).

Provinces et Administrations affectées au service de la Dette Publique.

Recettes.

| Désignation des Produits. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Recettes réalisées pendant les Mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Recettes. | Exercice 1882. Recettes réalisées du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| Contributions et revenus perçus dans les Moudiriehs de Béhéra, Garbieh, Menoufieh, et Siout— | | | | | | | |
| Impôts fonciers .. .. .. | 2,325,320 | 365,284 | 141,181 | 196,785 | 159,228 | 862,481 | 941,568 |
| Autres Contributions Directes.. .. | 96,499 | 662 | 375 | 16,054 | 15,987 | 33,078 | 31,671 |
| Justice .. .. .. .. | 37,165 | 13,336 | 3,586 | 3,247 | 2,434 | 22,603 | 21,507 |
| Octrois .. .. .. .. | 20,600 | 3,664 | 1,814 | 1,680 | 1,629 | 8,787 | 9,048 |
| Autres impôts et revenus indirects .. | 49,637 | 9,139 | 3,687 | 3,612 | 2,698 | 19,132 | 19,490 |
| Revenus divers .. .. .. | 27,156 | 828 | 1,076 | 2,035 | 3,797 | 7,736 | 8,437 |
| Produits divers .. .. .. | 3,038 | 708 | 197 | 412 | 437 | 2,084 | 1,882 |
| Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,493 |
| Retenue sur traitements .. .. | 3,421 | 710 | 308 | 326 | 241 | 1,585 | 1,786 |
| Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe .. | 1,121,700 | 332,230 | 92,454 | 100,513 | 99,558 | 624,755 | 631,614 |
| Port d'Alexandrie .. .. .. | 65,015 | 21,892 | 4,568 | 5,723 | 4,754 | 36,937 | 37,319 |
| Retenue sur traitements .. .. | 7,125 | 1,289 | 698 | 401 | 430 | 2,818 | 2,996 |
| Douanes— | | | | | | | |
| Revenus des Douanes .. .. | 715,300 | 236,814 | 57,782 | 60,676 | 53,389 | 408,661 | 351,266 |
| Retenue sur traitements .. .. | 1,700 | 416 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 836 | 886 |
| Total .. .. .. | 4,473,676 | | | | | | |
| Non-valeurs à déduire .. .. | 60,000 | | | | | | |
| Total des revenus affectés .. | 4,413,676 | 986,972 | 308,161 | 391,634 | 344,723 | 2,031,493 | 2,064,963 |

Dépenses

| Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Dépenses effectuées pendant le Mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Dépenses. | Exercice 1882. Dépenses effectuées du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| Service de la Dette— | | | | | | | |
| Dette Privilégiée .. .. .. | 1,157,897 | .. | 578,828 | .. | .. | 578,828 | 579,389 |
| Dette Unifiée .. .. .. | 2,212,409 | .. | .. | 1,105,519 | .. | 1,105,519 | 1,111,811 |
| Dépenses administratives des provinces et Administrations affectées— | | | | | | | |
| Services dépendant du Ministère des Finances (y compris le sel) .. .. | 94,234 | 11,169 | 8,747 | 7,525 | 7,767 | 35,208 | 30,890 |
| Services dépendant du Ministère de l'Intérieur (y compris la police) .. .. | 59,174 | 11,173 | 5,355 | 5,144 | 3,936 | 25,608 | 25,449 |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe.. .. | 541,244 | 83,313 | 37,082 | 32,798 | 28,620 | 181,813 | 176,185 |
| Port d'Alexandrie .. .. .. | 39,300 | 3,411 | 1,404 | 2,337 | 1,833 | 8,985 | 7,331 |
| Douanes .. .. .. .. | 62,809 | 15,828 | 5,132 | 5,876 | 5,458 | 32,294 | 30,997 |
| Total .. .. .. | 4,167,067 | 124,894 | 636,548 | 1,159,199 | 47,614 | 1,968,255 | 1,962,052 |



# État des Recettes et des Dépenses, &c. (*suite*).

Provinces et Administrations non affectées au service de la Dette Publique.

Recettes.

| Désignation des Produits. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Recettes réalisées pendant les mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Recettes. | Exercice 1882. Recettes réalisées du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| I. Contributions Directes— | | | | | | | |
| Impôts fonciers.. .. .. | 2,939,891 | 133,617 | 133,000 | 243,524 | 237,880 | 1,048,021 | 1,158,953 |
| Autres Contributions Directes .. | 205,974 | 19,188 | 16,003 | 16,812 | 18,043 | 70,346 | 76,885 |
| II. Impôts et revenus indirects— | | | | | | | |
| Justice .. .. .. | 216,983 | 85,280 | 26,318 | 26,542 | 26,139 | 164,279 | 121,084 |
| Douanes .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Postes .. .. .. | 88,600 | 16,187 | 6,469 | 6,875 | 7,162 | 36,693 | 38,243 |
| Octrois .. .. .. | 252,590 | 61,756 | 21,490 | 23,479 | 26,151 | 133,176 | 119,758 |
| Sel .. .. .. .. | 176,870 | 35,612 | 15,782 | 20,602 | 17,102 | 89,128 | 93,977 |
| Autres impôts et revenus indirects.. | 296,549 | 63,655 | 21,741 | 21,751 | 18,206 | 125,359 | 124,800 |
| III. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Port d'Alexandrie .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chemin de Fer de Hélouan .. | 6,830 | 3,326 | 718 | 797 | 714 | 5,555 | 4,188 |
| IV. Paquebots-Poste Khédivieh.. .. | 108,800 | 11,665 | 8,741 | 7,414 | 10,059 | 37,879 | 30,761 |
| V. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'Etat .. .. .. | 86,927 | 23,946 | 8,873 | 10,456 | 8,760 | 52,035 | 47,648 |
| VI. Revenus divers .. .. .. | 48,643 | 3,870 | 2,340 | 3,052 | 3,897 | 13,159 | 13,165 |
| VII. Produits divers .. .. .. | 41,525 | 8,547 | 4,182 | 4,134 | 3,631 | 20,494 | 51,641 |
| VIII. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois .. .. .. | 17,333 | 2,070 | 2,191 | 3,685 | 2,209 | 10,455 | 15,881 |
| IX. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel .. .. .. | 43,136 | 9,006 | 4,680 | 3,390 | 3,384 | 20,160 | 23,561 |
| Total .. .. .. | 4,530,951 | | | | | | |
| A déduire : Non-valeurs sur Contributions Directes | 140,000 | | | | | | |
| Total des recettes .. .. | 4,390,951 | 778,055 | 272,831 | 392,516 | 383,637 | 1,827,039 | 1,920,845 |

Dépenses.

| Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Dépenses effectuées pendant les mois de— A fin Mai. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Dépenses. | Exercice 1882. Dépenses effectuées du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| 1. Tribut de l'Égypte .. .. .. | 678 397 | 153,946 | 4,452 | 251,027 | 10,464 | 419,889 | 265,943 |
| 2. Dettes diverses— | | | | | | | |
| Indemnité de la Moukabalah (Art. 9 de la Loi de Liquidation) .. | 150,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Indemnité de la Daira Sanieh pour le service de la Daira Khassa (Art. 61 de la Loi de Liquidation).. .. | 34,000 | .. | 17,000 | .. | .. | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Intérêts des actions de Suez .. | 193,858 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. List Civile et Allocations .. .. | 315,000 | 69,547 | 24,521 | 22,158 | 19,411 | 135,637 | 129,816 |
| 4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive et entretien des Palais .. .. | 62,839 | 10,646 | 8,178 | 9,651 | 3,250 | 31,725 | 26,686 |
| 5. Conseil des Ministres .. .. | 9,709 | 1,619 | 529 | 615 | 538 | 3,301 | 2,804 |
| 6. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères .. | 11,999 | 2,700 | 931 | 972 | 1,023 | 5,626 | 4,601 |
| 7. ,, des Finances .. .. | 470,131 | 71,688 | 41,967 | 28,154 | 30,570 | 172,379 | 171,875 |
| 8. ,, de la Guerre et de la Marine— | | | | | | | |
| Guerre .. .. .. | 200,000 | 22,715 | 4,742 | 52,874 | 9,986 | 90,317 | 241,456 |
| Marine .. .. .. | 15,000 | 7,191 | 1,047 | 2,806 | 2,489 | 16,533 | 23,571 |
| 9. ,, de l'Instruction Publique .. | 99,549 | 18,970 | 8,505 | 6,843 | 8,980 | 43,298 | 31,042 |
| 10. ,, de l'Intérieur .. .. | 306,598 | 36,525 | 20,685 | 16,512 | 15,122 | 88,844 | 187,179 |
| 11. ,, de la Justice .. .. | 283,901 | 66,189 | 20,734 | 21,017 | 20,220 | 128,160 | 128,701 |
| 12. ,, des Travaux Publics.. .. | 516,584 | 56,186 | 58,131 | 35,418 | 53,365 | 203,100 | 151,372 |
| 13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Port d'Alexandrie .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chemin de Fer de Hélouan .. | 7,000 | 508 | 418 | 382 | 293 | 1,601 | 1,628 |
| 14. Douanes .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. Postes .. .. .. .. | 79,000 | 24,272 | 5,289 | 6,000 | 7,490 | 43,051 | 40,333 |
| 16. Paquebots-Poste Khédivieh .. .. | 110,000 | 24,946 | 7,516 | 9,735 | 6,604 | 48,801 | 61,862 |
| 17. Gendarmerie et Police .. .. | 319,753 | 32,957 | 37,245 | 33,006 | 9,538 | 112,746 | .. |

# État des Recettes et des Dépenses, &c. (*suite*).

**Provinces et Administrations non affectées au service de la Dette Publique (*suite*).**

**Dépenses (*suite*).**

| Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Dépenses effectuées pendant les mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Dépenses. | Exercice 1882. Dépenses effectuées du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| 18. Sel .. .. .. .. | 30,137 | 5,608 | 2,602 | 2,284 | 2,102 | 12,596 | 20,813 |
| 19. Approvisionnements des Chounahs et Magasins .. .. .. | 15,295 | 1,412 | 3,153 | 352 | 681 | 5,598 | 5,436 |
| 20. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues— | | | | | | | |
| Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues .. .. .. | 90,000 | 362 | 702 | 359 | 4,751 | 6,174 | 604 |
| Fonds pour le Soudan, Harar, et Mer Rouge .. .. .. | 100,000 | .. | .. | .. | 182,041 | 182,041 | .. |
| 21. Pensions de l'Etat .. .. .. | 255,798 | 37,300 | 29,382 | 21,249 | 26,498 | 114,429 | 139,406 |
| Total des Dépenses .. .. | 4,414,851 | 645,287 | 300,729 | 521,414 | 415,416 | 1,882,846 | 1,652,431 |

## Développement des Recettes et des Dépenses faites du 1er Janvier à fin Juin 1883.

**Recettes.**

| Désignation des Produits. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Recettes réalisées pendant les mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Recettes. | Exercice 1882. Recettes du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| *Budget Ordinaire de* 1883. | | | | | | | |
| I. Contributions Directes— | | | | | | | |
| Impôts fonciers— | | | | | | | |
| Kharadgi .. .. .. | 4,413,905 | 714,802 | 220,139 | 409,807 | 356,241 | 1,700,989 | 1,871,219 |
| Ouchoury .. .. .. | 698,123 | 81,593 | 52,232 | 28,235 | 36,482 | 198,542 | 215,872 |
| Dîmes sur les dattiers .. .. | 84,476 | 30 | 14 | 61 | 255 | 360 | 707 |
| Dîmes sur les dattiers des oasis .. | 4,430 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Impôts extraordinaires sur les terres arrosées par le Canal Ibrahimieh .. .. | 22,993 | 2,476 | 1,799 | 2,158 | 1,645 | 8,078 | 7,923 |
| Impôts sur les terres cultivées de tabac et de tombac .. .. | 36,255 | .. | .. | 48 | 1,389 | 1,437 | 1,800 |
| Impôts sur les sources d'eau .. | 2,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Impôts de Siva .. .. | 2,030 | .. | .. | .. | 1,096 | 1,096 | .. |
| Autres Contributions Directes— | | | | | | | |
| Impôts professionnels .. .. | 191,935 | 3,427 | 5,483 | 19,950 | 23,538 | 52,398 | 58,781 |
| Droits sur les propriétés urbaines | 63,540 | 9,877 | 5,521 | 5,995 | 5,682 | 27,075 | 27,721 |
| Droits sur les moutons et les chèvres .. .. .. | 36,561 | 2,284 | 4,535 | 6,161 | 4,041 | 17,021 | 15,443 |
| Droits sur les voitures et les bêtes de somme .. .. .. | 6,740 | 4,246 | 674 | 320 | 376 | 5,616 | 5,062 |
| Droits sur les pressoirs d'huile .. | 3,697 | 316 | 165 | 440 | 393 | 1,314 | 1,546 |
| II. Impôts et revenus indirects— | | | | | | | |
| Justice— | | | | | | | |
| Tribunaux de la Réforme .. | 150,000 | 66,977 | 20,050 | 20,692 | 21,087 | 128,806 | 80,684 |
| Mehkémés .. .. .. | 88,924 | 27,660 | 8,540 | 7,762 | 6,381 | 50,343 | 53,368 |
| Autres droits.. .. .. | 15,224 | 3,979 | 1,314 | 1,335 | 1,105 | 7,733 | 8,539 |
| Douanes— | | | | | | | |
| Droits de Douane .. .. | 620,100 | 210,346 | 50,735 | 54,490 | 46,291 | 361,862 | 308,528 |
| Droits sur le tabac et le tombac .. | 95,000 | 26,394 | 7,020 | 6,156 | 7,064 | 46,634 | 15,571 |
| Postes .. .. .. | 88,000 | 16,187 | 6,469 | 6,875 | 7,162 | 36,693 | 38,243 |
| Octrois .. .. .. | 273,190 | 65,420 | 23,304 | 25,159 | 28,080 | 141,963 | 128,806 |
| Sel .. .. .. .. | 176,870 | 35,642 | 15,782 | 20,662 | 17,102 | 89,128 | 93,977 |
| Timbre et enregistrement .. .. | 81,811 | 18,595 | 6,352 | 7,187 | 6,113 | 38,247 | 39,979 |
| Pêcheries .. .. .. | 93,203 | 20,745 | 5,941 | 7,001 | 4,751 | 38,438 | 10,712 |
| Droits de navigation .. .. | 95,278 | 16,684 | 7,315 | 5,827 | 4,672 | 34,498 | 29,826 |
| Droits divers .. .. .. | 76,094 | 16,844 | 5,845 | 5,381 | 5,402 | 33,472 | 33 938 |
| III. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe .. | 1,121,700 | 332,230 | 92,454 | 100,513 | 99,558 | 624,755 | 631,614 |
| Port d'Alexandrie .. .. | 65,015 | 21,892 | 4,568 | 5,723 | 4,754 | 36,937 | 37,319 |
| Chemin de Fer de Hélouan .. | 6,830 | 3,326 | 718 | 797 | 714 | 5,555 | 4,188 |
| IV. Paquebots-Poste Khédivieh— | | | | | | | |
| Revenus des Paquebots-Poste .. | 108,800 | 11,665 | 8,711 | 7,414 | 10,059 | 37,879 | 30,761 |



# Développement des Recettes et des Dépenses, &c. (*suite*).

**Recettes (*suite*).**

| Désignation des Produits. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Recettes réalisées pendant les mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Recettes. | Exercice 1882. Recettes du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| *Budget Ordinaire de* 1883. | | | | | | | |
| V. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'Etat— | | | | | | | |
| Phares .. .. .. | 70,000 | 21,428 | 7,962 | 9,598 | 8,037 | 47,025 | 42,364 |
| Hôtel des Monnaies .. .. | 13,012 | 1,715 | 518 | 510 | 472 | 3,215 | 3,228 |
| Ports (autres que celui d'Alexandrie) .. .. .. | 3,915 | 803 | 393 | 348 | 251 | 1,795 | 2,056 |
| VI. Revenus divers— | | | | | | | |
| Location des propriétés, terrains, cabanes, et jardins .. .. | 71,128 | 4,698 | 3,187 | 4,840 | 7,403 | 20,128 | 19,783 |
| Produits des jardins du Gouvernement .. .. .. | 4,671 | .. | 229 | 247 | 291 | 767 | 2,119 |
| VII. Produits divers— | | | | | | | |
| Recettes du Service Sanitaire .. | 3,781 | 756 | 461 | 456 | 370 | 2,043 | 2,271 |
| ,, de la Guerre .. .. | 1,845 | 64 | 12 | 486 | 135 | 697 | 27,947 |
| ,, de la Marine .. .. | 1,769 | 185 | 59 | 72 | 59 | 375 | 451 |
| ,, de l'Instruction Publique .. | 3,906 | 992 | 443 | 165 | 249 | 1,849 | 2,234 |
| ,, des Travaux Publics .. | 13,865 | 3,251 | 1,148 | 796 | 919 | 6,114 | 9,214 |
| ,, de la Gendarmerie .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 13 | .. |
| Autres produits .. .. | 19,397 | 4,007 | 2,557 | 2,601 | 2,323 | 11,488 | 11,408 |
| VIII. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois .. .. .. | 17,333 | 2,070 | 2,491 | 3,685 | 2,209 | 10,455 | 18,374 |
| IX. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel .. .. .. | 55,682 | 11,421 | 5,825 | 4,257 | 4,196 | 25,699 | 29,229 |
| Total .. .. .. | 9,004,627 | | | | | | |
| A déduire : | | | | | | | |
| Non-valeurs sur les Contributions Directes .. .. .. | 200,000 | | | | | | |
| Totaux .. .. .. | 8,804,627 | 1,765,027 | 580,995 | 784,150 | 728,360 | 3,858,532 | 3,985,808 |

**Dépenses.**

| Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Dépenses effectuées pendant les mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Dépenses. | Exercice 1882. Dépenses du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| *Budget Ordinaire de* 1883. | | | | | | | |
| 1. Tribut de l'Égypte .. .. .. | 678,397 | 163,946 | 4,452 | 251,027 | 10,464 | 419,889 | 265,943 |
| 2. Dette Publique— | | | | | | | |
| Dette Consolidée .. .. .. | 3,370,306 | .. | 578,828 | 1,105,519 | .. | 1,684,347 | 1,691,200 |
| Dette Non-Consolidée .. .. | 377,858 | .. | 17,000 | .. | .. | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| 3. Liste Civile et Allocations .. | 315,000 | 69,547 | 24,521 | 22,158 | 19,411 | 135,687 | 129,816 |
| 4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive (Maïeh Sanieh) .. .. .. | 62,839 | 10,646 | 6,178 | 9,651 | 3,250 | 31,725 | 26,686 |
| 5. Conseil des Ministres .. .. | 9,709 | 1,619 | 529 | 615 | 538 | 3,301 | 2,804 |
| 6. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères .. | 11,999 | 2,700 | 931 | 972 | 1,023 | 5,626 | 4,601 |
| 7. Ministère des Finances— | | | | | | | |
| Administration Centrale .. .. | 80,730 | 18,150 | 6,262 | 5,922 | 5,359 | 35,693 | 38,067 |
| Contrôle Général .. .. .. | 19,500 | 832 | .. | .. | .. | 832 | 7,581 |
| Bureau du Conseiller des Finances .. | | 1,516 | 773 | 1,261 | 621 | 4,171 | .. |
| Caisse de la Dette Publique.. .. | 32,516 | 5,513 | 1,652 | 1,721 | 1,602 | 10,488 | 9,939 |
| Cadastre.. .. .. .. | 55,000 | 9,781 | 4,232 | 3,245 | 2,834 | 20,092 | 26,228 |
| Services Financiers des Provinces, Gouvernorats, et Municipalités .. | 208,203 | 22,278 | 25,153 | 12,754 | 17,325 | 77,510 | 65,989 |
| Octrois .. .. .. .. | 49,291 | 8,096 | 5,598 | 2,075 | 3,319 | 19,088 | 20,555 |
| Services des Pêcheries .. .. | 13,601 | 2,141 | 1,311 | 924 | 1,200 | 5,576 | 5,638 |
| Perception des Droits de Navigation .. | 4,580 | 832 | 473 | 282 | 208 | 1,795 | 1,899 |
| Phares .. .. .. .. | 27,377 | 5,415 | 1,826 | 2,441 | 2,821 | 12,503 | 11,495 |
| Hôtel des Monnaies .. .. | 5,560 | 974 | 491 | 377 | 295 | 2,137 | 2,459 |
| Services divers .. .. .. | 48,099 | 4,664 | 1,643 | 2 795 | 1,150 | 10,252 | 11,763 |
| 8. Ministère de la Guerre et de la Marine— | | | | | | | |
| Guerre— | | | | | | | |
| Administration Centrale .. .. | 11,748 | 1,794 | 45 | 3,5 3 | 1,059 | 6,151 | 15,324 |
| Etat-Major .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,477 |
| Génie .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,530 |
| Armée Égyptienne .. .. | 158,178 | 19,520 | 4,432 | 46,133 | 7,956 | 78,041 | 83,278 |
| Aides de camp de Son Altesse le Khédive .. .. .. | 3,600 | 257 | 265 | 837 | 387 | 1,746 | .. |

# DÉVELOPPEMENT des Recettes et des Dépenses, &c. (*suite*).

DÉPENSES (*suite*).

| Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Dépenses effectuées pendant les mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Dépenses. | Exercice 1882. Dépenses du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| *Budget Ordinaire de* 1883. | | | | | | | |
| Guerre (*suite*)— | | | | | | | |
| Matériel de guerre .. .. | 3,902 | 516 | .. | 1,067 | 270 | 1,853 | 6,681 |
| Magasins militaires .. .. | 3,287 | 472 | .. | 980 | 244 | 1,696 | 4,744 |
| Casernes militaires .. .. | 1,585 | 156 | .. | 304 | 70 | 530 | 657 |
| Provisions et fourrages .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87,219 |
| Habillements .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,576 |
| Services divers .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,692 |
| Ecoles Militaires .. .. | 5,271 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,050 |
| Solde de non activité .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,228 |
| Crédit disponible .. .. | 9,429 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Marine— | | | | | | | |
| Administration Centrale .. .. | | 1,216 | 432 | 422 | 416 | 2,486 | 2,110 |
| Solde des marins .. .. | | 3,228 | 1,483 | 877 | 1,111 | 6,699 | 10,023 |
| Arsenal .. .. .. | | 437 | 123 | 105 | 94 | 759 | 845 |
| Torpilles .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Vivres .. .. .. | | 349 | 481 | 399 | 330 | 1,559 | 2,127 |
| Habillements .. .. .. | 45,000 | 875 | 546 | 325 | 14 | 1,760 | 1,431 |
| Station de Suez .. .. | | 79 | 66 | 6 | 17 | 168 | 164 |
| Dépenses générales .. .. | | 669 | 206 | 162 | 60 | 1,097 | 3,783 |
| Solde de non activité .. .. | | 123 | 14 | .. | 12 | 149 | 1,019 |
| Ecole Navale .. .. .. | | 113 | 60 | 47 | 42 | 262 | 404 |
| Galériens .. .. .. | | 102 | 636 | 463 | 393 | 1,594 | 1,656 |
| 9. Ministère de l'Instruction Publique— | | | | | | | |
| Administration Centrale .. .. | 12,011 | 2,819 | 1,016 | 1,282 | 1,565 | 6,682 | 4,079 |
| Ecoles .. .. .. .. | 72,094 | 13,595 | 7,297 | 5,318 | 5,351 | 31,591 | 23,450 |
| Services divers .. .. .. | 14,703 | 2,556 | 131 | 151 | 2,005 | 4,843 | 1,304 |
| Dépenses générales .. .. | 738 | .. | 61 | 62 | 59 | 182 | 2,209 |
| 10. Ministère de l'Intérieur— | | | | | | | |
| Administration Centrale .. .. | 54,752 | 8,690 | 2,761 | 4,069 | 2,783 | 18,303 | 28,721 |
| Chambre des Notables .. .. | 5,768 | 429 | 433 | 9 | 20 | 891 | 10,338 |
| Administration Civile des Provinces et Gouvernorats .. .. .. | 116,664 | 19,977 | 9,943 | 8,993 | 8,190 | 47,103 | 54,981 |
| Police .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68,736 |
| Pompiers .. .. .. | 14,224 | 1,404 | 1,174 | 734 | 755 | 4,067 | 5,204 |
| Service de l'Abolition de l'Esclavage .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,042 |
| Services Sanitaires et Hôpitaux .. | 60,184 | 10,506 | 6,324 | 5,164 | 4,704 | 26,698 | 27,50 |
| Rouznameh .. .. .. | 89,211 | 2,598 | 3,223 | 1,127 | 1,465 | 8,413 | 10,13 |
| Archives Egyptiennes .. .. | 2,614 | 595 | 200 | 182 | 195 | 1,172 | 1,203 |
| 11. Ministère de la Justice— | | | | | | | |
| Administration Centrale .. .. | 22,196 | 4,727 | 1,541 | 1,912 | 1,779 | 9,959 | 8,623 |
| Tribunaux de la Réforme .. .. | 137,708 | 43,080 | 11,138 | 12,015 | 11,161 | 77,394 | 79,408 |
| Mehkémés .. .. .. | 39,000 | 7,149 | 3,303 | 2,691 | 2,917 | 16,060 | 15,189 |
| Tribunaux locaux .. .. | 85,000 | 11,233 | 4,752 | 4,399 | 4,363 | 24,747 | 25,481 |
| 12. Ministère des Travaux Publics— | | | | | | | |
| Administration Centrale .. .. | 56,226 | 13,252 | 4,801 | 4,536 | 4,876 | 27,465 | 25,983 |
| Services ordinaires des provinces .. | 28,083 | 2,880 | 4,359 | 230 | 2,332 | 9,801 | 10,121 |
| Entretien des bâtiments de l'Etat .. | 15,000 | 4,073 | 1,787 | 1,032 | 2,049 | 8,941 | 4,742 |
| Travaux de défense contre les inondations .. .. .. .. | 45,687 | 194 | 7,605 | 7,107 | 8,310 | 23,216 | 6,398 |
| Ouvrages d'art .. .. .. | 16,000 | 73 | 254 | 158 | 982 | 1,467 | 1,008 |
| Grand barrage du Nil et Rayah de Menoufieh .. .. .. | 9,348 | 921 | 987 | 1 | 278 | 2,187 | 3,204 |
| Canaux d'alimentation du Béhéra .. | 37,006 | 2,814 | 4,040 | 4,671 | 2,436 | 13,961 | 13,215 |
| Canal Ibrahimieh .. .. .. | 28,977 | 6,938 | 5,382 | 2,328 | 1,513 | 16,161 | 16,154 |
| Canal Ismaïlieh .. .. .. | 24,739 | 2,584 | 6,396 | 1,097 | 2,322 | 12,399 | 9,207 |
| Dragages généraux .. .. | 8,612 | 2,165 | 1,128 | 469 | 579 | 4,341 | 2,977 |
| Pont de Kasr-el-Nil .. .. | 1,381 | 212 | 181 | 43 | 92 | 528 | 537 |
| Digue d'Aboukir .. .. .. | 5,617 | 250 | 363 | .. | 246 | 859 | 1,383 |
| Ports (autres que celui d'Alexandrie).. | 3,668 | 398 | 391 | .. | 210 | 999 | 1,475 |
| Services de la Ville du Caire .. | 73,221 | 9,491 | 7,942 | 2,708 | 7,621 | 27,762 | 27,019 |
| Services de la Ville d'Alexandrie .. | 33,633 | 2,305 | 3,454 | 8 | 2,700 | 8,467 | 8,325 |
| Voirie des Gouvernorats et grandes villes .. .. .. .. | 12,528 | 340 | 734 | .. | 326 | 1,400 | 1,467 |
| Musée et conservation des antiquités.. | 5,478 | 985 | 894 | 268 | 755 | 2,902 | 2,755 |
| Mines, carrières, et salines .. .. | 22,236 | 1,596 | 2,382 | 172 | 2,325 | 6,475 | 5,048 |
| Remorquage .. .. .. | 21,510 | 3,538 | 3,878 | 1,698 | 2,117 | 11,231 | 8,361 |
| Entretien des théâtres .. .. | 815 | 175 | 1 | 117 | 1 | 294 | 307 |
| Services de la Ville de Hélouan .. | 2,879 | 247 | 389 | .. | 281 | 917 | 955 |
| Propriétés de l'Etat à Constantinople . | 2,622 | .. | 127 | .. | 510 | 637 | 731 |
| Travaux extraordinaires .. .. | 91,318 | 755 | 656 | 8,775 | 10,504 | 20,690 | .. |
| 13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe .. | 519,869 | 83,313 | 37,082 | 32,798 | 28,620 | 181,813 | 176,185 |
| Crédit disponible .. .. .. | 21,375 | .. | .. | 2,337 | 1,833 | 8,985 | 7,331 |
| Port d'Alexandrie.. .. .. | 39,300 | 3,411 | 1,404 | 382 | 293 | 1,601 | 1,628 |
| Chemin de Fer de Hélouan .. .. | 7,000 | 508 | 418 | | | | |
| 14. Douanes— | | | | | | | |
| Douanes.. .. .. .. | 47,521 | 12,182 | 3,946 | 4,587 | 4,196 | 24,911 | 23,291 |
| Gardes-côtes .. .. .. | 15,288 | 3,646 | 1,186 | 1,289 | 1,262 | 7,383 | 7,706 |



# DÉVELOPPEMENT des Recettes et des Dépenses, &c. (*suite*).

DÉPENSES (*suite*).

| Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Dépenses effectuées pendant les mois de— A fin Mars. | Avril. | Mai. | Juin. | Total des Dépenses. | Exercice 1882. Dépenses du 1er Janvier à fin Juin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| *Budget Ordinaire de* 1883. | | | | | | | |
| 15. Postes .. .. .. .. | 79,000 | 24,272 | 5,289 | 6,000 | 7,490 | 43,051 | 40,333 |
| 16. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh .. .. | 110,000 | 24,946 | 7,516 | 9,735 | 6,604 | 48,801 | 61,862 |
| 17. Gendarmerie et Police— | | | | | | | |
| Gendarmerie rurale et provinciale, et police des villes— | £ E. | | | | | | |
| Commanderie générale .. | 21,618 | 2,669 | 1,693 | 1,416 | 270 | 6,048 | .. |
| Brigade de la police .. | 80,877 | 5,810 | 13,122 | 10,579 | 28 | 29,539 | .. |
| Brigade de la gendarmerie . | 76,749 | 8,176 | 5,549 | 10,655 | 246 | 24,626 | .. |
| Provisions .. .. | 33,737 | 1,173 | 3,301 | 1,614 | 487 | 6,575 | .. |
| Habillements .. .. | 23,871 | 237 | 3,786 | 1,759 | 1,061 | 6,843 | .. |
| Fourrages .. .. | 23,531 | 145 | 879 | 559 | 32 | 1,615 | .. |
| Services divers .. .. | 14,937 | 685 | 2,035 | 605 | 764 | 4,089 | .. |
| Police des Provinces et Gouvernorats— | | | | | | | |
| Direction des Préfectures.. | 48,118 | 9,205 | 4,103 | 4,186 | 4,141 | 21,635 | .. |
| Service de la police .. | 27,611 | 3,318 | 1,818 | 793 | 1,377 | 7,306 | .. |
| Service des prisons .. | 6,309 | 1,512 | 606 | 484 | 138 | 2,740 | .. |
| Provisions .. .. | 4,300 | 296 | 183 | 159 | 441 | 1,079 | .. |
| Habillements .. .. | 5,010 | 81 | 242 | 11 | 198 | 532 | .. |
| Fourrages .. .. | 1,871 | 210 | 65 | 244 | 92 | 611 | .. |
| Services divers .. .. | 17,583 | 2,939 | 1,845 | 1,320 | 1,209 | 7,313 | .. |
| Total .. .. | 386,122 | | | | | | |
| A déduire : Économie à réaliser par l'absorption de la police rurale, par le service de la gendarmerie .. | 44,014 | | | | | | |
| | 342,108 | | | | | | |
| 18. Sel .. .. .. .. | 50,315 | 8,273 | 3,902 | 4,166 | 3,705 | 20,046 | 21,974 |
| 19. Approvisionnements des Chounahs et Magasins— | | | | | | | |
| Chounahs civiles au Caire .. .. | 1,685 | 358 | 116 | .. | 186 | 660 | 714 |
| Approvisionnements des Chounahs et Magasins .. .. .. | 13,610 | 1,054 | 3,037 | 352 | 495 | 4,938 | 4,722 |
| 20. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues— | | | | | | | |
| Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues .. .. .. | 90,000 | 362 | 702 | 359 | 4,751 | 6,174 | 604 |
| Fonds pour le Soudan, Harar, et la Mer Rouge .. .. .. | 100,000 | .. | .. | .. | 182,041 | 182,041 | .. |
| 21. Pensions de l'Etat .. .. .. | 255,798 | 7,300 | 29,382 | 21,249 | 26,498 | 114,429 | 139,406 |
| Totaux .. .. .. | 8,581,918 | 770,181 | 937,277 | 1,680,613 | 463,030 | 3,851,101 | 3,614,483 |

No. 222.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 31.)

(No. 471.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October* 22, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 167 of the 10th July last, and to Sir E. Malet's reply No. 327 of the 25th July, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note which I have received from Chérif Pasha, informing me that distinctions have been conferred by the Khedive upon certain natives who have rendered services and have saved the lives of many Europeans during the late rebellion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 222.

*Tigrane Pasha to Sir E. Baring.*

M. le Ministre, *Le Caire, le* 21 *Octobre,* 1883.

SIR EDWARD MALET m'avait fait part, à plusieurs reprises, du désir exprimé par sa Seigneurie Lord Granville d'avoir communication de la liste des personnes ayant reçu de Son Altesse le Khédive des marques de distinction pour avoir protégé des Européens pendant la période de l'insurrection militaire.

Sir E. Malet parlait, entre autres personnes, de MM. Ahmed Bey Menchawi, Hassan Bey Fouad, et Chekib Bey.

Le Cabinet de Son Altesse a bien voulu me communiquer ces noms, et j'ai l'honneur, M. le Ministre, de la porter à votre connaissance.

MM. Ahmed Effendi el Bedawi et Seïd Effendi Abdul Aal, Notables de Samanoud, ont été élévés au grade de Salissah, grade civil correspondant à celui de Lieutenant-Colonel.

Ahmed Effendi el Chérif, Notable de Abiar, au grade civil de Rabiah, correspondant à celui de Commandant dans l'armée.

Ont reçu l'Ordre de l'Osmanieh, quatrième classe :—

MM. El Hadj Bedewi Gounem, Notable de Kafr-el-Tabanieh; El Hadj Arab-el-Masri, de Zifta; Cheik El Kolb Rabi, Notable de Katama; Cheik Abdul Medjid Soliman, Notable de Choubra Namlé; Ahmed Chakib Bey, Notable de Mahalla.

Mohamed Bey Hammonda, Notable de Tirina, a reçu la décoration du Medjidieh, troisième classe.

Cette décoration, quatrième classe, a été accordée à MM. Cheik Sébaï-el-Masri, Notable de Zifta; à Cheik Mohamed Késim, de Mehallet Menouf; à Chiek Moustafa Douidar, Notable de Choubra Beloula; à Yehia Effendi Chita, à Abdel Kair Hemeda-el-Guetali, Notables de la tribu des Bédouins de Hérabi; à Hafiz Effendi Tewfik, Notable de Tanta.

Des renseignements ont été demandés au sujet de Hassan Bey Fouad; et une décoration sera accordée à Ahmed Bey Menchawi, actuellement en voyage dès sa rentrée en Égypte.

Veuillez, &c.
Pour le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
Le Sous-Secrétaire d'État,
(Signé) TIGRANE.

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No. 223.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 31.)

(No. 474.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October* 23, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that two officers, Hamdi Bey and Leon Cavallo Bey, have been appointed to-day to go to Tantah and inquire into the case of each prisoner who is still confined in connection with the late disturbances. They have full authority to discharge any prisoner should they consider it desirable to do so.

Ibrahim Pasha Rushdi has been sent on the same mission to Alexandria.



Similar proceedings will be instituted as regards all the other general prisoners now filling the gaols.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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No. 224.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 31.)

(No. 475.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October* 23, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter I have received from Major MacDonald, who has recently visited the prisons at Alexandria, Tantah, Damanhour, and Mehallet. Your Lordship will observe with satisfaction the improvement which Major MacDonald reports in the condition of these prisons.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 224.

*Major MacDonald to Sir E. Baring.*

Sir, *Cairo, October* 22, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday I completed my final inspection of the Commissions of Alexandria, Tantah, Mehallet, and Damanhour, as well as of the court-martial at Alexandria.

I took this opportunity of visiting the various prisons in which the Commission prisoners have been, and in a few cases still are, confined.

It will be remembered that these Commissions, and the court-martial at Alexandria, were instituted for the trial of persons implicated in the various massacres which took place during the military rebellion of last year.

By the terms of a Khedivial Decree dated the 9th October, 1883, a general amnesty has been proclaimed to all persons implicated in a minor degree in crimes of plunder and pillage. Cases of murder and assault yet unfinished have been left to be dealt with by the local Tribunals.

Of such cases Alexandria possesses four for murder and three for assault, implicating in all eleven persons. These cases have already been partially inquired into by the Alexandria Commission, and sufficient evidence obtained to justify the retention of these eleven persons in prison.

Tantah has one case of murder unfinished; five persons are in prison implicated in this case.

The Commissions at Mehallet and Damanhour having only some minor cases of plunder on hand, further proceedings on the part of these Commissions have been stopped by the terms of the general amnesty, and such prisoners as were in the gaols have been liberated.

I visited the three prisons at Alexandria, and personally inspected and questioned the Commission prisoners.

I beg to report a great improvement in all these prisons, the latrines being well cleaned and disinfected, and the buildings being altogether in much better order than they were a few months ago.

Of course many improvements suggest themselves, such as enlargement of prisons generally, proper latrines and cells. All this would, however, require a considerable expenditure. The Zaptieh, or general lock-up of Alexandria, was the worst of all the prisons I visited; it was more than half full of Europeans, who contrasted most unfavourably in cleanliness and general appearance with their native fellow-prisoners.

At Tantah I visited the two prisons, one at the Moudirieh and the other at the Wookolah. Both these prisons are well known to me, as I visited them frequently when on special Commission duty at Tantah, and also at a later period when my duties took me to Alexandria. In a Report dated the 5th December, 1882, made by Major Chermside, R.E, on twenty-one provincial prisons visited by him (Blue Book, "Egypt No. 5, 1883"), he states that "the Moudirieh and Zaptieh prisons at Tantah are the worst I have seen."

On my first visit to the above prisons in January 1883 the stench, filth, and

crowding, especially in the Moudirieh Prison, baffled description. In one room measuring 30 by 25 feet, between twenty and thirty prisoners were fastened to the earthen floor by large blocks of wood. There was little or no ventilation, and the one latrine (there were upwards of 200 prisoners) was situated immediately by the doorway, and this doorway was the principal means by which what little fresh air existed in the interior of the building succeeded in getting in. Everything has been changed for the better. A large archway has been built at the opposite end of the passage facing the main entrance. This archway leads into a large-sized court; through ventilation is thus kept up. Large Arab ventilators, or Malaf, have been placed over each room, admitting plenty of fresh air and sunshine. The stocks of wood still remain, but no prisoners are confined in them. French latrines have been built in the court-yard. Daily rations of bread are issued to such prisoners as cannot afford to keep themselves.

The Vofkola Prison is a large quadrangular building, consisting of a court about 30 yards square, surrounded by little rooms. There were about thirty or forty prisoners, although the building is capable of holding at least 100 persons. I received no complaints of ill-treatment in any of the prisons; the only complaint being length of imprisonment without being brought to trial.

I may add that in no case were the authorities previously aware that I intended visiting the prisons; I found the latter, therefore, in their normal condition.

I am of opinion that the Mudirs and authorities generally have endeavoured to carry out the instructions given to them with a loyal spirit and most commendable zeal, and that very considerable success has attended their efforts for the improvement in the state of the prisons I visited is most marked.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. M. MACDONALD, *Brevet-Major,*
*Military Attaché.*

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## No. 225.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 93.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 31, 1883, 4 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 447 of 8th October.

Indian Government can recommend two irrigation officers, but acting on a suggestion of Colvin, who had Chérif Pasha's authority to engage two officers, the terms offered through Indian Government were 1,000*l.* and 800*l.* respectively.

Further steps suspended till we hear whether Egyptian Government agree to the higher rate.

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## No. 226.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received October* 31, 11 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October* 31, 1883, 8·40 P.M.

THERE is a report that the Mahdi's army has been routed near Obeid, and 12,000 men killed. This news comes from the officer in command at Duem, who had it from a Bashi-Bazouk. It is not yet known whether it is authentic.

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## No. 227.

*Earl Granville to the Marquis of Hartington.*

(Confidential.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, October* 31, 1883.

ON the 6th ultimo I informed Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, with reference to a suggestion of the Khedive's Government for a further reduction of the British force in Egypt, that Her Majesty's Government entirely concurred in the desire to reduce that force as far as might be consistent with the preservation of order, and I directed Sir E. Baring to confer with the British military authorities and report fully on the subject.



Sir E. Baring has communicated to me the conclusions at which he has arrived. He is of opinion that the total British force in Egypt may be reduced to three battalions of infantry, one battery of field artillery, one battery of garrison artillery, and one company of engineers, making a total of about 3,000 men, with six guns; and he concurs with the General Officer in command that the force as thus reduced should be concentrated at Alexandria.

Sir Evelyn Baring's recommendations have been considered and approved by Her Majesty's Government, and I am commanded by the Queen to request your Lordship to give the necessary directions to carry them into effect.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 228.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 279 A.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 1, 1883.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatch No. 450 of the 9th ultimo, informing me of the conclusions at which, after consultation with the General Officer in command of Her Majesty's troops, you have arrived with regard to the suggestion of Chérif Pasha for a further reduction of the British force in Egypt.

Her Majesty's Government approve your recommendations, and, by the Queen's command, I have requested Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War to give directions to carry out the reduction of the force recommended by you, and to concentrate the 3,000 men who will still remain at Alexandria.

The British garrison being thus withdrawn from Cairo, the main responsibility for preserving order throughout Egypt will, as you point out, devolve upon the Government of the Khedive, and in the execution of that task they may rely upon the full moral support of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 229.

*Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.*

(No. 236.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 2, 1883.

THE Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires called at this Office on the 16th ultimo, and stated that the Austro-Hungarian Government agreed in principle to the proposed house tax on foreigners in Egypt, and that they concurred in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that a Convention on the subject would be superfluous.

At the same time, the Austro-Hungarian Government consider that the Powers concerned should come to an agreement with regard to obtaining some guarantees against abuses in the application and levying of the tax.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 230.

*Earl Granville to Viscount Lyons.*

(No. 1046.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, November* 3, 1883.

THE French Acting Agent and Consul-General at Cairo gave Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General to understand on the 22nd ultimo that the French Government would not depart from their attitude in insisting on a Convention or something equivalent to it in connection with the proposed house tax on foreigners in Egypt.

Should this prove to be the case notwithstanding the intimation conveyed to Mr. Plunkett at the French Foreign Office by M. Billot, as reported by Mr. Plunkett in his despatch No. 664 of the 29th September, to the effect that all that France required was the insertion of words in the Decree showing that foreign Powers had

been consulted in the matter and had agreed to the Decree, I have to request that your Excellency will take steps to ascertain whether, if the necessary guarantees against abuse in the application of the tax are supplied in the Decree, and if it is agreed that the Decree shall not be altered or repealed without the assent of the Powers, the French Government would consent to waive their opposition in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 231.

*Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 5.)

(No. 96.)
My Lord, *Lisbon, October* 31, 1883.

I HAD my first interview with the newly-appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs yesterday, and in accordance with the instructions conveyed to me by your Lordship's despatch No. 37 of the 17th instant, I informed his Excellency of the desire of the Egyptian Government to establish a tax upon house property, to be paid alike by foreigners and natives; and I expressed the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the application of the measure to Portuguese subjects would not be objected to by the Portuguese Government.

Senhor Barboza du Bocage asked whether any Circular note or other form of representation had been addressed to the foreign Agents at Cairo by the Government of the Khedive; I replied that I could give his Excellency no positive information on this subject. Senhor du Bocage said that the attitude of Portugal might depend a good deal upon that of other Powers, but that he would examine the question carefully, with a view to discovering to what extent Portuguese residents in Egypt would be affected by the proposed measure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WALTER BARING.

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No. 232.

*Mr. Gosling to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 5.)

(No. 128.)
My Lord, *Copenhagen, November* 2, 1883.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 37 of the 17th ultimo, I availed myself of an opportunity yesterday to bring to the notice of the Director-General of Foreign Affairs the Decree, which has been prepared by the Egyptian Government establishing a tax, to be paid alike by foreigners and natives, upon house property in Egypt. M. Vedel promised to discuss the matter with Baron Rosenörn-Lehn, and to communicate to me his Excellency's views on this subject; in the meantime, he assured me that he had no doubt but the Danish Government would not object to the application of the measure to Danish subjects, provided the other interested Powers gave their adhesion thereto.

Conformably with your Lordship's request I did not communicate a copy of the Decree to the King's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) AUDLEY GOSLING.

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No. 233.

*Sir H. Barron to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 5.)

(No. 116.)
My Lord, *Brussels, November* 4, 1883.

YOUR despatch No. 57 of the 17th ultimo instructed me to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Belgian Government would not object to the application to Belgian subjects of a Decree, prepared by the Egyptian Government, establishing a tax on house property, to be paid alike by foreigners and natives.

In answer to the note which I addressed on the subject, I have this day received



a note from M. Frère-Orban, a copy of which is inclosed.* His Excellency informs me that at first sight the King's Government does not see any reason for making a distinction between Turkey and Egypt in the bearing of the Ottoman Law of 1867. However, before pronouncing himself definitively, he waits for the communication of the text of the proposed Decree.

As your Lordship did not authorize me to communicate the text of this proposed Decree, "unless further information should be asked for on the subject," I did not communicate it in my note. But now I shall consider myself authorized to transmit a copy of the Decree to M. Frère-Orban, unless your Lordship sends me instructions to the contrary by to-morrow's post.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. BARRON.

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No. 234.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 5, 6 P.M.)

(No. 143.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 5, 1883, 2 30 P.M.

GENERAL STEPHENSON has communicated to me the telegrams he has received from the War Office and Horse Guards.

When I wrote my despatch No. 450 of 9th October I was under the impression that the question of the charges to be thrown on the Egyptian Government on account of the Army of Occupation was to be reconsidered. It was also then estimated that the additional barrack expenditure at Alexandria would be about 2,000*l.* It is now estimated that at least 3,000*l.* will be required for the men, and a further sum of 10,000*l.* for hutting the soldiers' families who, I understand, are to be sent out. I am strongly of opinion that no charge of any kind beyond the 4*l.* a-month for each man should be made on the Egyptian Government, and, further, that some explanations should be given to the Egyptian Government as to how the figure of 4*l.* is arrived at. It seems very high.

General Stephenson, regarding the question from the military point of view, is unwilling that the force should be reduced below 3,000 men. Looking at the question from the political and financial point of view, I think that the objections to throwing fresh charges on the Egyptian Government are so great that, if any large sum is to be demanded from them on account of barrack expenditure, I should prefer to reduce the force to 2,500 men, and thus, at all events, save 2,000*l.* a-month.

I earnestly hope that Her Majesty's Government will reconsider the whole question of the charges on account of the Army of Occupation, and especially that no charge on account of barracks at Alexandria will be made on the Egyptian Government.

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No. 235.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 5, 5·15 P.M.)

(No. 144.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 5, 1883, 2·40 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 94 of 31st ultimo: Irrigation officers.

The Egyptian Government agree to pay salaries of 1,000*l.* and 800*l.* respectively. The remaining terms will be thoroughly set forth in Chérif Pasha's letter to me of 8th October, inclosed in my despatch No. 447 of 8th October.

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No. 236.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 285.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 6, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have been glad to learn, from the Report of Major Macdonald, inclosed in your despatch No. 475 of the 22nd ultimo, the great improve-

* Not printed.

ment which has taken place within the last few months in the condition of the Egyptian prisons.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 237.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 287.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 6, 1883.

I HAVE been glad to learn, from your despatch No. 471 of the 22nd ultimo, that distinctions have been conferred by the Khedive upon certain natives who saved the lives of many Europeans during the late rebellion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 238.

*Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 7.)

(No. 300. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Vienna, October* 31, 1883.

COUNT KÁLNOKY tells me, confidentially, that while Moukhtar Pasha was here the subject of the continued presence of British troops in Egypt had been touched upon.

He had told the Pasha that, for his own part, he would not see the entire evacuation of the country by Her Majesty's forces without some feeling of uneasiness about the position in which such a measure might place the foreign community.

The force that was still there was very small, and could cause no possible uneasiness to the Sultan, who should remember that there being there at all was his own act, as Her Majesty's Government had first desired that the intervention in Egypt should be by Turkish troops, and afterwards invited him to join with them; but these proposals not having been met, Her Majesty's forces had consequently gone alone, and the present position of affairs was brought about.

There could, however, be no doubt of the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to recall their troops as soon as it could be done with safety, and the Sultan would not be well advised if he were to exhibit impatience or irritation on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

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No. 239.

E *Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 8.)

(No. 754.)
My Lord, *Paris, November* 7, 1883.

I HAD this afternoon an interview with M. Challemel-Lacour, who is about to set out for Cannes, with the intention of staying a short time there, in the hope that rest and change of air will be beneficial to his health.

In pursuance of the instruction contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 1046 of the 3rd instant, I spoke to his Excellency of the proposed Decree for extending the house tax in Egypt to foreigners: and I asked him whether, if the necessary guarantees against abuse in the application of the tax were supplied in the Decree, and if it were agreed that the Decree should not be altered or repealed without the assent of the Powers, the French Government would consent to waive their opposition in the matter.

M. Challemel-Lacour answered that certainly these two points were very important, and that, perhaps, the elements of a solution might be found in them. He could not, he said, undertake to give a positive opinion upon them off-hand, but he would, without delay, take them into serious consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 240.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 9.)

(No. 476.)
My Lord, *Cairo, October* 23, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the translation of a Circular which has just been issued by the Minister of the Interior to the Mudirs of Upper and Lower Egypt.

The issue of this Circular was very necessary. On the one hand the declarations made by Arabi during the rebellion, and other causes has led to a very general opinion being entertained amongst the fellaheen, that they are not to pay their debts at all.

On the other hand, the creditors are alarmed, especially in view of the uncertainty which, in their opinion, attends the prolongation of the Mixed Tribunals, and have begun to avail themselves of every legal means to enforce their claims.

This state of things is very prejudicial to the country. It was desirable to let the fellaheen understand clearly that the Government had no intention of paying their debts. This has been done in the inclosed Circular.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 240.

*Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette" of October* 22, 1883.

THE Government has been informed that many natives who are in debt to banks and merchants, when they heard that the Government intended studying the question of the debts of the fellaheen, decided not to settle with their creditors, having jumped to the erroneous conclusion that the Government would settle their debts for them. Some of the debtors had even made arrangements for obtaining the money necessary to pay their creditors either in part or in full, but on hearing of this step on the part of the Government, decided not to part with their money. The Government thinks it necessary to disabuse the minds of natives on this subject, for the consequences of their conduct may have most disastrous consequences, since it is certain that creditors had only waited for the crops with which Providence has blessed the country this year.

If the natives gather their crops without paying as much as they can to their creditors and arranging amicably for the settlement of any balance due, it is natural to expect that banks and merchants will not grant them any further delay, and will find themselves compelled to have recourse to the Courts of Law, which will not hesitate to expropriate natives from their land, which is their only means of subsistence.

Further, the Government declares, in the most emphatic manner, that it has not the slightest intention of paying the debts of fellaheen, a measure which it is simply impossible for it to carry out.

Therefore, it will be your Excellency's duty to summon all the Sheikhs and Omdehs of the Moodereeyeh, and to explain to them the contents of this Circular, instructing them to let its purport be unmistakably understood by all natives, so that they may not be under any false illusion, and to persuade them to make use of the proceeds of their crops in settling, as far as possible, the claims of their creditors, after having paid any taxes they may owe to the Government and made such arrangements with their creditors as will prevent the loss of their property.

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No. 241.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 9.)

(No. 480.)
My Lord, *Cairo, October* 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter which, with the permission of Khairy Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, has been addressed to me by the Inspector-General of Reforms, Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

The Circular to which allusion is made in this letter was inclosed in my despatch No. 440 of 6th instant.

Your Lordship will observe that the Egyptian Government has decided to appoint an Inspector of Prisons, who will be a European, chosen from the medical profession.

I have reason to believe that this appointment will not involve any increase in the total number of Europeans in the service of the Egyptian Government, nor will it necessitate any increase of expenditure in the aggregate, as it will be possible to make reductions in the number, and consequently in the cost, of the Europeans employed in some other departments.

Under these circumstances, I think the Egyptian Government has exercised a wise discretion in securing European assistance in the supervision of its prisons.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 241.

*Mr. Clifford Lloyd to Sir E. Baring.*

Sir, *Cairo, October* 25, 1883.

KNOWING the interest you take in the various internal administrative reforms, the execution of which the Egyptian Government has placed in my hands, I have received the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to directly inform you from time to time of the progress made. Up to the present I have been occupied in forming a project for the reorganization of the various police forces in the country. This, though almost complete, has not yet been submitted for the consideration of the Egyptian Government.

The desirability of improving the management of the various prisons has also received much attention, both with the object of preventing any abuse of power by provincial officials, as well as with that of initiating a system which will secure the cleanliness of the gaols as well as a sound prison administration.

To meet these ends the attached Circular has been issued,* and the appointment of Directors (or Governors) of Prisons has been sanctioned, as well as that of an Inspector of Prisons, who will belong to the medical profession, in accordance with the principle adopted in India, with general success.

These recommendations have been indorsed by the Minister of the Interior, and approved of by Chérif Pasha, and the appointment of an Inspector now only awaits the sanction of the Council of Ministers. There will be a "Director" of each prison in Egypt, and the appointments will be made from the body of superfluous native officers now serving in the gendarmerie and police. Thus, not only will the prisons be brought under control, but employment will be found for those officers who would in the course of events have shortly lost their appointments, and consequently have become a source of anxiety to the State.

When once these officers will have entered upon their duties a suitable prison system will be created, and, worked under proper control, without, I trust, any increased expenditure being entailed.

I may mention that, having already visited four prisons myself, I was surprised to find that their condition was far from what report had led me to believe it to be, though at the same time the complete want of any system in management or classification was apparent.

I trust by the 1st January to be able to inform you of a very great practical improvement in this important branch of the administration, which at the present moment could be made the means of the gravest abuse of power.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CLIFFORD LLOYD,
*Inspector-General of Reforms.*

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No. 242.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 9.)

(No. 481.)
My Lord, *Cairo, October* 26, 1883.

SINCE my arrival in Egypt I have not addressed your Lordship on any of the more important points connected with the financial situation, as, before going thoroughly into any financial questions, I was anxious to await the arrival of

* No. 202.



Mr. Vincent. I think, however, that I ought at once to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed note on the expenses connected with the Soudan, which was placed in my hands yesterday by Blum Pasha.

Your Lordship will remember that five months ago it was estimated that the expenses connected with the Soudan this year would amount to 300,000*l.*, being 200,000*l.* in excess of the sum for which provision was originally made in the Budget (100,000*l.*).

From the accompanying note your Lordship will observe that the expenses actually incurred already amount to £ E. 383,695, and that according to the rough estimate made by the Department of Finance further expenditure to the extent of £ E. 78,850 will be necessary before the end of the year, making in all a total of £ E. 462,545.

This estimate does not, however, include several items, such as extra cost of recruiting, transport charges, and the purchase of clothing and horses on account of the Soudan.

Blum Pasha informed me that he thought that the total expenditure on the Soudan during the current year would probably amount to not less than 600,000*l.*

I need hardly point out to your Lordship the gravity of these figures in their bearing on the general financial situation. In point of fact, of all the many difficult questions now pending in Egypt the settlement of the Soudan is certainly one of the most difficult. So long as affairs in the Soudan remain in their present unsettled condition, a considerable danger must always threaten any arrangement purporting to place the general finances of Egypt on a satisfactory footing. Speaking the other day with a gentleman who is intimately acquainted with Egyptian finance, he said to me, "Le Soudan est un trou inconnu." There can be no doubt of the truth of this description.

I purpose to address your Lordship more fully on this subject on some future occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 242.

*Memorandum.*

DANS une précédente note, datée du 16 Août dernier, le Ministère des Finances a soumis au Conseil des Ministres la situation du Gouvernement du Soudan vis-à-vis du Trésor Égyptien jusqu'au 13 du même mois, en lui exposant qu'il lui est difficile de rattacher avec exactitude les paiements faits pour compte du Soudan aux différents crédits destinés à y faire face. Pour permettre cependant au Conseil de se rendre un véritable compte de cette situation, le Ministère des Finances complète les données déjà fournies par les renseignements suivants :—

Le solde débiteur du compte-courant du Soudan en 1882, qui s'élève à £ E. 94,734, a été couvert par une vente de l'ivoire reçu du Soudan.

Le solde débiteur du compte-courant du Soudan pour l'année 1883, tel qu'il a été établi dans la note précédemment présentée au Conseil, était de £ E. 231,200, auquel il y a lieu d'ajouter :—

| | £ E. |
|---|---|
| Complément des paiements faits en Août 1883 .. .. .. .. | 32,636 |
| Paiements faits en Septembre 1883 .. .. .. .. .. | 96,237 |
| „ jusqu'au 21 Octobre, 1883 .. .. .. .. | 23,622 |
| Total .. .. | 383,695 |

Les paiements et les envois de fonds faits au Soudan s'élèvent donc jusqu'au 21 Octobre courant à la somme de £ E. 383,695.

D'un autre côté, le Ministère des Finances devait payer au Soudan, jusqu'à la fin de l'année courante, une somme de £ E. 225,500, sur laquelle il a été payé, tant en assignations délivrées par le Soudan qu'en envois de fonds—

| | £ E. |
|---|---|
| Du 18 à fin Juin 1883 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 14,187 |
| En Juillet 1883 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 13,343 |
| En Août 1883 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 25,658 |
| En Septembre 1883 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 79,328 |
| En Octobre 1883 (au 21 du mois) .. .. .. .. .. | 14,134 |
| | 146,650 |

| | £ E. |
|---|---|
| Il reste donc à payer jusqu'à la fin de l'année courante, une somme de .. .. | 78,850 |
| Qui, ajoutée à celle de.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 383,695 |
| Indiquée plus haut, donnera le montant des paiements pour compte du Soudan en 1883, soit .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 462,545 |

Cette somme n'est qu'une simple prévision: en dehors du crédit de £ E. 225,500 ouvert au Soudan, le Gouvernement Égyptien fait d'autres dépenses pour compte du Soudan, telles que recrutement de troupes, envois d'armes et de munitions, achats d'habillements et de chevaux, que l'on ne peut connaître aujourd'hui et qui naturellement augmenteront encore la somme de £ E. 462,545, établie ci-dessus.

La somme prévue au Budget de 1883, pour les dépenses du Soudan, est de £ E. 100,000.

*Le Caire, le* 25 *Octobre*, 1883.

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## No. 243.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 9.)

(No. 482.)

*Cairo, October* 27, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a Khedivial Decree, under which certain changes will be introduced in the "Bureau des Contentieux."

Up to the present time that body has been composed of three Directors, who divided between them the work of the different Departments, and who also took charge of any cases in which the Government was concerned that came before the Courts. In future it will be composed of only two Directors. At the same time the appointment of Government Advocate has been instituted, whose duty it will be to take charge of cases in which the Government is concerned which come before the Court of Appeal at Alexandria. Borelli Bey, a distinguished French lawyer, who, up to the present time, has been one of the Directors of the Contentieux, has been appointed Government Advocate. Borelli Bey is intimately acquainted with the details of the complicated suits against the Egyptian Government, which were pending at the time the Law of Liquidation was passed, and in respect to some of which no final Judgments have yet been delivered.

Although under the new arrangement he will no longer, as heretofore, occupy the position of a Departmental officer at the Ministries of the Finance and of the Interior, the Government will, under Article 3 of the present Decree, be able to avail themselves of the special knowledge he possesses of suits which are now pending.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 243.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of October* 26, 1883.

*Décrets.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu notre Décret en date du 22 Septembre, 1883, arrêtant l'organisation et les attributions du Conseil d'État;

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Il est institué une charge d'Avocat de notre Gouvernement, dont le titulaire sera nommé par nous, sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres.



Art. 2. L'Avocat de notre Gouvernement est chargé de représenter nos Ministres devant la Cour d'Appel d'Alexandrie, sous réserve du droit de nos Ministres de se faire représenter, dans telles affaires où ils le jugeront utile, par un mandataire spécial.

L'Avocat de notre Gouvernement peut être appelé en consultation par nos Ministres sur toute question.

Il est membre de notre Conseil d'État à titre non permanent.

Art. 3. Les affaires précédemment confiées à l'examen des Directeurs des Contentieux de l'État réunis en comité, continueront à être étudiées par les Directeurs des Contentieux de l'État, de concert avec l'Avocat de notre Gouvernement.

Art. 4. Notre Président du Conseil d'État et nos Ministres sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 25 Octobre, 1883 (23 Zilhedjeh, 1300).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
Président du Conseil d'État,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,
Vu notre Décret en date de ce jour;
Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Borelli Bey est nommé Avocat de notre Gouvernement.

Art. 2. Notre Président du Conseil d'État et nos Ministres sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 25 Octobre, 1883 (23 Zilhedjeh, 1300).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
Président du Conseil d'État,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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## No. 244.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 9.)

(No. 483.)

My Lord,

*Cairo, October* 29, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 27th instant, a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury from the 1st January to the 30th September.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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## Inclosure in No. 244.

### *Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of October 27, 1883.*

ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1er Janvier à fin Septembre 1883.

| Recettes. Désignation des Produits. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Recettes réalisées— A fin Août. | Pendant le Mois de Septembre. | Total. | Exercice 1882. Recettes réalisées du 1er Janvier à fin Septembre 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| *Budget Ordinaire de* 1883. | | | | | |
| 1. Contributions Directes— | | | | | |
| Impôts fonciers | 5,265,211 | 2,655,716 | 379,696 | 3,035,412 | 2,812,594 |
| Autres contributions | 302,473 | 156,938 | 37,784 | 194,722 | 151,258 |
| 2. Impôts et revenus indirects— | | | | | |
| Justice | 254,148 | 212,228 | 15,964 | 228,192 | 152,123 |
| Douanes | 715,100 | 477,820 | 44,442 | 522,262 | 396,361 |
| Postes | 88,600 | 49,052 | 5,211 | 54,263 | 52,156 |
| Octrois | 273,190 | 187,770 | 24,316 | 212,086 | 189,831 |
| Sel | 176,870 | 109,315 | 14,582 | 123,897 | 119,482 |
| Autres impôts et revenus indirects | 346,386 | 179,477 | 23,940 | 203,417 | 205,384 |
| 3. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe | 1,121,700 | 746,740 | 77,769 | 824,509 | 844,356 |
| Port d'Alexandrie | 65,015 | 44,494 | 2,022 | 46,516 | 44,751 |
| Chemin de Fer de Hélouan | 6,830 | 8,012 | 515 | 8,527 | 6,309 |
| 4. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh | 108,800 | 56,681 | 4,402 | 61,083 | 46,227 |
| 5. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'État | 86,927 | 68,527 | 6,475 | 75,002 | 64,693 |
| 6. Revenus divers | 75,799 | 30,557 | 9,384 | 39,941 | 30,234 |
| 7. Produits divers | 44,563 | 28,881 | 8,956 | 37,837 | 61,521 |
| 8. Remboursement des avances faits aux villageois | 17,333 | 13,092 | 1,313 | 14,405 | 21,354 |
| 9. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel | 55,682 | 33,692 | 4,653 | 38,345 | 41,474 |
| | 9,004,627 | | | | |
| A déduire: Non valeurs sur Contributions Directes | 200,000 | | | | |
| Total des Recettes | 8,804,627 | 5,058,992 | 661,424 | 5,720,416 | 5,240,108 |

| Dépenses. Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Dépenses effectuées— A fin Août. | Pendant le Mois de Septembre. | Total. | Exercice 1882. Dépenses effectuées du 1er Janvier à fin Septembre 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| *Budget Ordinaire de* 1883. | | | | | |
| 1. Tribut de l'Egypte | 678,397 | 419,889 | 129,362 | 549,251 | 291,000 |
| 2. Dette publique | 3,748,164 | 1,798,276 | .. | 1,798,276 | 1,805,130 |
| 3. Liste civile et allocations | 315,000 | 157,651 | 38,952 | 196,603 | 157,500 |
| 4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive (Maïeh Sanieh) | 62,839 | 36,932 | 5,826 | 42,758 | 30,360 |
| 5. Conseil des Ministres | 9,709 | 4,448 | 590 | 5,038 | 3,257 |
| 6. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères | 11,999 | 7,638 | 1,033 | 8,671 | 5,449 |
| 7. „ des Finances | 544,487 | 272,057 | 35,652 | 307,709 | 286,232 |
| 8. „ de la Guerre et Marine— | | | | | |
| Guerre | 200,000 | 112,959 | 17,240 | 130,199 | 460,402 |
| Marine | 45,000 | 20,584 | 3,405 | 23,989 | 27,090 |
| 9. „ de l'Instruction Publique | 99,549 | 53,076 | 9,888 | 62,964 | 41,295 |
| 10. „ de l'Intérieur | 343,417 | 162,983 | 22,168 | 185,151 | 309,127 |
| 11. „ de la Justice | 283,904 | 166,709 | 19,548 | 186,257 | 171,425 |
| 12. „ des Travaux Publics | 546,584 | 285,275 | 54,603 | 339,878 | 224,128 |
| 13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe | 541,244 | 288,539 | 37,968 | 326,507 | 267,108 |
| Port d'Alexandrie | 39,300 | 13,574 | 4,094 | 17,668 | 9,979 |
| Chemin de Fer de Hélouan | 7,000 | 2,423 | 428 | 2,851 | 2,913 |
| 14. Douanes | 62,809 | 42,620 | 5,384 | 48,004 | 39,838 |
| 15. Postes | 79,000 | 54,431 | 5,232 | 59,663 | 52,966 |
| 16. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh | 110,000 | 72,976 | 5,207 | 78,183 | 75,964 |
| 17. Gendarmerie et Police* | 342,108 | 154,225 | 14,636 | 168,861 | .. |
| 18. Sel | 50,315 | 29,128 | 8,380 | 37,508 | 32,149 |
| 19. Approvisionnements des Chounahs et Magasins | 15,295 | 8,370 | 792 | 9,162 | 6,822 |
| 20. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues†— | | | | | |
| Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues | 90,000 | 17,168 | 2,112 | 19,280 | 1,442 |
| Fonds de réserve pour le Soudan, Harar, et Mer Rouge | 100,000 | 251,727 | 96,237 | 347,964 | .. |
| 21. Pensions de l'État | 255,798 | 166,733 | 25,725 | 192,458 | 206,574 |
| Total des Dépenses | 8,581,918 | 4,600,391 | 544,462 | 5,144,853 | 4,508,150 |
| Advances à régulariser | .. | .. | .. | 172,774 | .. |
| Total | 8,581,918 | 4,600,391 | 544,462 | 5,317,627 | 4,508,150 |

* Le service de la Gendarmerie et Police était précédemment compris dans le Budget du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

† Sur le fonds de réserve le Conseil des Ministres a ouvert, à fin Septembre 1883, des crédits s'élevant à £ E. 96,698. Dans les années précédentes le fonds de réserve pour les dépenses du Soudan était prévu au Budget Extraordinaire

Pour le Directeur-Général de la Comptabilité de l'État,
Le Directeur de la Comptabilité Centrale,
(Signé) V. HARARI.

*Le Caire, le 25 Octobre,* 1883.



ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1er Janvier à fin Septembre 1883.

Provinces et Administrations affectées au service de la Dette Publique.

| Recettes. Désignation des Produits. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Recettes réalisées— A fin Août. | Pendant le Mois de Septembre. | Total. | Exercice 1882. Recettes réalisées du 1er Janvier à fin Septembre 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| Contributions et revenus perçus dans les Moudiriehs de Béhéra, Garbieh, Menoufieh, et Siout— | | | | | |
| Impôts fonciers | 2,325,320 | 1,159,304 | 110,583 | 1,269,887 | 1,189,928 |
| Autres contributions directes | 96,499 | 51,660 | 13,962 | 65,622 | 49,010 |
| Justice | 37,165 | 26,080 | 1,967 | 28,047 | 23,954 |
| Octrois | 20,600 | 11,270 | 1,137 | 12,407 | 13,368 |
| Autres impôts et revenus indirects | 49,637 | 22,400 | 2,683 | 25,083 | 26,256 |
| Revenus divers | 27,156 | 10,866 | 5,877 | 16,743 | 10,178 |
| Produits divers | 3,038 | 2,425 | 511 | 2,936 | 2,168 |
| Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,378 |
| Retenue sur traitements | 3,421 | 2,068 | 266 | 2,334 | 2,708 |
| Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe | 1,121,700 | 746,740 | 77,769 | 824,509 | 844,356 |
| Port d'Alexandrie | 65,015 | 44,494 | 2,022 | 46,516 | 44,751 |
| Retenue sur traitements | 7,125 | 4,422 | 455 | 4,877 | 4,804 |
| Douanes— | | | | | |
| Revenus des Douanes | 715,300 | 478,025 | 44,477 | 522,502 | 396,589 |
| Retenue sur traitements | 1,700 | 1,117 | 140 | 1,257 | 1,113 |
| Total | 4,473,676 | | | | |
| Non-valeurs à déduire | 60,000 | | | | |
| Total des revenus affectés | 4,413,676 | 2,560,871 | 261,849 | 2,822,720 | 2,612,561 |

| Dépenses. Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | Dépenses effectuées— A fin Août. | Pendant le Mois de Septembre. | Total. | Exercice 1881. Dépenses effectuées du 1er Janvier à fin Septembre 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| Service de la dette— | | | | | |
| Dette Privilégiée | 1,157,897 | 578,828 | .. | 578,828 | 579,389 |
| Dette Unifiée | 2,212,409 | 1,105,519 | .. | 1,105,519 | 1,111,812 |
| Dépenses administratives des provinces et Administrations affectées— | | | | | |
| Services dépendant du Ministère des Finances (y compris le sel) | 94,234 | 48,209 | 7,396 | 55,605 | 47,118 |
| Services dépendant du Ministère de l'Intérieur (y compris la police) | 59,174 | 32,152 | 3,434 | 35,586 | 38,930 |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe | 541,244 | 288,539 | 37,968 | 326,507 | 267,108 |
| Port d'Alexandrie | 39,300 | 13,574 | 4,094 | 17,668 | 9,979 |
| Douanes | 62,809 | 42,620 | 5,384 | 48,004 | 39,838 |
| Total des dépenses | 4,167,067 | 2,109,441 | 58,276 | 2,167,717 | 2,094,174 |
| Avances à régulariser | .. | .. | .. | 5,164 | .. |
| Total | 4,167,067 | 2,109,441 | 58,276 | 2,172,881 | 2,094,174 |

État des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1er Janvier à fin Septembre 1883.

Provinces et Administrations non-effectées au service de la Dette Publique.

| Recettes. Désignation des Produits. | Exercice 1883. Recettes réalisées— Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | A fin Août. | Pendant le Mois de Septembre. | Total. | Exercice 1882. Recettes réalisées du 1er Janvier à fin Septembre 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| 1. Contributions Directes— | | | | | |
| Impôts fonciers .. .. | 2,939,891 | 1,496,412 | 269,113 | 1,765,525 | 1,622,666 |
| Autres Contributions Directes .. .. | 205,974 | 105,278 | 23,822 | 129,100 | 102,248 |
| 2. Impôts et revenus indirects— | | | | | |
| Justice .. .. .. | 216,983 | 186,148 | 13,997 | 200,145 | 128,169 |
| Douanes .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Postes .. .. .. | 88,600 | 49,052 | 5,211 | 54,263 | 52,156 |
| Octrois .. .. .. | 252,590 | 176,500 | 23,179 | 199,679 | 176,463 |
| Sel .. .. .. | 176,870 | 109,315 | 14,582 | 123,897 | 119,482 |
| Autres impôts et revenus indirects .. | 296,549 | 156,873 | 21,222 | 178,095 | 178,907 |
| 3. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Port d'Alexandrie .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chemin de Fer de Hélouan .. .. | 6,830 | 8,012 | 515 | 8,527 | 6,309 |
| 4. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh .. .. | 108,800 | 56,681 | 4,402 | 61,083 | 46,227 |
| 5. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'État .. | 86,927 | 68,527 | 6,475 | 75,002 | 64,693 |
| 6. Revenus divers .. .. .. | 48,643 | 19,691 | 3,507 | 23,198 | 20,056 |
| 7. Produits divers .. .. .. | 41,525 | 26,455 | 8,445 | 34,900 | 39,346 |
| 8. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois. | 17,333 | 13,092 | 1,313 | 14,405 | 17,976 |
| 9. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel .. | 43,436 | 26,085 | 3,792 | 29,877 | 32,849 |
| Total .. .. | 4,530,951 | | | | |
| A déduire : | | | | | |
| Non-valeurs sur Contributions Directes .. | 140,000 | | | | |
| Total des Recettes .. | 4,390,951 | 2,498,121 | 399,575 | 2,897,696 | 2,627,547 |

| Dépenses. Ministères et Services. | Exercice 1883. Dépenses effectuées— Prévisions budgétaires de 1883. | A fin Août. | Pendant le Mois de Septembre. | Total. | Exercice 1882. Dépenses effectuées du 1er Janvier à fin Septembre 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. | £ E. |
| 1. Tribut de l'Égypte .. .. .. | 678,397 | 419,889 | 129,362 | 549,251 | 291,000 |
| 2. Dettes diverses— | | | | | |
| Indemnité de la Moukabalah (Article 9 de la Loi de Liquidation) .. .. | 150,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Indemnité de la Daira Sanieh pour le service de la Daira Khassa (Article 61 de la Loi de Liquidation) .. .. .. | 34,000 | 17,000 | .. | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Intérêts des actions de Suez .. .. | 193,838 | 96,929 | .. | 96,929 | 96,929 |
| 3. Liste civile et allocations .. .. | 315,000 | 157,651 | 38,952 | 196,603 | 157,500 |
| 4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive et entretien des Palais .. .. .. | 62,839 | 36,932 | 5,826 | 42,758 | 30,360 |
| 5. Conseil des Ministres .. .. .. | 9,709 | 4,448 | 590 | 5,038 | 3,257 |
| 6. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères .. .. | 11,999 | 7,638 | 1,033 | 8,671 | 5,449 |
| 7. ,, des Finances .. .. | 470,431 | 233,376 | 30,015 | 263,391 | 249,817 |
| 8. ,, de la Guerre et de la Marine— | | | | | |
| Guerre .. .. | 200,000 | 112,959 | 17,240 | 130,199 | 460,402 |
| Marine .. .. | 45,000 | 20,584 | 3,405 | 23,989 | 27,000 |
| 9. ,, de l'Instruction Publique .. .. | 99,549 | 53,076 | 9,888 | 62,964 | 41,295 |
| 10. ,, de l'Intérieur .. .. .. | 306,598 | 138,636 | 18,731 | 157,370 | 270,197 |
| 11. ,, de la Justice .. .. .. | 283,904 | 166,709 | 19,548 | 186,257 | 171,425 |
| 12. .. des Travaux Publics .. .. | 516,384 | 285,275 | 54,603 | 339,878 | 224,128 |
| 13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie— | | | | | |
| Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Port d'Alexandrie .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chemin de Fer de Hélouan .. .. | 7,000 | 2,423 | 428 | 2,851 | 2,913 |
| 14. Douanes .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. Postes .. .. .. | 79,000 | 54,431 | 5,232 | 59,663 | 52,966 |
| 16. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh .. .. | 110,000 | 72,976 | 5,207 | 78,183 | 75,964 |
| 17. Gendarmerie et Police .. .. | 319,753 | 146,420 | 14,636 | 161,056 | .. |
| 18. Sel .. .. .. | 30,137 | 19,600 | 6,621 | 26,221 | 21,446 |
| 19. Approvisionnements des Chounahs et Magasins. | 15,295 | 8,370 | 792 | 9,162 | 6,822 |
| 20. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues— | | | | | |
| Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues .. | 90,000 | 17,168 | 2,112 | 19,280 | 1,442 |
| Fonds de réserve pour le Soudan, Harar, et Mer Rouge .. .. .. | 100,000 | 251,727 | 96,237 | 347,964 | .. |
| 21. Pensions de l'État .. .. | 255,798 | 166,733 | 25,725 | 192,458 | 206,574 |
| Total des Dépenses .. .. | 4,414,851 | 2,490,950 | 486,186 | 2,977,136 | 2,413,976 |
| Avances à régulariser .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 167,610 | .. |
| Total .. .. | 4,414,851 | 2,490,950 | 486,186 | 3,144,746 | 2,413,976 |



No. 245.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 9.)

(No. 488.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October* 30, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the usual monthly Statement published by the Commissioners of the Public Debt. I beg to draw your Lordship's special attention to this Statement. The results obtained during the last six months are very remarkable. In spite of the stagnant condition of trade, due in great part to the recent cholera epidemic, and which must necessarily have injuriously affected some heads of revenue, such as Railways and Customs, no less a sum than 471,701*l.* is available for the reduction of debt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 245.

CAISSE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

Année 1883.

*État au 25 Octobre*, 1883, *des Sommes versées à la Caisse de la Dette Publique sur les Revenus affectés.*

DETTE UNIFIÉE.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Échéance du 1er Novembre, 1883— | | | |
| Capital restant à amortir .. .. .. .. .. | 56,693,260 | 0 | 0 |
| Dotation d'intérêts .. .. .. .. .. | 1,133,865 | 4 | 0 |

| Désignation des Provinces et Administrations dont les Revenus sont affectés au Service da la Dette Unifiée. | Sommes versées. Du 1er au 25 Octobre, 1883. | Du 26 Avril au 30 Septembre, 1883. | Totaux au 25 Octobre, 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | P. T. p. | P. T. p. | P T. p. |
| Province de Garbieh .. .. .. .. | 18,823,589 25 | 13,651,661 12 | 32,175,250 37 |
| ,, de Ménoufieh .. .. .. | 9,594,152 08 | 13,486,914 22 | 23,081,066 30 |
| ,, de Béhéra .. .. .. .. | 6,899,820 31 | 7,495,575 34 | 14,395,396 25 |
| ,, de Siout .. .. .. .. | 2,415,011 31 | 36,975,649 37 | 39,390,664 28 |
| Douanes .. .. .. .. | 3,191,795 35 | 18,544,536 10 | 21,736,332 05 |
| Droits sur les tabacs d'importation .. .. | 443,100 00 | 2,564,750 00 | 3,007,850 00 |
| Excédent au 25 Avril .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 55,008,455 05 |
| | 41,367,473 10 | 92,719,087 35 | 189,095,016 10 |
| Prélèvement de la Dette Unifiée pour compléter le service de la semestrialité du 15 Octobre de la Dette Privilégiée .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 32,552,325 00 |
| | | | 156,542,691 10 |
| Somme nécessaire au paiement du Coupon de la Dette Unifiée au 1er Novembre prochain, soit comme ci-dessus 1,133,865*l.* 4*s.* .. .. | .. | .. | 110,551,857 00 |
| Reste un excédent de .. .. .. | .. | .. | 45,990,834 10 |
| | | | Soit, £ sterling, 471,701 |

*Le Caire, le* 26 *Octobre*, 1883.

Les Commissaires-Directeurs de la Caisse de la Dette Publique,
(Signé) P. BARAVELLI.
A. MONEY.

Pour copie conforme :
Le Contrôleur,
(Signé) W. MOG.

No. 246.

*Mr. Stuart to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 9.)

(No. 146.)
My Lord, *The Hague, November* 8, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 63 of the 17th ultimo, and to my No. 141 of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to report that, having had occasion to pay a visit yesterday to M. van der Does de Willebois, I inquired of him whether the Netherlands Government had come to any decision upon the question of the proposed establishment of a tax upon house property in Egypt, to be paid alike by foreigners and natives.

His Excellency answered that he had written to the Netherlands Agent in Egypt for further information upon the question, and that, after receiving the same, it would be necessary for him to consult the Minister of Justice before taking any decision in the matter, in order to ascertain how far the consent of the States-General would be required to the application of the proposed measure to Netherlands subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. STUART.

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No. 247.

*Sir E. Thornton to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 12.)

(No. 273.)
My Lord, *St. Petersburgh, November* 3, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a translation, by Mr. Michell, of an extract from yesterday's "Novoe Vremyia," relating to the difficult position of England with regard to Egypt. The article suggests that the simplest way out of the difficulty might be to annex that country. This, however, would be contrary to the engagements made on the occupation of Egypt, but the writer looks upon the present state of affairs as the beginning of the end of the Eastern question, on the ground that, if she were strong in Egypt, England would be compelled to make compromises and concessions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

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Inclosure in No. 247.

*Extract from the "Novoe Vremyia" of* $\frac{\text{October}}{\text{November}}\ \frac{21}{2}$, 1883.

(Translation from the Russian.)

SPEAKING of the position of affairs in Egypt, the "Novoe Vremyia" says:—

"It is evident that England cannot decide to evacuate Egypt at the present moment. She has destroyed the old edifice, rotten, it is true, but has not yet succeeded in creating anything in its stead, although she announced her intention to do so.

"The simplest way out of the difficulty would seem to be to proclaim Egypt as annexed to the dominions of the Empress of India: such an issue out of a very troublesome affair would, undoubtedly, place the British Government in a very favourable position; all the reforms, &c., so necessary in the interests of England and essential for the future welfare of the native population, could in such case be carried out without difficulty, and the natives would in one way or the other soon adapt themselves to the new order of things.

"But the direct and open annexation of Egypt might very easily give rise to certain unpleasantness. Was it not England who, when her troops occupied the country, announced to the whole of Europe that Egypt would not be annexed to her possessions?

"The question, therefore, as it resolves itself for England, is, whether it be possible to gain possession of Egypt openly without annexing that country to her Colonies? Can she maintain the monopoly of authority there without the presence of an army?

"The question is an important one, and affects not alone British interests, inasmuch as the present state of affairs in Egypt is undoubtedly the beginning of the end of the Eastern question: the impending adjustment of the relations of Egypt towards England is, as it were, the first step to its solution. England, firm and strong in Egypt, will cease timorously to watch the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and will be compelled to make compromises and concessions."

*St. Petersburgh, November* 3, 1883.



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No. 248.

*Mr. Gosling to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 12.)

E
(No. 129.)
My Lord, *Copenhagen, November* 10, 1883.

REFERRING to my despatch No. 128 of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a Memorandum which has been addressed to me by the Danish Government relative to the draft Khedivial Decree levying a tax on house property, to be paid alike by natives and foreigners.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Danish Government will offer no objections to the measure provided Danish subjects in Egypt are placed on the same footing as the natives, and on the condition that all the other European Powers give their adhesion thereto.

The Memorandum concludes with the statement that, under the circumstances, the Danish Government considers it superfluous to examine the question as to whether the Turkish Law of 1867 justifies the establishment of the tax.

I have, &c.
(Signed) AUDLEY GOSLING.

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Inclosure in No. 248.

*Memorandum.*

LE Gouvernement Danois reconnaît comme juste que les étrangers qui possèdent des biens-fonds en Égypte soient soumis à l'impôt foncier tout aussi bien que les possesseurs indigènes. Par conséquent, il ne compte s'opposer au Décret mentionné dans le Mémoire; bien entendu que les propriétaires Danois seront traités sur le même pied que les indigènes, et à la condition que tous les autres Gouvernements Européens donnent également leur consentement à cette mesure.

Dans ces circonstances il devient superflu pour le Gouvernment Danois d'examiner la question de savoir si la Loi Turque de 1867 pourrait être invoquée avec raison comme justifiant le Décret susmentionné.

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No. 249.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 12, 11·30 A.M.)

(No. 147.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 12, 1883.

AUTHENTIC news has been received from Khartoum and Senaar that many fugitives and wounded men from the Mahdi's army have arrived at those places; but nothing has yet been heard from Hicks or the Governor-General of the Soudan.

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No. 250.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 12, 6·20 P.M.)

(No. 148.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 12, 1883, 4·15 P.M.

I HAVE received through the Resident at Aden following telegram from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, dated 8th November:—

"Telegrams from Suakin report on the 6th instant defeat of Egyptian troops near Tokar [?]. Consul Moncrieff, who was with them, is missing, and said to have been killed. Suakin in danger. No communication between Jeddah and Suakin, except telegraphic.

"My despatch to you is on its way by Aden."

Egyptian Government has received no news such as that now reported by Consul at Jeddah.

The last news I have of Moncrieff is a letter from Suakin, dated 26th October, when he was on the point of starting for Sincat. Although it is very possible that the news is not true, I do not think that Moncrieff can do any good, whilst he may do harm, by joining the Egyptian troops. I have therefore asked Resident at Aden to inform Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah that he is, if possible, to instruct Moncrieff to return to Suakin, and remain there until country is more settled.

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## No. 251.

*Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 13.)

(Telegraphic.) *Lisbon, November* 12, 1883, 5·20 P.M.

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs states Government have no official information respecting occupation of any part of African coast; they expect details by mail-steamer due in six or seven days. He adds that, from the most reliable information in possession of Government, he is positive that Landana, which is just in latitude 5° 12′, has not been occupied, but that territory taken possession of by Portuguese Commander lies between Chilnanglo and Massabe.

He does not know where interview took place between Commander and natives. Governor of Angola was acting on his own initiative, and not on instructions from Lisbon.

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## No. 252.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 13, 11·40 A.M.)

(No. 149.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 13, 1883, 11·10 A.M.

EGYPTIAN Government has no later news from Suakin than 27th October. It is therefore as yet impossible to say whether the information sent through Jeddah which relates to events on 6th is correct or not.

Resident at Aden telegraphs to me that "Ranger" left Aden for Suakin on the evening of the 12th to protect British subjects.

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## No. 253.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 14.)

(No. 489.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 1, 1883.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 139 of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Suakin, reporting upon the attack made by the rebels on an Egyptian force proceeding to Sincat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 253.

*Consul Moncrieff to Sir E. Baring.*

Sir, *Suakin, October* 25, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report to you my arrival here yesterday from Cameran viâ Massowah.

The disaffected Arabs in the Suakin province seem farther from submitting to the Government than when I left here on the 31st August.

You will no doubt, Sir, have heard of an attack made by Osman Digna on the 13th ultimo on Tewfik Bey, the Muhafiz of Suakin, when the latter was on the way



to capture him in Erkowiet. This attack was so successfully repulsed that the Muhafiz took it for a complete abandonment of Digna by his followers.

On the 18th instant, however, as 150 gendarmes, under Mohammed Khaleel Effendi, Binbashi, were proceeding to reinforce Tewfik Bey at Sincat, they were attacked in a pass by, as far as I can learn, some 150 to 200 Arabs only, and cut to pieces. This seems to have been owing to their loose order and their being hampered with women and children, but chiefly to panic. Although the Binbashi himself is said to have fought bravely, and Hasan Effendi, a Circassian, is particularly mentioned as having done the same, the men were not apparently under their or any officer's control, and, with the exception of a very few, made no effort at all, and were killed in flight.

Only fifteen men escaped, and none of the women and children, who were killed with great barbarity.

This unfortunate affair has almost certainly much encouraged the rebels, and given them, moreover, 150 rifles and 33,000 rounds of ammunition; but I am unable to ascertain the actual situation before reaching Sincat, which I hope to do in a few days. Tewfik Bey is said to have 600 men there; 150 men will probably leave to reinforce him about the 29th instant. If they behave better, or have better fortune than their predecessors, he will, I hope, have a sufficient force to make Sincat safe, and bring Digna to a decisive fight. The latter is said not to have more than 500 to 600 men with him lately, and might be quickly suppressed if the Fellah troops would fight. Hitherto, however, only the excellent black troops and some Bashi-Bazouks have done real work, and there appears to be a great want of such officers as might persuade the Fellah to do his duty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

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## No. 254.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 14.)

(No. 490.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the "Moniteur Egyptien" of the 31st October, which contains a report of a speech made by Chérif Pasha on the occasion of the first meeting of the Council of State.

After reading this speech, I called on Chérif Pasha and pointed out to him that his speech might possibly be interpreted in the sense of vesting in the Council of State more extended powers than was at all desirable.

His Excellency assured me that he fully appreciated the necessity of not allowing the Council of State to usurp the functions which will belong to the Legislative Council and to the Assembly; that he fully intended to keep the Council within the strict limits of the Decree of the 22nd September (inclosed in my despatch No. 420 of the 23rd September), and that he did not attach any considerable importance to the expressions used in his speech.

I told his Excellency that I was glad to receive these assurances, but that, whilst I had no doubt whatever of the intentions of the Egyptian Government, I feared that the audience to whom his speech was addressed, as well as the public generally, might misinterpret the expressions he had used in the sense of magnifying the importance of the institution created by the Decree of the 22nd September.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 254.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of October* 31, 1883.

*Discours prononcé par son Excellence Chérif Pacha à la Séance d'Ouverture du Conseil d'État.*

Messieurs,

LA Loi Organique du 1er Mai ayant appelé les Égyptiens à participer à l'œuvre législative et administrative dans des limites déterminées, il fallait qu'un Corps de l'État eût la mission de concourir à la confection des Projets de Lois, Décrets et Règlements devant être soumis à la Représentation du pays, d'en développer, au besoin, les motifs et d'éclairer par ses avis les dépositaires immédiats de l'autorité.

C'est à ces exigences que répond notre Conseil d'État dont la création n'est que le complément des institutions libérales dont Son Altesse le Khédive a bien voulu doter son pays.

Je vous félicite, Messieurs, d'être les premiers appelés à faire partie de cette nouvelle institution à laquelle se rattachent les intérêts les plus élevés de l'Administration Publique et qui se trouve désormais associée à la grande œuvre de la réorganisation de l'Égypte.

Nos Conseils Provinciaux émettront des vœux sur les questions relatives aux progrès de l'agriculture, de l'instruction publique, des communications et sur toutes les autres questions intéressant leurs provinces. Vous serez là, Messieurs, pour aider le Gouvernement de Son Altesse, soit dans l'appréciation de ces vœux, toutes les fois qu'il trouvera utile de vous en saisir, soit dans la rédaction, par votre section de Législation, des dispositions législatives ou réglementaires de nature à les réaliser.

Aucun Projet de Loi ou de Décret d'intérêt général ne pourra être présenté à la sanction de Son Altesse, aucun Règlement d'intérêt général n'émanera des divers Départements Ministériels, sans avoir été préalablement soumis à votre examen, après qu'il aura été élaboré et rédigé par votre section de Législation.

Si le Conseil Législatif, dans l'exercice de ses attributions, provoque la présentation par le Gouvernement de Projets de Lois ou Décrets portant Règlement d'Administration Publique, c'est à votre section de Législation qu'il appartiendra aussi d'élaborer et de rédiger ces Projets, toutes les fois que le Gouvernement croira pouvoir donner son adhésion aux demandes de ce Corps Représentatif.

Le Gouvernement pourra aussi vous saisir de l'appréciation même de ces demandes, ainsi que de l'appréciation des avis et des vœux qui seront émis par l'Assemblée Générale en toutes matières d'ordre économique, administratif ou financier.

Par le concours de votre section Législative à la confection des Lois, Décrets ou Règlements présentés spontanément par le Gouvernement ou dérivant de l'initiative des Corps Représentatifs, on pourra obtenir, à l'aide de principes généraux constamment et rationnellement appliqués, l'établissement d'une législation uniforme et précise. C'est de la sorte qu'une telle législation n'aura pas une existence éphémère, mais jouira de la stabilité que doivent lui assurer les principes qui lui serviront de base.

La dénomination même de votre section d'Administration indique l'étendue de ses attributions, car l'Administration, cette action publique qui embrasse l'ensemble des services d'un pays, veille au maintien de l'ordre et pourvoit à tous les besoins de la Société Civile, comprend les objets les plus nombreux et les plus divers. C'est donc dans votre section d'Administration que seront discutées les questions relatives à la sûreté publique, à l'Administration Municipale, qui est à créer dans ce pays, à l'Administration Provinciale, aux Travaux Publics, à l'Agriculture, au Commerce, aux Pensions, aux Impôts, à l'Instruction Publique, au Service Sanitaire, à l'exécution de la Loi Organique et à toutes autres questions d'intérêt général. Il est évident que dans toutes ces graves questions le Gouvernement ne manquera pas de faire souvent appel à vos lumières. Votre section administrative, par les avis que les Ministres pourront lui demander, éclairera l'Administration dans sa marche régulière.

Elle sera ainsi la gardienne de l'unité administrative comme votre section de Législation sera la gardienne de l'unité législative. Elle s'inspirera des traditions du pays et donnera à toutes les branches du service public une impulsion homogène.

Son Altesse a voulu, en outre, confier à votre section d'Administration des attributions d'un ordre tout à fait spécial.

Cette section appréciera, toutes les fois que l'examen lui en sera déféré par les Ministres, les actes des fonctionnaires auxquels n'est pas applicable le Règlement Général des employés civils, c'est-à-dire ceux qui occupent les rangs les plus élevés dans la hiérarchie administrative.

Jusqu'ici, on soumettait les actes de ces fonctionnaries à l'examen de Commissions spécialement instituées pour chaque cas qui se présentait et qui procédaient sans aucune règle fixe. La nouvelle institution contient incontestablement une amélioration du système jusqu'ici suivi et les intéressés, Gouvernement et fonctionnaires, n'auront certainement qu'à se féliciter de ce que ces difficiles et délicates questions aient été soumises à votre impartiale appréciation.

Je suis fier de présider cette institution, qui doit occuper une si grande place dans l'œuvre de notre réorganisation.

Les grands services qu'une telle institution a toujours rendus dans d'autres pays, à travers les âges et malgré les transformations sociales, sont une sûre garantie de son utilité et de sa durée dans un pays comme le nôtre.

Je suis heureux de voir enfin réalisée conformément aux vues libérales de Son Altesse



et sous ses hauts auspices, une idée qui, vous le savez, Messieurs, était depuis longtemps ma préoccupation constante. Ma satisfaction sera plus complète le jour où, à la suite de notre travail assidu, dévoué, utile et fécond, nous aurons acquis la conviction que la postérité lira dans l'histoire de notre pays ces mots: "Le Conseil d'État Égyptien a bien mérité de la patrie."

Là, Messieurs, sera notre récompense.

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## No. 255.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November 14.)*

(No. 491. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November 2, 1883.*

IN a separate despatch No. 490 of this day's date, I have addressed yourLordship on the subject of a speech recently made by Chérif Pasha on the occasion of the opening of the Council of State.

The circumstances connected with the delivery of this speech afford a somewhat striking example of one of the many difficulties connected with the work of reorganization in Egypt.

I think it desirable, therefore, to add a few observations on the subject in a separate and confidential despatch.

Your Lordship will not fail to observe that Chérif Pasha made a singularly ill-advised speech. The wisest course to have adopted in opening the Council of State would have been to have made no speech at all. If anything was said it would have been desirable that the President should, in courteous and suitable language, have drawn attention to the limited scope of the duties assigned to the Council. But Chérif Pasha's speech, which was prepared for him by Dr. Keller, the Secretary to the Council, says not one word which would imply, in however indirect a way, that the Council would be merely, to use Chérif Pasha's expression of a few weeks ago, a "rouage administratif." On the contrary, although it is quite true that there is nothing in the speech which is contrary to the text of the Decree, at the same time the whole tone of what was said is calculated to exalt the position of the Council, and to give both the public and the members of the Council to understand that the institution is of far greater importance than was ever intended either by Her Majesty's Government or by Chérif Pasha himself.

A long list of measures is given, embracing almost every conceivable subject that can occupy the attention of the Government, in respect to which it is said: "Le Gouvernement ne manquera pas de faire souvent appel à vos lumières."

Allusion is made to the Council as an "institution qui doit occuper une si grande place dans l'œuvre de notre réorganisation."

In fact, I think your Lordship will agree with me in considering the whole tone of the speech as open to considerable objection.

When I pointed out all this to Chérif Pasha his Excellency expressed great astonishment, and I am confident that this astonishment was genuine. Chérif Pasha is by no means enthusiastic about the new Constitution, but if there is one thing he would dislike more than a Chamber composed of natives of Egypt, it would be an institution which might tend to degenerate into a sort of international Parliament.

He understands perfectly well that international rights stand, in almost all directions, in the way of reform in Egypt. He would be the first to scout the idea of in any way tying the hands of the Egyptian Government by quasi-international obligations to a greater extent than they are already tied. To do so would indeed be obviously detrimental to Egyptian interests, and I have not the least doubt that in adopting arguments of this description Chérif Pasha is perfectly sincere. Under these circumstances, it may well be asked why Chérif Pasha should make a speech calculated to exalt the importance of a body which, although not possessed of an international character, properly so called, might, by reason of its composition, not impossibly become a centre of international intrigue.

The answer is two-fold.

In the first place, I have found it somewhat difficult to make Chérif Pasha appreciate the reality of the danger which may ensue, unless the proceedings of the Council of State are very carefully watched and controlled. The authority of the Council, he argues, emanates from the Egyptian Government.

The members are mostly Egyptian officials. The Egyptian Government is perfectly

free, in respect to all important matters, to consult the Council, or not, as it may think fit.

Should the Council show any tendency to usurp functions which do not belong to them, they will not be consulted. The Egyptian Government may, if it chooses, abolish the Council altogether.

All this is true enough so far as the mere text of the Decree, instituting the Council, is concerned.

But I think Chérif Pasha altogether underrates the position which a body of Europeans, many of whom consider that their allegiance is due to their own Government in the first instance, and to the Egyptian Government only in the second instance, may acquire by sheer force of character. The experience of the past in Egypt has shown what may be done in this respect. Moreover, no inconsiderable number of the privileges now enjoyed by Europeans in Egypt are based on custom and prescription rather than on the terms of any formal documents.

The Council of State, in the present stage of its existence, may become almost anything the Egyptian Government chooses to make it. If they adhere steadfastly not only to the text, but to the spirit of the Decree of the 22nd September last, it will be, in fact, as well as in name, a mere "rouage administratif."

But if the Egyptian Government exercises, on all occasions, its right to consult the Council on the merits of the various questions which may come under their consideration, there will, unquestionably, be considerable risk that before long consultation with the Council may come to be regarded as a matter of right, and that the Egyptian Government may find out, when it is too late, that an embarrassing pressure, which it might not be easy for them to withstand, would be exerted to prevent them from exercising the discretionary right which, undoubtedly, belongs to them, of curtailing in practice the functions of the Council.

In the second place, Chérif Pasha altogether fails to appreciate the necessity of some caution and reticence in official utterances. Alluding to his speech he said to me: "Ces paroles ronflantes ne sont que de la fumée. Elles ne veulent rien dire." He had remained, he said, within the terms of the Decree, and so long as that was the case he did not see how he could be embarrassed in the future by language such as that which he used in his speech.

I cannot say that I share this opinion.

I think that, should any difficulty arise with the Council, the terms in which Chérif Pasha alluded to the functions of that body might, not improbably, prove a source of embarrassment to him.

I have no doubt that, had it occurred to Chérif Pasha that I should have taken exception to the terms of his speech, he would have consulted me before he delivered it. I have equally little doubt that in this instance I should have found no difficulty whatever in getting him to follow my advice. I feel quite confident that he is saying nothing but the truth when he tells me that he attached no importance whatever to his speech.

The fact that he should attach no importance to such a speech constitutes, in itself, a difficulty.

It shows an absence of solid training in public affairs, and of political insight. In this and cognate matters I find my main difficulties, so far as they arise from the attitude of the Egyptian Ministers, is due not to any intention whatever to thwart the general lines of policy which commend themselves to Her Majesty's Government, but to simple ignorance and inexperience of properly conducted public business.

I have only to add that the fact of Chérif Pasha having been induced by the Secretary-General to make this speech shows how necessary it will be to watch closely the proceedings of the Council of State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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No. 256.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 14.)

(No. 497.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 6, 1883.

ON the 23rd ultimo I addressed your Lordship on the subject of the extension of the period during which the Mixed Tribunals were to continue in force.

Since then M. Giaccone, the President of the Court of Appeal, has urged on the



Egyptian Government the desirability of obtaining, without delay, the assent of the Powers to an immediate prolongation of the Tribunals for a period of five years. M. Giaccone urges that European creditors, hearing the abolition of the Tribunals at no distant date, are pressing their native debtors with great vigour.

The figures which M. Giaccone adduces in support of this statement are as follows:—

From the 15th October, 1880, to the 15th October, 1882—a period of two years—4,985 suits against natives were filed.

From the 15th October, 1882, to the 15th October, 1883, no less than 7,022 suits were filed.

During the last year, therefore, the number of suits filed was 2,037 in excess of the number filed during the two preceding years. By far the greater portion of these suits are for the recovery of debt.

During the two years from the 15th October, 1880, to the 15th October, 1882, the number of sales in execution of a Decree were 279.

During the year terminating the 15th October, 1883, the number of sales in execution of a Decree were 452.

The number of sales during the last year was, therefore, 173 in excess of the number during the two preceding years.

According to the last Returns 292 sales of personal, and 502 sales of real, property are at present in course of execution.

These figures are certainly very remarkable. I think it is exceedingly probable, as is alleged by M. Giaccone and others, that the uncertainty which hangs over the future of the Tribunals has something to do with the rapidly increasing number of suits brought for the recovery of debt by Europeans against natives. The economic consequences which would result if all the European creditors were at once to foreclose are so serious that I thought it my duty to bring the matter to your Lordship's notice and to suggest the prolongation of the Tribunals for a period of three years.

At the same time I do not think that the increase in the number of suits, and consequently in the number of sales, is to be traced solely to the cause adduced by M. Giaccone.

The fears entertained by the European community of the results which are likely to ensue when the British troops are withdrawn from Egypt constitute another and, I conceive, a more important inducement to the creditor to press his debtor at this moment.

Further, unless I am much mistaken, it is only during the last year or two that the full consequences of the establishment of the Mixed Tribunals, and the action of Western law on an ignorant population endowed with perfect liberty of contract, have begun to be felt. During the first few years after the establishment of those Tribunals money was being lent. Large debts have accumulated, and we have now entered the period when the creditor is demanding repayment.

Although, therefore, the uncertainty which prevails in respect to the future of the Tribunals may be, and, I think, is one of the reasons which have led to the rush of European creditors to the Law Courts, it is not the only, nor is it, in my opinion, the most important cause to which this circumstance may be traced.

None the less, any measure which would tend to allay the quasi panic which has set in amongst the European creditors is to be commended, and it is mainly on this account that I urged on your Lordship the desirability of extending the period of the Mixed Tribunals for another three years.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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No. 257.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 14.)

(No. 498.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 6, 1883.

IN my despatch No. 476 of the 22nd October, I reported to your Lordship that a Commission had been appointed, under the presidency of Chérif Pasha, to inquire into the question of the debts of the fellaheen.

Your Lordship may wish to be informed of the progress which is being made by the Commission towards the settlement of this very difficult and important question.

Although there has, from time to time, been a great deal of discussion on this subject,

the facts necessary to form a sound opinion upon the best method of treating it have never been collected. It is important to know to what extent native cultivatiors have been expropriated during the last few years. Still more important is it to understand accurately the precise process of the change which is being effected by sales of land in execution of Decrees of Court. Is the land merely being transferred from one native cultivator to another, or does it generally remain in the hands of the judgment creditor, who is usually a European?

Before going any further the Commission has, wisely I think, decided to get together all the information it can bearing on these and cognate points. This will necessarily involve some delay, but it cannot be avoided. The question is too difficult and important to be settled hastily.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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No. 258.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 14.)

(No. 500.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Decree, dated the 4th instant, appointing Mr. Edgar Vincent Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 258.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of November* 5, 1883.

*Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu le Rapport de notre Président du Conseil des Ministres, en date du 3 Février, 1883;

Vu notre Décret en date du 4 Février, 1883;

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Mr. Edgar Vincent est nommé Conseiller Financier auprès de notre Gouvernement.

Art. 2. Notre Président du Conseil des Ministres est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 4 Novembre, 1883 (4 Moharem, 1301).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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No. 259.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 291.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 14, 1883.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 480 of the 26th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Clifford Lloyd on the subject of the progress which has been made in the reform of the Egyptian prisons.

I have learnt with satisfaction that the Egyptian Government have decided to appoint a European Inspector of Prisons chosen from the medical profession.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 260.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 15, 1·35 P.M.)

(No. 150.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 15, 1883.

WOOD'S conversation with you 19th October. He does not propose adding at present another officer for army duty, but has detached one from Grenfell's brigade to Schudis. Wood has had hitherto English drill, non-commissioned officers; wishes to retain ten for two years on same principle as officers; Wood to arrange terms; they should become supernumerary, but retain positions in English army. Egypt to pay all charges while they serve here. This number does not include staff sergeants, for whom your sanction has already been granted.

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No. 261.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 97.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 15, 1883, 4·45 P.M.

YOUR telegram of the 12th instant.

Take all steps possible to obtain certain information respecting Consul Moncrieff.

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No. 262.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 16, 11·20 A.M.)

(No. 151.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 16, 1883, 11 A.M.

TELEGRAPHIC orders were sent on the 13th to Massowah to send a steamer to Suakin, and after obtaining intelligence to return to Massowah. At present, although many reports are current, there is nothing authentic beyond what I have already telegraphed.

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No. 263.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 17, 1·45 P.M.)

(No. 153.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 17, 1883, 11·40 A.M.

I GATHER from Reuter's telegram that my despatch No. 450 of 9th October has been published. May I communicate that despatch, as also your Lordship's answer No. 279 A of 1st instant, to the Egyptian Government, and cause them to be published here?

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No. 264.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 18, 11·45 A.M.)

(No. 155.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 18, 1883, 10 A.M.

GENERAL STEPHENSON informed me that on account of dilapidated condition of one of the barracks at Alexandria there will be a considerable increase to the estimate of 3,000*l.* mentioned in my telegram of the 5th instant as the sum necessary to provide accommodation for the troops.

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No. 265.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received by telegraph, November* 18.)

(No. 520. Ext. 155.)

*Cairo, November* 18, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of a letter I have received from General Stephenson, informing me of the manner in which it is proposed to distribute the British garrison at Alexandria.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to General Stephenson's statement that, owing to the dilapidated condition of the Ramleh Palace, there will be a considerable increase of expenditure over and above the estimate of 3,000*l.* mentioned in my despatch No. 495 of the 5th instant.

I have this day telegraphed the substance of this portion of General Stephenson's letter to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 265.

*Lieutenant-General Stephenson to Sir E. Baring.*

*Cairo, November* 17, 1883.

Sir,

WITH reference to the contemplated evacuation of Cairo by Her Majesty's troops, and the concentration at Alexandria of a force of about 3,000 men, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I propose to distribute that force as follows:—

One battalion at Ras-el-Tin in the buildings and upon the ground now occupied by a half battalion.

One battalion, one battery of field artillery, and a detachment of mounted infantry in the western blocks of the Ramleh Palace, at present occupied by a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry.

One battalion in the eastern detached blocks of the Palace, the officers being quartered in the main central building.

The company of Royal Engineers will be quartered in huts now standing still farther to the east.

The Ravelin, and the various buildings and ground now in occupation of Her Majesty's troops in Alexandria itself, to be continued to be held by them.

The substance of this arrangement has already been notified to the Horse Guards.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDK. STEPHENSON, *Lieutenant-General, Commanding in Egypt.*

P.S.—In consequence of the very dilapidated state of the roof in the eastern block of the Ramleh Palace, which has recently come to notice, there will be a considerable increase to the cost of placing this building in a fit state for the reception of troops beyond the sum of 3,000*l.* which I have already mentioned to your Excellency. The amount of this increase cannot be ascertained at present.

F. S.

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No. 266.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 18, 5·30 P.M.)

(No. 156.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 18, 1883, 1·30 P.M.

MR. WEST telegraphs from Suez as follows:—

Telegram begins: "Have seen private letter from Suakin reporting departure of Egyptian troops for Toka on 5th November, and with them Consul Moncrieff and two Greeks. They were surrounded by Arabs, who killed some soldiers, also Moncrieff and the two Greeks. Great consternation and fear at Suakin." Telegram ends.

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No. 267.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 18, 5·30 P.M.)

(No. 157.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 18, 1883, 2 P.M.

FRENCH Consul-General informed me to-day that he had recommended to his Government that the House Tax Decree should be accepted for the time being as it stands, leaving the question of principle involved in right of Egyptian Government to impose tax on its own initiative unsettled. I think this solution may be accepted. With reference to your despatch No. 1046 of the 9th November to Lord Lyons, I do not think Egyptian Government would at all like to agree that the Decree should not be altered or repealed without the assent of the Powers, but they would agree to leaving the matter in suspense. A Municipality will be created shortly at Alexandria, and probably at Cairo. This will facilitate dealing with any question of changing the Decree should they arise in the future. I do not, therefore, anticipate much practical difficulty in the future by leaving the question unsettled.

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No. 268.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 18, 5·30 P.M.)

(No. 159.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 18, 1883, 2·55 P.M.

GENERAL STEPHENSON informs me that, under the arrangements for the transport now being made, the whole of the troops cannot leave Cairo before the middle of February at earliest. It is desirable, both on political and financial grounds, that the movement should not be so long delayed.

I understand that only three ships are to be used. Cannot the movement be made more expeditiously?

General Stephenson has received instructions from the War Office to proceed with accommodation for families.

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No. 269.

*Consul Moncrieff to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 19.)

(No. 2.)

*Suakin, October* 26, 1883.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 1 of the 26th August on the subject of the insurrection in the East Soudan, I have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's further information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir E. Baring.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

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Inclosure in No. 269.

*Consul Moncrieff to Sir E. Baring.*

*Suakin, October* 25, 1883.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report to you my arrival here yesterday from Cameran viâ Massowah.

The disaffected Arabs in the Suakin Province seem further from submitting to the Government than when I left here on the 31st August. You will, no doubt, Sir, have heard of an attack made by Osman Digna on the 13th ultimo on Tewfik Bey, the Mohafliz of Suakin, when the latter was on his way to try and capture him in Erkowiet. This attack was so successfully repulsed that the Mohaffiz hoped for a complete adandonment of Digna by his followers. On the 18th instant, however, as 150 gendarmes, under Mohammed Khalil Effendi, Bimbashi, were proceeding to reinforce Tewfik Bey at Sincat, they were attacked in a pass by, as far as I can learn, some 150 to 200 Arabs only, and cut to pieces. This seems to have been owing to their loose order, their being hampered with about 50 women besides children, but chiefly to panic. Although the Bimbashi himself

is said to have fought bravely, and Hassan Effendi, a Circassian, is particularly mentioned as having done the same, the men were not apparently under their or any officer's control, and, with the exception of a very few, made no effort at all, and were killed in flight. Only fifteen men escaped, and none of the women and children, who were killed with great barbarity.

This unfortunate affair has almost certainly much encouraged the rebels, and has given them, moreover, 150 rifles and 33,000 rounds of ammunition, but I am unable to ascertain the actual situation before reaching Sincat, which I hope to do in a few days. Tewfik Bey is said to have 600 men there. 150 more will probably leave to reinforce him about the 29th instant. If they behave better, or have better fortune than their predecessors, he will, I hope, have a sufficient force to make Sincat safe, and bring Osman Digna to a decisive fight. The latter is said not to have had more than 500 to 600 men with him lately, and might be quickly suppressed if the fellah troops would only fight.

Hitherto, however, only the excellent black troops and some Bashi-Bazouks have done real work, and there appears to be a great want of such officers as might persuade the fellah to do his duty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

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No. 270.

*Consul Moncrieff to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 19.)

(No. 3.) *Suakin, October* 26, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to record the following telegram, which I have to-day requested Mr. West, Her Majesty's Consul at Suez, to dispatch, in my name, to your Lordship:—

"Your Lordship's telegram 16th instant.

"Country unsafe, Suakin to near Kassala. Contradictory information on country beyond. Have taken measures to obtain further. I leave about 29th for Sincat, where can judge better whole situation.

"Arrived here 24th."

Since the disaster to Egyptian troops, detailed in a despatch to Sir E. Baring, a copy of which I have this day the honour to forward in my despatch to your Lordship No. 2, the whole of the passes between this and Sincat and Erkowiet are in the hands of the rebels. Raschid Pasha is reported to have obtained some successes in the country between Kassala and the border of the Suakin district, which he approached, but he has retired, and his position is unknown. None of the country between here and the neighbourhood of Kassala is regarded as safe.

Of the country beyond Kassala there are contradictory reports. When I was in Massowah on the 22nd instant the inhabitants were talking of the supposed approach of Ras-ul-Ullah, King John's General; and a few days before Mkulu and Erkiko, neighbouring villages on the mainland, had been deserted, but since reinhabited. I have been informed to-day by Mahmoud Pasha, the new Commander-in-chief for the East Soudan, as well as by the Governor of Massowah when there, that there is a good understanding between Egyptian authority and Ras-ul-Ullah, whose mutual object is to capture Ras Ria, an independent Abyssinian Chief, who has plundered the King's caravans. One cannot be too confident, however, that no advantage will be taken by King John, overtly or covertly, of East Soudan disturbances, and there is some reason to fear that, though at present reported quiet, the Arabs between Kassala and the Abyssinian frontier will give trouble.

Mahmoud Pasha has been good enough to promise me to send a man, if he can find one to go, to ascertain the state of the Kassala district towards Abyssinia, and I shall have the honour to communicate any further information which I may obtain in that manner, or at Sincat, by the first opportunity. The runners with the post from Sincat have always got through hitherto.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

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No. 271.

*Mr. Ford to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 19.)

(No. 119.) *Athens, November* 7, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in accordance with the instruction contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 66 of the 13th ultimo, respecting the proposed Decree in Egypt for imposing a house tax on foreigners, I conveyed the information contained therein to the Greek Government, and to state that I have now received a note, copy of which is herewith inclosed, from M. Contostavlos, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which his Excellency states that, before arriving at a decision on the subject, he must first take the opinion thereon of the Greek Consul-General at Alexandria. As this proceeding appeared to me calculated to produce delay, I inquired of M. Tricoupi this morning whether he contemplated raising any difficulties in the application of a measure which had received the assent, in principle, of the Government of Her Majesty and of those of other Great Powers.

M. Tricoupi assured me that he had no intention of doing so, but that as the matter was one respecting which the Greek Government possessed very little information, and which materially affected the numerous class of Greeks residing in Egypt, the Greek Government were anxious to consult their Representative at Alexandria concerning it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

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Inclosure in No. 271.

*M. Contostavlos to Mr. Ford.*

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le* $\frac{19}{31}$ *Octobre*, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de répondre à votre office du 20 courant concernant la nouvelle taxe que le Gouvernement Égyptien se propose d'imposer sur les propriétaires étrangers de maisons en Égypte.

Avant de prendre une décision quelconque sur cette mesure en ce qui regarde les sujets du Roi domiciliés en Égypte, le Gouvernement Hellénique aurait besoin de connaître l'avis de son Consul-Général et Agent Politique à Alexandrie. Aussi je viens de communiquer le contenu de votre office à M. Byrantio, et j'espère être bientôt à même de vous communiquer les vues définitives du Gouvernement sur la mesure projetée.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) CONTOSTAVLOS.

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No. 272.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 19, 8 A.M.)

(No. 161.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 18, 1883, 11·35 P.M.

MR. WYLDE has received a letter from his partner at Jeddah, dated 13th, to the effect that 500 Egyptian soldiers, with Captain Moncrieff, went to Aghig, or Port Mornington, the seaport town of Toka. An engagement took place near Toka, in which Moncrieff and his servant, and all the Egyptian soldiers except fourteen, who escaped to Suakin, were killed. It is said that Suakin was attacked on the 12th, but the attack was repulsed. Many of the inhabitants of Suakin have gone across to Jeddah.

I fear there can now be little hope that the news of Moncrieff's death is untrue.

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No. 273.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received by telegraph, November* 19.)

(No. 526. Ext. 161.) *Cairo, November* 18, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter received by Mr. Wylde from Mr. Russell, his partner at Jeddah. I telegraphed this day the substance of this letter to

your Lordship. Mr. Wylde informed me verbally that he thought that Consul Moncrieff had disembarked at a place called Aghig, or Port Mornington.

It appears, however, from Mr. Brewster's letter of the 8th November, inclosed in my despatch No. 527 of this day's date, that the disembarkation took place at Trinkatat, a few miles south of Aghig.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 273.

*Mr. Russell to Mr. Wylde.*

*Jeddah, November* 13, 1883.

(Extract.)

THE news from the Soudan you will doubtless have seen ere this. The rebels attacked Tokah. Captain Moncrieff left Suakim with 500 soldiers, per steam-ship "Jaffirid;" an engagement took place, at which he was present; the whole of the above, including Captain Moncrieff and his servant, it is officially reported, were killed, with the exception of about fourteen, who managed to escape, and brought the news to Suakim, where the panic has been great. Yesterday, Suakim itself was attacked, the rebels were repulsed, the Egyptian men-of-war, it is reported, will clear out at night, and anchor at a distance from the town; the steam-ship "Agra" was there yesterday afternoon, several of the townspeople took refuge on board, and the excitement is such that several of the inhabitants have come across in the "Memsona," but whether they will be permitted to land here or not I cannot say.

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No. 274.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 19, 8 A.M.)

*Cairo, November* 18, 1883, 11·35 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

THE French Consul-General has received a telegram from his agent at Khartoum stating that, according to information from a private source, General Hicks' army is surrounded, and in want of provisions.

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No. 275.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 19, 2·45 P.M.)

*Cairo, November* 19, 1883, *noon.*

(No. 162.)
(Telegraphic.)

I HAVE received a letter from Moncrieff, dated Trinkacat, 45 miles south of Suakin, November 4, in which he desires me to inform your Lordship that Ras-ul-Ulla, who, Chérif Pasha tells me, is an Abyssinian official, attacked and routed an Egyptian force which had been sent out from Massowah to protect a caravan, and killed forty-five and took fifteen prisoners.

I have also received a letter from Mr. Brewster, an Englishman employed in the Egyptian Customs Administration, dated Suakin, November 8, in which he says that on the 3rd Moncrieff went to Trinkacat with Mahmoud Pasha and a force of 500 men of all arms, and one gun; an engagement took place on the road to Tokar on the 4th. Mr. Brewster says that he believes the force of rebels only amounted to 150 or 200 men, and that Moncrieff and three or four Greeks who were with him were cruelly deserted by the whole force. The soldiers told Mr. Brewster that Moncrieff was wounded in the leg by a sword-cut and then in the back by a spear. He still continued firing his revolver until his horse was killed, and he was then hacked to pieces. Mr. Brewster adds that when the survivors returned to the steamer no attempt was made to collect the soldiers again and make a new effort, but a dhow was left with 100 men in her, in case any stragglers might come in after. The Pasha and his troops left on the morning of the 5th for Suakin.

The Egyptian loss consists of 11 officers, 142 men, 6 Bashi-Bazouks, 1 gun, 300 rifles, and a large amount of ammunition, the men having thrown away their ammunition directly the retreat commenced.



A private letter from Mr. Brewster to Consul Jago, dated 10th November, says that he has given up all hopes of Moncrieff being alive.

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No. 276.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received by telegraph, November* 19.)

(No. 527. Ext. 162.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 19, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter from Captain Moncrieff, dated the 4th instant, respecting an attack by Ras Allulah on an Egyptian force on the Abyssinian frontier. Chérif Pasha tells me that Ras Allulah is an Abyssinian official.

I have also received a letter, copy of which I likewise inclose, from Mr. Brewster, an Englishman in the Egyptian Customs service, giving a further account of the attack near Tokar, in which Captain Moncrieff was killed. Mr. Brewster, in a private letter to Mr. Consul Jago, dated Suakin, November 10, says that he has given up all hopes of Captain Moncrieff being alive.

I have telegraphed the foregoing information to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 276.

*Commander Moncrieff to Sir E. Baring.*

*"Tarinjahat," anchorage for Tokar, 45 miles south of Suakin, November* 4, 1883.

Sir,

I HOPE you will pardon my giving you in an epistolary form the latest news I have on the situation in the East Soudan. It is difficult to write here, and there is little time.

As regards the Suakin district matters seem getting worse, but the number of rebels is impossible to arrive at. Suleiman Pasha, having commenced by thinking too lightly of this outbreak, now, I consider, has an exaggerated idea of the force required to suppress it.

He talks of 10,000 men, and, although not to me, I know that he spoke about Turkish or English (Turkish preferentially apparently) assistance.

He, in the conversation I had with him, remarked that he did not know the condition of affairs inland accurately.

As far as I can tell, Osman Digna has 600 to 800 brigands of the Erkowich tribes, and the Hadandowie have collected in some numbers on the Berber road, driven there to a great extent by Raschid Pasha, acting in the Kassala district towards the north.

There may be 7,000 or so of rebels, but the greater part are cowardly. We are about to reinforce Tokar to-day, putting in 100 men, who were cut off from going alone by the rebels collecting between the shore and Tokar. Mahmoud Pasha is here with 400 extra men to the above. On the way, if we beat the rebels well (this morning the news is they are in some force, numbers very vague, perhaps 500 to 600) the situation may improve. If we don't see them Tokar will be able to take care of itself, and Mahmoud Pasha will return to, I hope, reinforce Sinkat. Those places and Suakin will be well able to hold their own, and I believe Mahmoud Pasha's opinion, that 1,000 more men from Cairo, and some money to buy camels (this is most essential; the Government is much hampered by the want of independent transport) and mules, &c., for mountain guns, will settle the country in a few weeks. It would be desirable that the men should be as good as possible and well officered. I think they will fight if led; we ought to see to-day.

This opinion of Mahmoud Pasha's is certainly wiser than that of Suleiman Pasha. It is an easier matter to carry out. He could not, of course, tell me, as he did not apparently like to talk to me about the Turks coming.

As regards Massawa, Ras-el-Ullah has cut off seventy Egyptian soldiers, sent forward to protect a caravan supposed to be coming, in agreement with himself, by

the Governor of Massawa. Ras-el-Ullah afterwards sent to say that the caravan was not coming, and that therefore the above troops should be withdrawn. The Governor of Massawa would not withdraw them, and Ras-el-Ullah, after repeated warnings, came down with a large force and killed 45—took 15 prisoners. The others came in to Massawa, wounded. It happened on Egyptian ground, about two hours beyond Erkiko.

On this point, Suleiman Pasha told me he should request that British troops might be sought to settle the frontier question. Talking to Mahmoud Pasha, he told me they are not strong enough to resent the attack now. I certainly think they are not, until the triumphant return of General Hicks and the settlement of these parts, at the earliest.

Will you kindly telegraph to Lord Granville about Massawa matters? Suleiman Pasha will go there in a few days.

I hope to be back in Suakin in four or five days, and soon after go with Mahmoud Pasha to Sinkat. I could not get there before, because the reinforcements were delayed. When there, and with Mahmoud Pasha, I shall know more.

Please forgive this very horrible scribble. Everything is in such a mess, and when I started I expected to be back for the mail.

(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 276.

*Mr. Brewster to Sir E. Baring.*

Sir, *Douane de Suakin, November* 8, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 3rd instant Consul Moncrieff left here in His Highness' steam-ship "Tor," together with Mahmoud Pasha Taha and a force of about 500 men of all arms and one gun, for Trinkatat, the port of Tokar, situated about 45 miles south of this town, with the intention of going to Tokar, as the Egyptian Government had news that the rebels were collecting in force there.

On the 4th instant I received a hurried note (inclosing the accompanying letter), asking me to forward it to you, and saying that there were rebels on the road.

On the 5th the steam-ship "Tor" returned, bringing back his Excellency Mahmoud Pasha Taha and part of the soldiers, and on making inquiries for Consul Moncrieff I was informed that it was not known where he was, as they had been attacked by the rebels and the whole of the soldiers had broken up and run away, and the last that was seen of the Consul was that he and three or four Greeks were fighting in the midst of the rebels, and that it was supposed that he had managed to get to Tokar, as he was on horseback.

On making inquiries amongst the soldiers and Bashi-Bazouks, I was told that he was wounded in the leg by a sword-cut, and then in the back by a spear, and he still continued firing his revolver until his horse was killed, and then he was hacked to pieces by the rebels.

On returning from the ship I told the Chief of Police to offer 100 dollars reward to any one who would bring me either a letter from the Consul or his corpse, and asked Suleiman Pasha to send a special messenger to Tokar to make inquiries about him there, which he kindly did the same evening.

Yesterday a reply was received to the effect that neither the Consul nor any one else had arrived there, but spies would be sent out to try and find him, or news of him.

From what I can gather, the rebels amounted to only 150 or 200 men, and Captain Moncrieff and the Greeks were cruelly deserted by the whole force, and when they had returned to the steamer no attempt whatever was made to collect the soldiers again and make a new effort, but a dhow was left with 100 men in her in case any stragglers might come in after the Pasha and troops left in the steamer, which they did on the morning of the 5th, and arrived as above.

The loss on the part of the troops is 11 officers, including Hassan Bey Helmy, 142 men, 6 Bashi-Bazouks, 1 gun, about 300 rifles, and a large amount of ammunition, each man having 100 rounds with him, which was thrown away immediately the retreat commenced, and has, therefore, fallen into the hands of the rebels.



I shall leave no stone unturned to find out the fate of Consul Moncrieff, and, if possible, to obtain his body.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. BREWSTER.

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No. 277.

*M. Waddington to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 20.)

M. le Comte, *Londres, le* 19 *Novembre*, 1883.

IL résulte d'une dépêche qui vient de m'être adressée par mon Gouvernement que l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique à Paris, dans un de ses entretiens avec M. Challemel-Lacour, a cru devoir aborder la question de la suppression des immunités dont les Européens jouissent en Égypte en matière de contributions.

Dans le cours de sa conversation Lord Lyons, tout en pressant le Gouvernement Français de donner son adhésion à la mesure projetée, aurait semblé admettre que le Décret à intervenir ne saurait être modifié ultérieurement qu'avec le consentement des Puissances. Or, comme le sait votre Excellence, l'assentiment du Gouvernement de la République est precisément subordonné à la reconnaissance par les Ministres du Khédive du caractère contractuel d'une réforme qui ne saurait s'accomplir sans le concours des Gouvernements intéressés. Si donc, comme j'ai tout lieu de le supposer, le langage du Représentant de la Reine a reproduit exactement la pensée du Cabinet Britannique, rien ne paraît désormais s'opposer à l'adoption du projet Egyptien, et toute difficulté sérieuse serait levée en ce qui nous concerne, puisque nos principales observations n'ont tendu qu'à réserver le consentement des Puissances.

Peu importe en effet, sous quelle forme le caractère contractuel de la mesure sera constaté, pourvu qu'elle garantisse une certaine stabilité dans les projets du Gouvernement Égyptien et qu'elle mette les sujets Français à couvert contre toute aggravation de charges qui serait décrété dans l'avenir en dehors des États intéressés.

Le Gouvernement de la République, dans ces conditions, verrait avec plaisir le Cabinet de Sa Majesté seconder ses efforts en vue de dissiper les doutes qui pourraient subsister dans l'esprit de Chérif Pacha sur la véritable portée de ces réserves. Ce serait, suivant moi, le meilleur moyen de couper court aux commentaires erronés de la presse Égyptienne et d'éviter tout malentendu de nature à retarder l'adoption d'une mesure dont nous avons reconnu les premiers l'opportunité.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) WADDINGTON.

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No. 278.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 20, 9 A.M.)

(No. 163. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 19, 1883, 5 P.M.

POSITION of affairs in Soudan is becoming very serious. It is clear that Egyptian authority in Eastern Soudan does not extend beyond the coast, and is even threatened there. As regards the Western Soudan, no confirmation has been received of the news telegraphed by French Consular Agent. On the other hand, nothing definite has been heard of Hicks since 27th September. He only had provisions for two months. Egyptian Government is very anxious, and evidently anticipates bad news. Giesler [?] Pasha, who was with Gordon in the Soudan, and whom I saw to-day, says that if Hicks is beaten, Khartoum will probably fall. In fact, Egyptian Government have no money, and, excepting Wood's and Baker's forces, they have sent almost their last available man to the Soudan.

If Hicks' army is destroyed, I have little doubt that, unless they get assistance from outside, they will lose the whole of the Soudan. Neither, if once they begin to fall back, is it easy to say where along the Valley of the Nile they would arrest the rebel movement.

From some observations which Chérif Pasha let drop to me this morning, I think it not at all improbable that before long he will ask for the assistance of English or Indian troops. He said to me, "I suppose Her Majesty's Government would not like to see Turks intervene in the Soudan?" Shall I be right in telling him, if the occasion

arises, that under no circumstances must he look for the assistance of British or Indian troops in the Soudan? As regards Turkish assistance, I should be glad to receive instructions as to attitude I am to adopt. It is a question which course Egyptian Government would dislike most—to call in the Turks or to abandon Soudan. My own opinion is that, if Hicks is beaten, the wisest course for the Egyptian Government to adopt is to accept defeat and fall back on whatever point on the Nile they can hold with confidence, although the adoption of this course would certainly give a great impulse to the Slave Trade. But it will not be at all easy to persuade them of this. Turkish intervention would, I think, be most undesirable.

It is also not at all improbable that the Egyptian Government will want to send some of Wood's army to the Soudan. Chérif Pasha spoke to me this morning of the desirability of sending one of Wood's English officers to Suakin. I think that Wood's army should be kept for service in Egypt proper, especially in view of the partial withdrawal of the British garrison. If any English officers are required for military service in the Soudan, the most which we should do, in my opinion, should be to assist the Egyptian Government in obtaining the services of some good men, who should not be on the active list. Does your Lordship approve this view?

I may now, at any moment, be forced to discuss these Soudan affairs with Chérif Pasha, and it is therefore desirable that I should receive some further indications of your Lordship's views. It will be very difficult, under the circumstances, to maintain a purely passive attitude, and to give no advice whatever.

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No. 279.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 98.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 20, 1883, 3·15 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 153 of 17th November.

Yes.

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No. 280.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 20, 3·45 P.M.)

(No. 164.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 20, 1883, 3 P.M.

WEST telegraphs that the "Arcot" has arrived from Suakin. No further news of Moncrieff. Suakin quiet. Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Ranger" was there.

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No. 281.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 99.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 20, 1883, 7·30 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 163 of 19th.

We cannot lend English or Indian troops.

Do not encourage British officers to volunteer.

It would not be for the advantage of Egypt to invite Turkish troops into the Soudan.

If consulted, recommend abandonment of the Soudan within certain limits.

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No. 282.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 21.)

(No 506.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 12, 1883.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 271 of the 24th October, 1883, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from Tigrane Pasha, from which your Lordship will observe that I have been unable to obtain any information with regard to the private incomes of the exiles in Ceylon, other than that contained in Sir Edward Malet's despatch No. 293 of the 5th September.



With regard to the desire expressed by Arabi that Mme. Arabi should join him in Ceylon, the Egyptian Government say that they certainly have no objection to this arrangement being carried out, but that Mme. Arabi has stated that she has no wish to leave Egypt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 282.

*Tigrane Pasha to Sir E. Baring.*

M. le Ministre, *Caire, le* 12 *Novembre*, 1883.

VOUS voulez bien m'informer par votre dépêche du 7 de ce mois, que le Gouvernement de Ceylon désirerait avoir connaissance des revenus des épouses des exilés Égyptiens et de tous autres revenus qu'ils pourraient avoir en Égypte, cela en vue de la répartition par le Gouverneur des sommes mises à sa disposition pour leur entretien.

Afin de répondre à cette demande, je ne puis, M. le Miuistre, que me référer à ma dépêche du 4 du mois dernier, où se trouvent contenus les renseignements que le Gouvernement a été à même de recueillir sur les ressources dont disposent ces dames.

Quant au désir manifesté par Arabi de voir son épouse aller le rejoindre, ce n'est certes pas le Gouvernement qui mettrait un obstacle à la réalisation de ce désir, mais d'après ce que j'apprends, la dite dame ne serait nullement disposée à quitter l'Égypte.

En vous faisant cette communication je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
Le Sous-Secrétaire d'État,
(Signé) TIGRANE.

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No. 283.

*Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 21.)

(No. 309.)
My Lord, *Vienna, November* 13, 1883.

THE announcement made at the Mansion House that Her Majesty's troops were immediately to evacuate Cairo, and that there was to be at once a large reduction of the British force in Egypt, has been received here with much regret.

The Reports of the Austrian Consul-General, whose opinion is believed by Count Kálnoky to be shared by all his colleagues, as well as by all the European communities, are to the effect that the entire withdrawal of the troops from the capital will not be unattended with risk, and that the country could not yet be left with any safety without the presence of a foreign force.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

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No. 284.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 21.)

(No. 626. Secret and Confidential.)
My Lord, *Constantinople, November* 15, 1883.

IN transmitting to your Lordship the accompanying Memorandum which appears to have been sent from the Grand Vizier to the Palace for the purpose of being submitted to His Majesty the Sultan, I venture to remark that the paper does not appear to me to possess that character of duplicity which at the first glance might be attributed to it. The object of Saïd Pasha seems to be to induce his Master to acquiesce in the permanent establishment of Tewfik Pasha as Khedive. Knowing the intense hatred of the Sultan for that personage, he seeks to attain his point in the manner usually employed by Oriental Viziers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

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## Inclosure in No. 284.

*Memorandum by Saïd Pasha.*

(Traduction.)

SUIVANT les nouveaux renseignements obtenus pour faire suite aux pièces d'informations qui avaient été précédemment expédiées à votre Excellence pour être soumises à Sa Majesté, il est constaté que Son Altesse le Khédive, Tewfik Pacha, dont les causes pour lesquelles il était sujet à caution par le Gouvernement Impérial ont reçu une atténuation, a commencé à pencher vers le Gouvernement Impérial depuis que les habitants de l'Égypte et les journaux importants de l'Angleterre se sont tournés contre lui. Son Altesse, vu la force majeure qui constitue la prédominance actuelle de l'Angleterre en Égypte, est excusable de ne pas manifester immédiatement ses sentiments de dévouement qu'il doit à son auguste Souverain; lorsqu'on considère impartialement sa position difficile, il devient évident qu'il n'y a pas une autre personne plus appropriée que lui pour le poste de Khédive. Quant à Halim Pacha, indépendamment qu'il n'a pas fait ses preuves vis-à-vis du Gouvernement Impérial, lorsqu'on considère que pendant si longtemps il a été mis à l'écart, et qu'il doit en être sans doute indisposé, et vu, d'ailleurs, qu'il est habitué de s'adresser toujours à l'Angleterre en vue de sauvegarder ses droits, on ne saurait concevoir un instant qu'il soit bien disposé envers le Gouvernement Impérial. De manière que si une occasion pareille lui tombe entre les mains il est indubitable qu'il sera la cause de grands embarras pour le Gouvernement et la nation. L'opinion publique en Angleterre est près d'être unanime pour le réglement de la question Égyptienne, c'est pourquoi il est impossible à l'heure qu'il est de s'adresser aux autres Puissances pour la destitution du Khédive actuel et la nomination d'une personne plus convenable à sa place. D'autant plus que Halim Pacha, vu les raisons que j'ai mentionnées ci-dessus à son égard, ne saurait jamais être admis comme candidat au Khédiviat, et que d'ailleurs la question Égyptienne étant très importante et très délicate, à raison des circonstances, Tewfik Pacha est le plus convenable pour la place, et son attachement au Gouvernement plus probable que celui d'un autre, vu que son émancipation est très peu à craindre, et sa destitution tout à fait impossible quant à présent. Par conséquent, il est nécessaire de fermer la porte à ses opposants, et c'est ce qui est l'objet de ma présente missive.

*Le* $\frac{18}{30}$ *Octobre*, 1883.

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## No. 285.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 21.)

(No. 633. Secret.)

*Constantinople, November* 16, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a translation of a letter which has fallen into my hands addressed by the Grand Vizier to the Governors-General of the Hedjaz, the Yemen, and Bagdad.

In this letter the Grand Vizier calls attention to the efforts which he states are being made by the Khedive to shake off the Turkish rule and secure his own independence, the object of His Highness being to form an Arabian Monarchy by annexing the Governments of Syria and the Hedjaz. His Highness concludes by urging the above functionaries to use every means in their power to counteract this movement, which is being promoted through the medium of the Arab newspapers, and to leave nothing undone to confirm the Arab tribes under their jurisdiction in their allegiance to the Government of the Sultan, and to establish the Imperial prestige and authority in all the districts where it is to be feared that foreign influences have obtained a footing.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

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## Inclosure in No. 285.

*Vizirial Letter addressed to the Governors-General of the Hedjaz, the Yemen, and of Bagdad.*

*Le* 21 *Octobre* (2 *Novembre*), 1883.

(Traduction.)

IL est bien connu à votre Excellence que le Gouvernement Impérial a eu toujours en vue d'attacher à l'État les alentours de sa Mésopotamie et que Sa Majesté le Sultan, il y a trois ans, entreprit lui-même de faire prendre les mesures nécessaires à cet égard.



Cependant tous ces efforts sont restés infructueux pour la raison que les Puissances étrangères avaient toujours l'oreille attentive et vigilante sur les mouvements manifestes ou secrets du Gouvernement Impérial. Dans l'intervalle est survenue la question Égyptienne, et le Gouvernement Impérial n'a épargné aucun effort pour arriver aux moyens de détourner le danger et d'empêcher que les flammes qui sortaient de ce foyer de sédition ne fussent pas répandues aux provinces importantes de l'Empire, telles que le Hedjaz et la Syrie.

Ainsi qu'il est connu à votre Excellence le Gouvernement Anglais avant de faire occuper l'Égypte par ces troupes, avait su s'attacher les Émirs de Zanzibar, de Shehah, de Makellah, et de Hadramont, et il est parvenu, par ce moyen, d'établir son prestige au plus haut degré parmi les tribus nomades. A la fin, bien que le Gouvernement Impérial, par esprit d'amitié et d'assistance, ait laissé l'Angleterre libre dans ses mouvements, et qu'après le rétablissement de l'ordre et de la tranquillité, l'Angleterre promette d'évacuer l'Égypte, ceux qui ne connaissent pas la marche des affaires politiques, et tous ceux qui ont un attachement moral du Gouvernement Impérial, considèrent tout cela comme une grande humiliation pour l'Empire et l'attribuent à sa faiblesse et à son impuissance. De pareilles idées ne sauraient que venir en aide aux insinuations pernicieuses des étrangers, en diminuant en même temps le prestige du Gouvernement Impérial auprès de ses sujets; mais indépendamment de cela, l'attitude du Khédive dans ces derniers jours à paru hostile au Gouvernement attendu qu'il vise tout simplement à l'indépendance. Par le moyen des journaux Arabes qui sont ses propres organes, il faut publier des articles propageant l'idée de la formation d'un Gouvernement Arabe par l'annexion des Gouvernements du Hedjaz et de la Syrie, et invoquant en appui les mouvements séditieux des Ourbans du Hedjaz. Il est vrai qu'aucune des Grandes Puissances n'entretient pour le moment une pareille idée, mais il est probable que le Khédive a considéré cette manœuvre comme un moyen sûr de gagner l'opinion publique en Angleterre, qui s'agite contre lui. Malgré tout cela le Gouvernement Impérial a fait des communications et a donné des ordres péremptoires au Gouvernement Égyptien à propos des susdits articles des journaux. Nous espérons que de pareils propos séditieux ne seront plus publiés. Cependant il est nécessaire que ces propos ne puissent pas trouver de la publicité dans la province que vous gouvernez. Surtout vous chercherez les moyens d'établir le prestige et l'autorité du Gouvernement Impérial partout où l'influence étrangère prévaut; vous userez les meilleurs procédés possibles envers les Scheiks et les Notables des Arabes; vous donnerez de bons conseils aux récalcitrants en les invitant à l'obéissance; vous emploierez le moyen des armes contre ceux qui ne les acceptent pas, et vous prendrez tous les moyens d'assurer le contrôle du Gouvernement sur les campements des nomades en assurant la tranquillité publique. Toutes ces questions étant d'une grande importance pour le Gouvernement vous voudrez bien attirer là-dessus l'attention de tous les fonctionnaires, en leur faisant savoir qu'en cas de contravention aux recommendations qui leur sont faites ou de négligence dans l'exécution de leur devoir, ils auront une responsabilité analogue à la position qu'ils occupent et ils en seront punis.

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## No. 286.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 21, 8·30 A.M.)

(No. 165.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 21, 1883.

THE Egyptian Government has decided to try Mahmoud Pasha, who commanded the troops in the engagement near Tokar, by court-martial.

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## No. 287.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 101.)

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 21, 1883, 5·45 P.M.

IS there any hope of recovering Monerieff's body without imperilling any lives?

No. 288.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 21, 11·50 P.M.)

(No. 166.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 21, 1883, 11 P.M.

AUTHENTIC news has been received to the effect that Hicks' army has been completely destroyed. I will if possible telegraph further details to-morrow.

As regards Suakin, I have received letter from Mr. Brewster, dated 15th, in which he says that he has no fear of the town being attacked, but that, with the troops now there, the rebels would have no very great difficulty in taking it.

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No. 289.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 22, 1·45 P.M.)

(No. 168.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 22, 1883, 11·30 A.M.

FOLLOWING is substance of two telegrams from Lieutenant-Governor of Soudan at Khartoum:—

First telegram, dated the 20th November: Letter received to-day from Commandant at Duem, dated the 19th, forwarding information given by two persons arriving with letters. A fight took place at Kaz between rebels and Egyptian troops; rebels in great numbers. During two first days rebels suffered great loss; Mahdi seeing this advanced with his regular troops from Obeid, all well-armed. Fighting continued from the 2nd to 5th November, when Hicks' whole army was destroyed; all killed except one European and about fifty men. Cause of defeat was that when General Hicks heard of Mahdi's advance, he divided forces in two parts, one to attack and occupy Obeid, the other to fight Mahdi at Kaz; but Mahdi met troops proceeding to Obeid, and fighting commenced. Other portion hearing fighting advanced to assist, and on joining them formed square. Above news confirmed by other persons. Letters also intercepted from Mahdi to persons in Khartoum. Commandant of Duem expecting attack, and Khartoum also in great danger from want of sufficient forces.

Second telegram, dated the 21st: A Captain arrived Khartoum to-night says he left Kordofan the 11th November; was eye-witness of fighting, in which Egyptian troops were totally destroyed, except 200 wounded. All arms, ammunition, &c., were taken by rebels. He escaped by pretending to be a Dervish. Rebels numbered about 300,000.

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No. 290.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received by telegraph, November* 22.)

(No. 536. Ext. 166.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 22, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 534 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inclose an extract from Mr. Brewster's letter of the 15th respecting the state of affairs at Suakin.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 290.

*Mr. Brewster to Sir E. Baring.*

(Extract.) *Suakin, November* 15, 1883.

THE town of Suakin has been in a state of panic for the last week, and the Governor-General has given arms and ammunition to the European and native merchants, which has made matters, if possible, worse, although I did my utmost to impress upon him the danger of doing so.



Mahmoud Pasha Takar, the General commanding the troops, has never left the steam-ship "Tor" since he returned from the fight of the 4th instant, and although Suleiman Pasha has endeavoured to persuade him that it is his duty to live on shore and near the soldiers, he has refused to do so.

Suleiman Pasha is leaving in a day or two for Massawa, and no steps are being taken towards the relief of Tokar, or Sinkat, where the Governor of Suakin, Tewfik Bey, is, and as his Excellency is leaving in one of the gun-boats, it will leave the town still more unprotected than it is now, and will raise the fear of the inhabitants to a great extent.

I do not think that there is any fear of the rebels attempting to take the town, but with the troops which are here they would have no very great difficulty in doing so.

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No. 291.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 102.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 22, 1883, 6·30 P.M.

AFTER consulting with General Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Wood, report your opinion as to whether affairs in the Soudan are cause of danger to Egypt proper, and, if so, what measures are desirable.

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No. 292.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 297. Ext. 102.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 22, 1883.

WITH reference to your telegrams of the 21st and 22nd instant, informing me of the reported destruction of General Hicks' army by the forces of the Mahdi, I have to instruct you, after consultation with General Stephenson and Sir E. Wood, to report your opinion as to whether the present state of affairs in the Soudan must be considered as a cause of danger to Egypt proper. If such should be the case, Her Majesty's Government will be glad to learn your views as to what measures are desirable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 293.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 103.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 22, 1883, 6·40 P.M.

ORDERS have been sent to Sir W. Hewett to maintain Egyptian authority at Suakin, Massowah, and Red Sea ports, and a gun-vessel will be sent from Mediterranean to Red Sea to reinforce him.

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No. 294.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 298. Ext. 103.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 22, 1883.

I HAVE to inform you that, in consequence of the present state of affairs in the Soudan, orders have been sent to the naval Commander-in-chief on the East India Station to maintain the authority of the Egyptian Government at Suakin, Massowah, and other ports on the Red Sea, and that a gun-vessel will be sent from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea to reinforce him.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 295.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 22, 11 P.M.)

(No. 169.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 22, 1883, 8·30 P.M.

IT is too soon yet to say what effect the recent events in the Soudan will have on the general situation here, but with reference to my telegram No. 159 of the 18th instant, I think it will be advisable not to hasten the movement of the troops.

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## No. 296.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 22, 11 P.M.)

(No. 170. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 22, 1883, 8·35 P.M.

THE Egyptian Government wish to apply to the Porte for leave to recruit soldiers in Turkey.

Chérif Pasha has asked me to inquire whether Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to support the application. I think it had better be supported.

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## No. 297.

*Mr. West to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 23.)

(No. 355.)
My Lord, *Washington, November* 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 216 of the 17th ultimo, instructing me to express to the United States' Government the hope of Her Majesty's Government that objection will not be taken to the application of the proposed measure of the Egyptian Government establishing a tax upon house property to United States' citizens. I accordingly addressed a note to the Secretary of State, copy of which is herewith inclosed, in the above sense ; and I have now the honour to inclose to your Lordship copy of his reply thereto, stating that the United States' Government cannot commit itself to the acceptance of the measure in question in advance of diplomatic application being made by the Khedive's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

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### Inclosure 1 in No. 297.

*Mr. West to Mr. Frelinghuysen.*

Sir, *Washington, November* 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I am instructed by Earl Granville to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Government of the United States will not object to the application to United States' citizens of the tax on house property, which the Egyptian Government propose to levy for revenue purposes, under the Turkish Law of 1867, which places all holders of real property, without regard to their nationality, on a footing of perfect equality as regards the payment of charges incidental to such property. The Egyptian Government are willing, at the same time, to establish administrative regulations, which will prevent any more interference in the immunities enjoyed by foreigners in respect to their dwellings under the Capitulations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

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### Inclosure 2 in No. 297.

*Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. West.*

Sir, *Washington, November* 10, 1883.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your note of the 2nd instant, conveying the hope of Her Majesty's Government that no objection will be interposed by the Government of the United States to the application to its citizens of the tax on house property which the Egyptian Government proposes to levy upon all holders, both native and foreign, of real property within its jurisdiction, and to remark, in reply, that the proposal of the Egyptian Government in the respect described has not yet been formally presented to this Government. Without knowledge of the terms of the measure, and in advance of diplomatic application being made by the Khedive's Government through our regularly accredited representative at Cairo, this Government cannot undertake to commit itself to an acceptance of the measure. The Agent and Consul-General has, however, been instructed in the premises.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

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## No. 298.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 23, 9·30 A.M.)

(No. 171.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 23, 1883.

MY telegram No. 168 of yesterday.

The European of Hicks' army said to be saved is believed to be Mr. Vizetelly.

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## No. 299.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 23, 11 P.M.)

(No. 172.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 23, 1883, 6·35 P.M.

EGYPTIAN Government has decided to try and hold Khartoum, and to open line of communication between Berber and Suakin. All their efforts will be concentrated on these two points. In pursuit of this policy, it has been decided to try and withdraw the garrison of Darfour, amounting to about 5,000 men, to the Valley of the Nile. Orders will be also sent to the officers in command at Bahr Gazelle and Gondokoro to withdraw, if possible, to Khartoum, or, viâ El Facher, to the Valley of the Nile. Boats will be sent up the White Nile to bring the garrison of Fachoda down to Khartoum. The garrison of Duem is believed to be already falling back on Khartoum. The garrison of Senaar will be maintained for the present, in order to facilitate the supply of provisions to Khartoum; 2,000 of the gendarmerie, with English officers, and 6,000 Bedouins, will be sent to Suakin to try and open up the route to Berber. The place of the gendarmerie is, for the time being, to be taken by General Wood's army, which it is fully understood will remain in Egypt. I ought to add that several telegrams received from persons at Khartoum state that it will be impossible for the Egyptian Government to hold that town, and that a retreat on Simber is necessary.

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## No. 300.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 23, 11 P.M.)

(No. 173. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 23, 1883, 7·30 P.M.

CHÉRIF PASHA suggested to me to-day that if recruitment in Turkey would be likely to lead to considerable difficulties, it might be possible to obtain Turks from Albania and Thessaly. General Baker has suggested recruiting in Cyprus, but I conceive that any objection to recruiting in Turkey would apply equally to Cyprus.

Egyptian Government will not address Porte until I receive an answer to my [? telegram] No. 170 of yesterday, and do not wish any mention to be made of the matter to the Porte at present. Please reply early, as I have no doubt that it will be necessary to strengthen either the army or gendarmerie by the introduction of a more fighting element than can be found in Egypt itself.

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No. 301.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to the Law Officers of the Crown and Dr. Deane.*

*Foreign Office, November* 23, 1883.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, by direction of the Secretary of State, the papers noted in the accompanying list,* which relate to the question of the right of the Khedive of Egypt to enter into Conventions with foreign Powers respecting the admission of tobacco into Egypt at a low and uniform rate of duty, and to invite your attention to a question which has been raised in connection with this subject, and which was not submitted for your consideration in my letter of the 1st May last.

In your Report above referred to you advised that in view of the very extensive powers given to the Khedive by the Imperial Firmans of making commercial arrangements with foreign Powers, it was competent to the Egyptian Government to enter into a new Commercial Treaty with this country, in substitution, so far as Egypt is concerned, for the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and the Porte of 1861, and that one of the Articles of such Treaty might provide for the admission of tobacco imported by British subjects on any terms that might be agreed upon. You also referred to the Vizirial letter of the 31st March, 1881, from which it would appear that some promise had been given by the Government of the Khedive not to tolerate any act contrary to the Treaties and Regulations in force. Lord Granville gathers from your observations on that document that, in your opinion, the promise therein referred to only affects the question, whether the Khedive is bound to insist on the production of "raftiehs" on the importation of Turkish tobacco, or can refuse to do so any longer, but that it has no bearing on the main question of the power of the Khedive to enter into Conventions with foreign Powers in relation to the importation of tobacco into Egypt.

The question which has now presented itself is whether Great Britain is precluded from entering into such a Convention with the Khedive by the provision contained in the Treaties between the Porte and foreign Powers against the importation of tobacco, in any shape whatever, into any part of the Ottoman dominions.

Article XIV of the British Treaty of 1861 is as follows:—

"ARTICLE XIV.

"An exception to the stipulations laid down in the Vth Article shall be made in regard to tobacco, in any shape whatsoever, and also in regard to salt, which two articles shall cease to be included among those which the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are permitted to import into the Ottoman dominions.

"British subjects, however, or their agents, buying or selling tobacco or salt for consumption in Turkey, shall be subject to the same regulations, and shall pay the same duties, as the most favoured Ottoman subjects trading in the two articles aforesaid; and furthermore, as a compensation for the prohibition of the two articles above-mentioned, no duty whatsoever shall in future be levied on those articles when exported from Turkey by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

"British subjects shall, nevertheless, be bound to declare the quantity of tobacco and salt thus exported to the proper Custom-house authorities, who shall, as heretofore, have the right to watch over the export of these articles, without thereby being entitled to levy any tax thereon on any pretence whatsoever."

That Treaty has recently expired, and, pending the conclusion of a new one, Her Majesty's Government have claimed for British trade most-favoured-nation treatment under the Capitulations.

But all the existing Treaties between the Porte and foreign Powers concluded

* 1. To Law Officers, May 1, 1883.
2. Law Officers, May 29, 1883.
3. To Law Officers, August 27, 1883.
4. Memorandum by Sir E. Hertslet on Egyptian Tobacco Convention, November 15, 1883.



since the date of the British Treaty of 1861 contain stipulations in relation to tobacco similar to those of Article XIV of that Treaty.

Tobacco does not appear in the Tariff of Imports in the Treaties between the Porte and foreign Powers, but its importation into any part of the Ottoman dominions is by the terms of those Treaties absolutely prohibited; and in consideration of this prohibition, and by way of compensation, the exportation of tobacco from Turkey to other countries is permitted free of duty.

It appears, however, that this prohibition has been modified as regards cigars, snuff, &c., by a Regulation of the Porte, referred to in the inclosed Memorandum by Sir E. Hertslet.

Subject, however, to that Regulation, tobacco is an article of trade which, like salt, has been reserved as an Imperial monopoly under the Treaties of the Porte, and it may be urged that foreign Powers, having bound themselves by those Treaties not to import tobacco into Egypt, cannot enter into a Convention with the Khedive for that object without committing a breach of their engagement towards the Porte, which must necessarily entail severe loss on the Turkish revenue.

On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the Firmans of 1873 and 1879, the latter of which was issued in communication and agreement with Great Britain and France, grant to the Khedive the most ample powers with respect to the conclusion of Commercial Conventions, and that no reservation whatever can be found therein with respect to tobacco.

As regards the powers of the present Khedive under the Firman of 1879, I am to invite your attention to the inclosed printed copy of a reference addressed to you in the month of August last, which deals with the rights of the Sultan in relation to the Suez Canal, and in which a brief account is given of the negotiations which preceded the issue of that Firman. It is there shown that all the powers which were granted by previous Firmans are now vested in the present Khedive; and in relation to the particular question now under consideration, I am to refer to the following extract from the Firman addressed to Ismaïl Pasha, dated the 8th June, 1867:—

"In like manner, whilst all the Treaties of the Sublime Porte must be respected in Egypt, an exception is made only as regards the customs duties, and as regards foreigners in matters relating to the police, postal, and transit services, for which full powers are given to thee to enter into special arrangements with foreign agents. But such arrangements must not take the form of Treaties or Conventions having any political signification or purport."

That Firman proceeds to declare that where any doubts arise as to such commercial arrangements being opposed to the sovereign rights of the Sultan, or to the principles therein laid down, the matter shall be referred to the Porte previously to the conclusion of the arrangement. But it is pointed out in the above-mentioned reference of August last that this condition was waived in the notes annexed to the Firman of 1879.

It is of the utmost importance to the material interests of Egypt, that special Conventions for the admission of tobacco into that country should be concluded. Indeed, negotiations have been actually commenced for such a Convention with Greece, and Her Majesty's Government are pressed for their opinion as to whether the Porte could take exception to it. It has become necessary, therefore, to consider the proposal once more from every point of view, and before arriving at a final decision Lord Granville desires me to submit to you the further considerations contained in this letter, in case they should modify in any way the conclusions arrived at in your Report of the 29th May last as to the right of Her Majesty's Government and of the Khedive to enter into a Convention for the importation of tobacco into Egypt. I am to request that you will take the papers transmitted herewith into your consideration, and that you will favour Lord Granville with your opinion on the question submitted in this letter, and with any general observations which you may have to offer on the case.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

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No. 302.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 24, 1·30 P.M.)

(No. 175.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 24, 1883, 12·15 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 102 of the 22nd.

Unanimous opinion of General Stephenson, General Wood, and myself is that

recent success of Mahdi is a source of danger to Egypt proper, and that the danger would be greatly increased if Khartoum falls, which seems not improbable.

As regards the immediate measures which it is desirable to take, we think evacuation of Cairo by the British garrison should not take place for the present, and that British force in Egypt should be maintained at its present strength. We are considering whether it will not be desirable to strengthen General Wood's army, and, if so, how it can best be strengthened; but further consideration is required before we can state our opinions on this point.

Both Khedive and Chérif Pasha have expressed to me in conversation their opinion that the withdrawal of British troops should be postponed. They entertain considerable fears of serious religious movement, the limits of which it is at present impossible to define.

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No. 303.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 24.)

(No. 176.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 24, 1883.

THE Italian Consul-General has informed the Egyptian Government that Italy accepts the house tax, &c. He has suggested one trifling modification, which has been accepted.

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No. 304.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 25.)

(No. 177. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 24, 1883, 7 P.M.

CHÉRIF PASHA has addressed to me an official Memorandum, of which the following is a free translation:—

"The absence of a well-defined frontier between Abyssinia on the side of Bogos gives rise to frequent conflicts, and sometimes to actual hostilities between the two countries. The Government of the Khedive, being desirous of ending these discussions, and of removing all obstacles to the establishment of friendly relations between Abyssinia and Egypt, is disposed to proceed to a delimitation of the frontier which would give satisfaction to both parties. In order alike to arrive at a speedy solution, and to give greater stability to the arrangement when concluded, the Government of His Highness consider that the intervention of the Government of Her Majesty would powerfully aid in the realization of the conciliatory intentions of Egypt. The Egyptian Government would therefore like to be informed whether Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to use its good offices with King John in order to arrive at a settlement, and also whether, in case of necessity, Her Majesty's Government would consent to nominate an officer who would, in co-operation with an Abyssinian and Egyptian Delegate, proceed to establish the frontier-line of the two countries so far as the territory of Bogos is concerned."

The Egyptian Government is very anxious to be relieved of anxiety on the side of Abyssinia, and I think it would be desirable to help them.

The former correspondence between Her Majesty and King John appears to afford an opening. If a ship of war were sent to Massowah, and the message of the Egyptian Government were delivered to King John through the medium of a letter from the Queen, delivered by an English officer, it would probably have the effect of preventing the Abyssinians from taking advantage of the present situation to cause further trouble. If anything is to be done, it is desirable to lose no time.

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No. 305.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 25.)

(No. 178.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 24, 1883, 7·15 P.M.

DISQUIETING news has been received of the attitude of the Bedouins about Berber, but the telegraph is still working to Khartoum.

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No. 306.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 25.)

(No. 179.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 24, 1883, 10·45 P.M.

SOME leading men of the Kebabish, an important Arab tribe, have come in to Vadisoum, and have informed the Governor that a slave of the Sheikh of the tribe has returned from El Obeid, and says that he left Melbeis on the 6th, and that the Mahdi's army had attacked Hicks and been defeated. As Hicks' army is said to have been destroyed on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, some hopes have been excited that the news of its destruction is untrue. I fear, however, that the date of the 6th has been wrongly stated, and that the news refers to the victory which former reports state to have been gained at Melbeis before Hicks' disaster. Except this news, all the telegrams so far received confirm the annihilation of Hicks' army.

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No. 307.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 25, 5·30 P.M.)

(No. 180.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 25, 1883, 2 P.M.

I HAVE reason to believe that the Austrian and French Consuls-General strongly approve of the British garrison remaining here.

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No. 308.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 104.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1883, 7 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 175 of 24th.

The preliminary steps for withdrawal of troops will be delayed while awaiting further information as to the course of events.

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No. 309.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 301. Ext. 104.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1883.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 175 of the 24th instant, recommending that, under existing circumstances, the British force in Egypt should be maintained at its present strength.

I have to state that Her Majesty's Government have decided that the preliminary steps for the withdrawal of the British troops shall be postponed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 310.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 105.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1883, 11 P.M.

YOUR telegrams Nos. 170, 172, and 173 of 22nd and 23rd.

We agree with you against recruiting in Cyprus. We have no objection to Egyptian Government obtaining permission of the Sultan to recruit in Turkey; but we can take no steps which will throw upon us the responsibility of operations in the Soudan, which must rest with the Egyptian Government, relying on their own resources.

We think that the restricting the operations, as proposed by the Egyptian Government, to defensive operations seems to be reasonable.

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No. 311.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 302. Ext. 105.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1883.

I HAVE received your telegrams Nos. 170, 172, and 173 of the 22nd and 23rd instant, informing me of the measures which the Egyptian Government propose to adopt in consequence of the defeat of General Hicks' army in the Soudan.

Her Majesty's Government agree with you in thinking that it would not be advisable that the Egyptian Government should endeavour to obtain recruits for their army from Cyprus, but they see no objection to recruiting in Turkey, provided that the Egyptian Government take the necessary steps to obtain the permission of the Sultan.

Her Majesty's Government can do nothing in the matter which would throw upon them the responsibility of operations in the Soudan. This responsibility must rest with the Egyptian Government relying on their own resources.

I have to add that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the Egyptian Government would be right to restrict their action to defensive operations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 312.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 25, 11 P.M.)

(No. 181. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 25, 1883, 7 P.M.

I THOUGHT it desirable, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, to obtain opinions of Generals Stephenson, Wood, and Baker on the military situation in the Soudan. They have fully discussed the subject at an unofficial meeting at my house to-day. Their joint opinion is that it will be impossible for the Egyptian Government, with the forces at its disposal, to hold Soudan, and that after withdrawing the garrisons, it will be necessary to fall back from Khartoum on to Egypt proper. They think that Khartoum should be held, if possible, sufficiently long to allow advanced posts of Soudan to rejoin. They also think that, under present circumstances, it is desirable for the Egyptian Government to act from Suakin, and try to render as much support as possible from that quarter.

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No. 313.

*Commander Darwall to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *"Ranger," at Suakin, November* 21, 1883.

ARRIVED 16th. No hope Consul Moncreiff alive. Remain here for the present.

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No. 314.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 26, 1·30 P.M.)

(No. 182.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 26, 1883, 11·30 A.M.

TURKISH recruits: The Egyptian Government is very anxious to get an early answer to my telegrams Nos. 170 and 173. I should, under ordinary circumstances, fully agree with the remarks contained in Lord Dufferin's Report as to the undesirability of employing mercenaries; but, under the altered condition of affairs, I cannot but recognize that their employment is well nigh unavoidable. It would probably be best to recruit Turks in Northern Greece.

(Sent to Lord Dufferin.)

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No. 315.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 26, 6 P.M.)

(No. 186.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 26, 1883, 4·20 P.M.

PLEASE send an early answer to my telegram No. 150 of 15th instant. It is very desirable that General Wood's proposal should be approved at once.

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No. 316.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 303. Ext. 106.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 26, 1883.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 157 of the 18th instant on the subject of the proposed house-tax in Egypt, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a note from the French Ambassador at this Court,* from which you will perceive that the French Government still insist that the matter must be one of agreement, in order to guard against an increase of the tax without the consent of the Powers interested.

All the Powers appear to rely on the guarantees afforded by the Decree against abuse in its collection.

Before replying to M. Waddington's communication, I have to instruct you to inform me whether the Egyptian Government are prepared to give an assurance that the guarantees contained in the Decree, or others equally effective, will always be maintained, and that the tax will not be increased differentially.

In this case, Her Majesty's Government will propose this solution of the question to the French Government. The question of the guarantees might be treated apart from that of the right of the Egyptian Government to impose the tax, which could be left open for future consideration.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 317.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November* 26, 11 P.M.)

(No. 187.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 26, 1883, 5·30 P.M.

THE following is the abridgment of a telegram received by General Wood from Colonel Coetlegan, who is at Khartoum:—

"I think it right to let you know the situation. Khartoum and Sennaar cannot be held. In two months' time there will be no food. All supplies are cut off. To save what remains of the army in the Soudan a retreat on Berber should be made at once, and by a combined movement from Berber and Suakin that route should be opened. Reinforcements arriving would not reach Khartoum except by land, and for that a very large force is necessary, and no supplies for them if they did arrive. The

* No. 277.

troops that are left are the refuse of the army, mostly old and blind. Again I say the only way of saving what remains is to attempt a general retreat on Berber."

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No. 318.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 26, 11 P.M.)

(No. 188. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 26, 1883, 6·15 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 105 of yesterday.

The Egyptian Government fully understands that the whole responsibility of any operations in the Soudan must rest on them, and that they must rely wholly on their own resources. They cling to the hope that the news of Hicks' defeat is not true or has been exaggerated. Before, therefore, applying to the Porte for permission to recruit, they propose to wait for a few days in order to get more definite news. They are greatly afraid that if they apply to the Porte the latter will wish to send some of their own regiments. Has your Lordship considered this eventuality? I wish to explain, in continuation of my telegram No. 175 of the 24th instant, that General Stephenson, General Wood, and myself are only waiting to be quite certain of the news being true. If it is true, we shall most probably recommend that some Turkish regiments and English officers be added to Wood's army, not for operations in the Soudan, but for the defence of Egypt itself.

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No. 319.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 26, 11·30 P.M.)

(No. 189.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 26, 1883, 7 P.M.

WEST telegraphs to me that a steamer has just arrived from Suakin. Fears are entertained for the garrisons of Tokar and Sinkat, as the troops refuse to go to their relief; Suakin quiet. The "Ranger" is there, and a French gun-boat.

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No. 320.

*Consul West to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 27.)

(No. 42.)
My Lord, *Suez, November* 19, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to confirm my cypher telegram of yesterday.

The report of which that telegram contains the substance reached Suez on the 18th instant by the Khedivial steamer "Mansoorah."

The officer in command of that vessel does not say positively that Consul Moncrieff is dead, as no traces have yet been found of his person, but he evidently believes the report to be true nevertheless.

The verbal statement made on board the "Mansoorah" was to the effect that Mahmoud Taher Pasha left Suakin on the 3rd November by sea in the steam-ship "Tor," with 300 men, to go to the relief of Tokar, about 30 miles south of Suakin; that Consul Moncrieff went with him, as also several Greeks; that having landed at Ras Mokdom, he intrenched himself, but was surprised by a small party of Arabs, and the Egyptian soldiers immediately ran away, a few of them being cut down, but none of the Europeans having reappeared, it is believed that they were all exterminated.

Another report says that one of the Greeks had returned to Suakin, and brought news of their death.

Reports further went on to say that Consul Jago had sent instructions to Suakin to make liberal offers to any one who would bring evidence of the death or otherwise of Consul Moncrieff, but that no one was found willing to venture into the desert for such a purpose, the people of all classes at Suakin being in the greatest consternation and fear owing to these events, and the increasing number of Arabs in the vicinity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. WEST.

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No. 321.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 107. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 27, 1883, 5·40 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 177 of the 24th: Abyssinia.

We accept the Commission if the Egyptian Government are ready to agree to terms which are likely to satisfy Abyssinia.

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No. 322.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 27, 7·15 P.M.)

(No. 191.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 27, 1883, 6·30 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 106 of the 26th instant: House tax.

The Egyptian Government is prepared to give an assurance that the guarantees contained in the Decree as regards the house tax, or other guarantees equally effective, will be always maintained; and further, that in the event of any increase of the tax it will always be equally levied on all classes of tax-payers.

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No. 323.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received by telegraph, November* 27.)

E
(No. 563. Ext. 191.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 27, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of yesterday's date, asking what guarantees the Egyptian Government were prepared to give against an increase in the house tax without consent of the Powers, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I communicated the substance of your Lordship's telegram verbally to Tigrane Pasha, and that I have now received a note from his Excellency in reply, copy of which is inclosed herewith, stating that the Egyptian Government is prepared to give an assurance—

1. That the guarantees comprised in the Decree relative to the proposed tax on house property, or any other Decrees of equal value,* will be always maintained;

2. That in case of any increase in the tax, it will always be levied equally on all classes of tax-payers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 323.

*Tigrane Pasha to Sir E. Baring.*

*Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, le Caire,*
Mon cher Ministre, *le* 27 *Novembre*, 1883.

EN rentrant au Ministère, j'ai demandé à son Excellence Chérif Pacha s'il était disposé à donner l'assurance—

1. Que les garanties contenues dans le Décret relatif à l'impôt à établir sur les propriétés bâties ou toutes autres garanties de valeur égale seront toujours maintenues;

2. Que cet impôt, en cas d'augmentation, sera toujours également perçu de tous les contribuables.

Son Excellence m'ayant répondu affirmativement, je m'empresse de vous en donner avis.

Votre, &c
(Signé) TIGRANE.

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* *Qy.* or other guarantees of equivalent value.

No. 324.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 511.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 14, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a Decree published in the "Moniteur Égyptien," by which the Moudirs are instructed to summon the Provincial Councils for the election of one member from each Council to serve on the Legislative Council.

I have also the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a Decree convoking the Legislative Council for the 24th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 324.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien."*

*Décrets.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu les Articles 6 de la Loi Organique du 24 Gamad Akher, 1300 (1er Mai, 1883), et 35 de la Loi Électorale de ce même jour;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Notre Conseil d'État entendu;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Les Moudirs convoqueront les Conseils Provinciaux, au siège de chacune des quatorze Moudiriehs, pour le Mardi, 20 Moharrem, 1301 (20 Novembre, 1883), à deux heures après le lever du soleil.

Ces Conseils ne siégeront qu'un seul jour, et, après avoir prêté le serment prévu par l'Article 6 de la Loi Organique, procéderont à l'élection d'un Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif, aux termes de l'Article 35 de la Loi Électorale.

Art. 2. Un Décret ultérieur ordonnera une nouvelle convocation des Conseils Provinciaux pour l'exercice des attributions qui leur sont déférées, dès que leur Règlement Intérieur sera promulgué.

Art. 3. Notre Ministre de l'Interieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 13 Moharrem, 1301 (13 Novembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

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Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu l'Article 26 de la Loi Organique du 24 Gamad Akher, 1300 (1er Mai, 1883).

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Notre Conseil d'État entendu;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Le Conseil Législatif est convoqué le Samedi, 24 Moharrem, 1301 (24 Novembre, 1883), en session extraordinaire qui continuera comme session ordinaire à partir du Samedi, 1er Saffer, 1301 (1er Décembre, 1883).

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 13 Moharrem, 1301 (13 Novembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

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No. 325.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 512.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 15, 1883.

YOUR Lordship may be interested to know that the Bedouins of Fayoum have asked to be represented in the Legislative Assembly.

I inclose a copy of a telegram which was recently addressed to the Minister of the Interior on this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 325.

*Telegram addressed to the Egyptian Minister of the Interior by Mahgoub Husein, Omdé of Harabi, and by four other Omdés.*

AUJOURD'HUI doivent avoir lieu les élections à la Moudirieh de Fayoum, et il nous paraît de toute justice que les Bédouins soient représentés à la Chambre par un de leurs Cheikhs, qui, plus que tout autre, saura apprécier et défendre leurs véritables intérêts.

Aussi, nous nous empressons de faire appel à la haute bienveillance de Son Altesse le Khédive, et aux sentiments d'équité bien connus de votre Excellence pour obtenir un ordre de l'intérieur dans ce sens au Moudir, c'est-à-dire, un ordre lui enjoignant de faire procéder à l'élection d'un Cheikh Bédouin parmi les cinq délégués qui doivent être élus dans cette province.

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No. 326.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 513.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of yesterday, a Decree approving the Commercial Code drawn up for the Native Courts.

I will forward to your Lordship a complete copy of the Code when the whole text is published.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 326.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of November* 15, 1883.

*Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu notre Décret en date du 9 Chaban, 1300 (14 Juin, 1883), portant réorganisation des Tribunaux Indigènes;

Vu l'Article 15 de notre Décret du 20 Zilkadeh, 1300 (22 Septembre, 1883), portant organisation de notre Conseil d'État;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de la Justice et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1er. Le Code de Commerce annexé au présent Décret, comprenant 419 Articles, revêtu du sceau de notre Ministre de la Justice, sera exécutoire dans chaque localité de l'Égypte, trente jours après l'installation du Tribunal de Première Instance dans le ressort duquel est située cette localité.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de la Justice est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.
Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 13 Moharrem, 1301 (13 Novembre, 1883).
(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) H. FAKHRY.

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No. 327.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 519.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 18, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Article 31 of the Organic Law, His Highness the Khedive is about to name Sultan Pasha to be President of the Legislative Council.

The choice is a good one.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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No. 328.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 528. Secret.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 19, 1883.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch, I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's confidential information, copy of the letter from Mr. Brewster to Consul Jago, expressing his views upon the state of things at Suakin, and stating what has been done to gain reliable information with regard to the details of Captain Moncrieff's death.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 328.

*Mr. Brewster to Consul Jago.*

(Private.)
Dear Consul Jago, *Suakin, November* 10, 1883.

YOUR letter duly to hand, and I regret to have to inform you that up to this time, 10 P.M., I have no news whatever of my poor friend Moncrieff, and consequently I have given up all hopes of ever seeing him again. As I have already informed you, I asked the Governor-General to send to Tokar officially, and the reply arrived, as already stated in my official. To-day also another letter arrived from Tokar, but nothing is known of the fate of Moncrieff, and the "Mamour" (Governor) writes that it is impossible to go to the scene of the fight, as the rebels still hold the road, and Tokar is in great danger itself; therefore he cannot spare any men to go outside.

I yesterday increased the reward to 150 dollars to any one who would bring me any piece of his clothing except the hat, as that might easily have fallen off, but I hope to get something now.

I will do my best to get the soldiers to allow me to write down their depositions, but they were very reluctant in telling me, and this is the reason I think the Government is keeping something back. Of course, being an Egyptian official, I have to face a great many difficulties so as not to show the Governor-General that I am doing what I am, as they would be only too glad to get a hold on me, or some excuse to make a complaint against me.

The "Gaffaria" is here, but is leaving with the Governor-General for Massawa in a few days; but the town is now much quieter than when I telegraphed. But still there is fear, as with the soldiers we have there is no security. The Pasha (Mahmoud Taha) does not



leave the steamer day or night, and the Governor-General (Suleiman Pasha) has a half company of soldiers outside his door. Two greater cowards never lived.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. BREWSTER.

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No. 329.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 530.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of yesterday's date, a statement of the receipts from the land tax from the 1st January to the 31st October, 1883.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

Inclosure in No. 329.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of November 19, 1883.*

ÉTATS DES RECOUVREMENTS SUR L'IMPÔT FONCIER (Kharadji, Ochouri et Dîme des Dattiers).—Dû du 1er Janvier au 31 Octobre, 1883 (à part les soldes de l'exercice précédent).

Provinces affectées à la Caisse de la Dette Publique.

| Mondiriehs. | Mois antérieurs. Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Décret du 25 Février, 1880. | Mois antérieurs. Recouvrements. | Différences— En plus. | Différences— En moins. | Total des Recouvrements depuis le 1er Janvier à fin Octobre 1883. Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Décret du 25 Février, 1880. | Total des Recouvrements depuis le 1er Janvier à fin Octobre 1883. Recouvrements. | Différences— En plus. | Différences— En moins. | Décompte de la différence de £ E. 11,058 81 p. Dû par la Daira Sania, les Domaines, et les Wakfs. | Décompte de la différence de £ E. 11,058 81 p. Dû par les Villageois. | Payé en plus par certains Villageois. | Reste dû à la Commission des Domaines sur son avance semestre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. |
| Menoufieh ... ... | 14,306 79 | 67,055 16 | 52,748 37 | ... | 81,362 11 | 576,546 16 | ... | 11,807 89 | 1,107 89 | 9,052 45 | ... | 1,584 82 |
| Garbieh ... ... | 88,781 25 | 179,667 49 | 90,886 24 | ... | 313,302 11 | 757,091 25 | ... | 2,261 64 | 2,261 64 | ... | ... | 43,136 05 |
| Béhéra ... ... | 32,507 43 | 124,150 23 | 91,642 80 | ... | 583,936 91 | 169,769 72 | ... | 629 31 | 629 31 | ... | ... | 5,904 78 |
| Siout ... ... | 3,015 29 | 15,397 75 | 12,382 46 | ... | 583,772 83 | 141,692 19 | ... | 8,172 60 | 8,172 60 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... | 163,610 73 | 316,271 38 | 152,660 65 | ... | 583,936 91 | 1,576,011 05 | 29,261 06 | 15,847 96 | 11,174 34 | 9,052 45 | ... | 50,629 35 |
| | | | | | 583,772 83 | 1,564,952 24 | 29,261 06 | 18,202 35 | | | | |

Résultat : Différence en plus, £ E. 11,058 81 p.

Provinces non effectées à la Caisse de la Dette Publique.

| Mondiriehs. | Mois d'Octobre 1883. Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Décret du 25 Février, 1880. | Mois d'Octobre 1883. Recouvrements. | Différences— En plus. | Différences— En moins. | Total des Recouvrements depuis le 1er Janvier à fin Octobre 1883. Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Décret du 25 Février, 1880. | Total des Recouvrements depuis le 1er Janvier à fin Octobre 1883. Recouvrements. | Différences— En plus. | Différences— En moins. | Décompte de la différence de £ E. 249,091 85 p. Dû par la Daira Sania, les Domaines, les Wakfs, et l'Instruction Publique. | Décompte de la différence de £ E. 249,091 85 p. Dû par les Villageois. | Payé en plus par certains Villageois. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. | £ E. P. |
| Gallionbieh ... ... | 29,157 95 | 27,715 10 | ... | 422 55 | 148,708 35 | 143,148 45 | 7,917 96 | ... | 15,573 68 | 6,250 36 | ... |
| Charkieh ... ... | 38,290 32 | 45,448 48 | 7,917 96 | ... | 231,389 17 | 229,502 44 | 63,744 59 | ... | 95,318 76 | 21,468 71 | 7,884 46 |
| Dakahlieh ... ... | 44,784 59 | 107,764 84 | 63,744 59 | ... | 259,502 44 | 209,271 59 | 7,437 77 | ... | 15,270 75 | 33,697 02 | ... |
| Gharbieh ... ... | 2,454 67 | 10,422 44 | 7,437 77 | ... | 209,271 59 | 195,686 24 | 6,923 55 | ... | 90,179 94 | 9,501 46 | ... |
| Beni-Souef ... ... | 906 67 | 6,930 02 | 6,023 35 | ... | 195,686 24 | 90,061 85 | 1,691 13 | ... | 2,775 36 | 2,947 65 | ... |
| Fayoum ... ... | 12,572 90 | 14,064 03 | 1,491 13 | ... | 90,061 85 | 307,290 89 | 7,464 54 | ... | 29,940 36 | 19,378 80 | ... |
| Minieh ... ... | 1,793 33 | 9,197 87 | 7,464 54 | ... | 307,290 89 | 256,301 69 | 8,966 04 | ... | 1,093 65 | 16,993 37 | ... |
| Ghirgheh ... ... | 2,702 00 | 11,668 04 | 8,966 04 | ... | 256,301 69 | 274,491 38 | 16,804 64 | ... | 1,305 07 | 20,735 89 | ... |
| Keneh ... ... | 5,225 95 | 19,027 59 | 16,804 64 | ... | 274,491 38 | 284,802 77 | 5,575 81 | ... | 2,905 07 | 9,251 62 | ... |
| Esneh ... ... | 5,818 63 | 11,394 14 | 5,575 81 | ... | 284,802 77 | 272,634 83 | ... | 12,158 85 | 12,158 85 | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... | 138,709 91 | 268,382 89 | 124,955 53 | 422 55 | 2,257,196 13 | 2,083,101 30 | ... | 249,091 85 | 116,929 43 | 140,146 84 | 7,884 46 |
| | | | | | 2,257,196 13 | 2,083,101 30 | ... | 249,091 85 | | | |

Résultat : Différence en moins, £ E. 249,091 85 p.

Le Directeur des Contributions Directes,
(Signé) T. CAMEL.

*Le 13 Novembre, 1883.*



No. 330.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 531.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 20, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 519 of the 18th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a Decree appointing Sultan Pasha President of the Legislative Council and of the General Assembly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 330.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of November* 19, 1883.

*Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu les Articles 31 et 43 de la Loi Organique du 24 Gamad Akher, 1300 (1er Mai, 1883).

Décrétons :

Sultan Pacha est nommé Président de notre Conseil Législatif et de l'Assemblée Générale.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 19 Moharhem, 1301 (19 Novembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

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No. 331.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 305.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 28, 1883.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 491, Confidential, of the 2nd instant, commenting on the speech recently made by Chérif Pasha on the occasion of the opening of the Council of State; and I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government concur in the views expressed by you, and they approve the language held by you on the subject to Chérif Pasha, reported in your despatch No. 490 of the 2nd instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 332.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 28, 3·45 P.M.)

(No. 192.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 28, 1883, 2·35 P.M.

THE Egyptian Government is very anxious to establish communication with Suakin. The Eastern Telegraph Company is prepared to undertake and complete the work at once, without making any charge, on condition that a preferential right is given to them to land and work all cables upon the shores of Egypt in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The Egyptian Government is disposed to accept these conditions, which are obviously very favourable to them. The proposal, however, gives the Company a favoured position, which will probably enable them to check competition in the future. It affects the interests of England and India much more than those of Egypt. There are, on the other hand, some advantages in assuring a privileged position to an English Company. On the whole, I am inclined to think that no objection need be taken to the proposal, but I should be glad to receive your Lordship's instructions. Please send a very early reply, as the establishment of telegraphic communication with Suakin is without doubt a very urgent necessity. Negotiations with the Company are in progress, and they will take very little time to complete.

No. 333.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 111.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 29, 1883, 5 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 192.

Her Majesty's Government do not oppose proposed arrangement with Eastern Telegraph Company.

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No. 334.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 112.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 29, 1883, 6·30 P.M.

YOUR No. 188.

Do Turkish regiments mean some of the Sultan's, or Turks drilled and officered by English officers?

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No. 335.

*Earl Granville to M. Waddington.*

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, November* 29, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 19th instant, in which you are good enough to inform me, with reference to the question of levying a house tax in Egypt, that the French Government have no objection to the adoption of this measure, provided that the Egyptian Government guarantees that it shall possess a certain stability, and that French citizens shall be protected against any increase of the tax which may be decreed without regard to the Powers interested.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government that foreign residents in Egypt will be sufficiently protected against any abuse in the collection of the tax in question, if an assurance is obtained from the Egyptian Government that the guarantees afforded by the Decree, or others equally effective will always be maintained, and that in the event of an increase to the tax, it shall always be equally levied on all classes of tax payers.

I should be glad to learn from your Excellency whether an assurance to this effect would be satisfactory to the French Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 336.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Sir R. Herbert.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 29, 1883.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo on the subject of the Egyptian exiles in Ceylon, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the accompanying copy of a despatch, and its inclosure, from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo,* stating that he has been unable to procure any further information with regard to the private incomes of the exiles.

As regards Mme. Arabi, it appears that she has stated that she has no wish to leave Egypt.

I am to suggest that this information should be communicated to the Governor of Ceylon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

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* No. 282.



No. 337.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 113.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 29, 1883, 11 P.M.

MY telegram No. 111 of to-day: Arrangement with Eastern Telegraph Company.

We shall be glad to know terms of arrangement as to duration and preferential right before it is finally concluded.

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No. 338.

*Aarifi Pasha to Musurus Pasha.*—(*Communicated to Earl Granville by Musurus Pasha, November* 30.)

(Télégraphique.) *Constantinople, le 30 Novembre,* 1883.

LA nouvelle du maintien de l'occupation du Caire par les troupes Britanniques nous a été d'autant plus pénible que la décision prise pour l'évacuation nous avait causé une légitime satisfaction.

L'ajournement en question ne nous semble pas en tout cas justifié par les événements du Soudan, dont la position n'implique en aucune manière la nécessité du maintien d'une force armée Anglaise au Caire. Aussi sommes-nous convaincus que le Gouvernement Britannique n'hésitera pas à revenir à sa première décision.

Je prie votre Excellence de s'exprimer auprès de Lord Granville dans le sens qui précède, et de me transmettre sans retard la réponse de sa Seigneurie.

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No. 339.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 30.)

(No. 193. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 29, 1883, 6·30 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 107 of the 27th instant, about Abyssinia.

Egyptian Government has addressed me a confidential note, in which they explain that, in speaking of a rectification of frontier to the north of Abyssinia, they mean that they are prepared to satisfy the claims which King John has for a long time raised to districts of Boghos. At the same time, they wish to state that they hold that any points on new frontier-line which present strategical features of importance should remain in the possession of Egypt. They are not prepared to yield a port on the Red Sea to King John; but they are willing to agree to an arrangement under which only a light duty on Abyssinian merchandize will be levied. Importation of arms to be absolutely prohibited.

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No. 340.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received November* 30.)

(No. 194.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, November* 29, 1883, 6·10 P.M.

I ASKED Colonel Coetlogan by telegraph whether he had any doubts of Hicks' defeat. He says in reply that trustworthy messenger reports the whole army is annihilated, and that he saw all the guns in possession of enemy, who were drawing them into Melbeis. Only one Englishman remained, Vizetelly, who was taken prisoner sketching before battle took place. He accompanied rebels to Obeid, where religious ceremony took place in thanksgiving for victory.

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No. 341.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 1, 10 A.M.)

(No. 195.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 1, 1883, 8·30 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 112 of 29th November.

In my telegram No. 188 of 26th I meant that Stephenson, Wood, and myself would probably recommend that Egyptian Government should recruit Turks on its own behalf, and place them under English officers.

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No. 342.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 1, 4·30 P.M.)

(No. 196.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 1, 1883, 1·4 P.M.

THE Egyptian Government is about to apply to the Porte for permission to recruit in Turkey.

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No. 343.

*Sir H. Barron to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 3.)

(No. 126.)
My Lord, *Brussels, November* 30, 1883.

IN compliance with the authority conveyed in your No. 57 of the 17th October, I have communicated to the Belgian Government the draft Decree relative to the taxation of real property belonging to foreigners in Egypt.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of M. Frère-Orban's answer, informing me that the King's Government will not object to the application of the tax to Belgian proprietors whenever the Khedive shall have communicated the enactment of the measure in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. BARRON.

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Inclosure in No. 343.

*M. Frère-Orban to Sir H. Barron.*

M. le Chargé d'Affaires, *Bruxelles, le* 28 *Novembre*, 1883.

J'AI examiné le projet de Décret relatif à la taxe immobilière en Égypte et le projet de Règlement que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer avec votre lettre du 6 de ce mois.*

Ces projets me paraissent renfermer des garanties suffisantes; j'ai en conséquence l'honneur de vous faire connaître que le Gouvernement du Roi ne s'opposera point à ce que la taxe soit appliquée aux propriétés Belges lorsque le Gouvernement du Khédive lui aura fait parvenir une communication à cette fin.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) FRÈRE-ORBAN.

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No. 344.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 4.)

(No. 200.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 3, 1883, 9·15 P.M.

AUSTRIAN Consul-General has received telegram from his agent at Khartoum, stating that only one-third of Hicks' army, together with the staff, were killed; that remainder are encamped at Rahab, and that it is certain the whole army has not been destroyed.

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* *Qy.* October 26.



No. 345.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 4.)

(No. 91.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, December* 4, 1883, 12·45 A.M.

I LEARN on good authority that the Sultan wishes to send two or three men-of-war to cruize in the Red Sea, with a view of preventing the emissaries of the Mahdi from crossing over to Arabia. He is more alarmed at a religious propaganda in that direction than at an advance north.

If I am sounded on the foregoing point, what language am I to use?

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No. 346.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 4, 4·5 P.M.)

(No. 205.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 4, 1883.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 114 of 30th ultimo.

Professor Hull's party were last heard of near Akaba. There may perhaps be some little risk that the Soudan news will excite the Bedouins. I am doing all that is necessary, and have sent a letter by special messenger to Professor Hull.

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No. 347.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 4, 11·30 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 4, 1883, 11 P.M.

COETLOGAN telegraphs that two men arrived Khartoum yesterday, and report one wounded European officer at Obeid, described as very tall with yellow beard; supposed to be Baron Seckendorf.

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No. 348.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 5.)

(No. 612. Secret.)
My Lord, *Constantinople, November* 22, 1883.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a rather interesting document which has come into my hands, being a secret Report upon the condition of Egypt addressed to the Grand Vizier by Sheikh Achmet Essad, whom, your Lordship will remember, played a considerable part as a member of Dervish Pasha's Mission a year and a-half ago.

Making allowance for the peculiar point of view from which the Sheikh writes, nothing could well be more satisfactory to us than his Report. He acknowledges that any attempt upon the part of the Sultan to intervene illegitimately in the domestic affairs of Egypt would be firmly resented by its inhabitants; that the idea of an insurrection against the authority of Tewfik is absurd; that the Egyptians fully appreciate the efforts made by England for the establishment in their midst of a good administration and a pure justice; and that they are fully determined to rely upon us as their best and most disinterested advisers.

This testimony coming from a man who has every motive, if circumstances permitted it, to take an opposite view, and who must be thoroughly well acquainted with the real feeling of the country, contrasts forcibly with the pessimist prognostications of the various English newspaper correspondents, whose cue it is to deny that any satisfactory progress has been made in the reorganization of the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

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Inclosure in No. 348.

*Essad Effendi to the Grand Vizier.*

(Confidentiel.)
(Traduction.) *Le 25 Octobre (6 Novembre)*, 1883.

ME conformant à mes instructions, j'ai procédé à mes investigations secrètes aussitôt après mon arrivée en Égypte, et j'ai par conséquent l'honneur de soumettre à votre Altesse les informations dignes de foi que j'en ai pu recueillir. Les hommes politiques de l'Égypte croient que ce pays ne saurait faire un seul pas dans la voie du progrès tout autant qu'il se trouve sous la protection du Gouvernement Impérial, et c'est pourquoi ils désirent, de tout leur cœur, que l'Angleterre reste de loin leur protectrice, continuant à donner des conseils et à faire observer les réformes qu'elle a inaugurées. Il est évident que l'Angleterre en suivant la maxime de ce que l'Égypte doit être aux Égyptiens, évacuera complètement ce pays, mais il n'est pas moins vrai que, même après l'évacuation, elle continuera son contrôle. A l'heure qu'il est toutes les Administrations Égyptiennes sont placées sous l'influence des fonctionnaires Anglais, et bien que ces derniers soient nommés ou révoqués en apparence par ordre du Khédive, il n'en est pas ainsi en réalité, vu que le Consul-Général d'Angleterre a la mission de surveiller les agissements du Khédive, et le cas échéant, de lui faire des représentations de sorte qu'en supposant même que le Khédive soit aussi fidèle au Gouvernement Impérial que son aïeul, Mohammed Ali, il ne saurait faire ce qu'il désire. Il reste à faire observer que le Khédive, ayant été pour beaucoup dans l'état actuel de l'Égypte, ne saurait jamais vouloir agir sous les ordres du Gouvernement Impérial.

S'il y a quelque chose qui ennuie les Égyptiens c'est bien les salaires exorbitants payés aux fonctionnaires étrangers. Par conséquent, si l'Angleterre venait à conformer son action à leurs désirs et à flatter les sentiments des habitants, toute leur rancune et inimité se changeraient indubitablement en amitié et affection. Chacun d'eux a les yeux fixés sur l'état précaire où l'Égypte a été réduite et se trouve prêt pour les événements futurs. C'est pourquoi si 100 Arabis venaient à surgir personne n'y ferait attention.

Les menaces dont on parlait précédemment et qui avaient pour objet de dénigrer les Anglais et d'exprimer le désir de les chasser du pays, ainsi que toutes les rumeurs de cette nature, n'ont été que le bavardage habituel des personnes appartenant à la basse classe; mais l'opinion publique est diamétralement opposée à tout cela.

Les Notables de l'Égypte sont dans l'espoir et la croyance que, quoique les institutions actuelles ne puissent pas produire actuellement leur fruit, l'Égypte n'en profiterait pas moins dans l'avenir. Les institutions en question ont mis un frein à l'oppression précédemment exercé par le Khédive et les agents judiciaires de l'Égypte, c'est pourquoi ces derniers et leurs pareils, qui étaient habitués à l'absolutisme, ne sauraient approuver ces institutions.

Cependant l'opinion publique ne peut que les apprécier. Les Égyptiens, grands et petits, sont contraires à l'obéissance au Gouvernement Impérial et désirent leur indépendance, mais comme l'Angleterre, d'après les informations que j'ai pu recueillir, n'est pas disposée à favoriser des vues pareilles, la proclamation de l'indépendance de l'Égypte a été ajournée. Les relations actuelles du Khédive avec le Gouvernement Impérial sont tout à fait superficielles et il ne lui manifeste pas ses intentions réelles. N'ayant plus de confiance au Gouvernement Impérial il ne fera pas bon accueil, d'après ce que j'ai pu comprendre, aux émissaires qu'on lui enverrait ouvertement. Si le Gouvernement Impérial désire rétablir son influence en Égypte d'une manière parfaite, il ne saurait le faire que par l'intermédiaire de l'Angleterre. Autrement toute correspondance avec l'Égypte serait, à mon humble avis, impossible. Les Arabes sont tellement dégoûtés de la Turquie, qu'ils lui préfèrent les Anglais et tous les autres. Ils sont dans la croyance erronée que c'est le Gouvernement Impérial qui est la cause de ce que leur pays est tombé entre les mains des étrangers. C'est pourquoi il est évident qu'ils ne s'arrêteront pas un moment sans manifester le désir que l'Arabie soit annexée à l'Egypte, et sans rechercher les moyens de se détacher complètement du Gouvernement Impérial. De sorte que si ce dernier n'ouvre pas les yeux ces idées viendront peu à peu à se réaliser. Arabi était dans les mêmes idées mais il n'a pas pu les réaliser à cause des événements. A l'heure qu'il est, tant le Khédive que les Notables d'Égypte les partagent et comme l'opinion publique aussi y fait concours, le moindre encouragement les poussera à vouloir atteindre leur but. La contagion de ces idées ayant aussi envahie la Syrie, ses habitants ne voient pas le moment de profiter des événements qui se produiraient en Égypte. Pour toutes ces raisons la mesure unique qu'il reste à prendre pour le Gouvernement ce serait de



confirmer le Khédive à son poste, de ne pas lui épargner autant que possible des marques de bienveillance et de ne perdre aucune occasion pour contenter les habitants. Il se peut alors que par ces moyens, si les circonstances le permettent, le Gouvernement Impérial puisse dans l'espace d'une dizaine d'années, atteindre le but qu'il poursuit.

Je saisis, &c.

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No. 349.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received December 5.)*

(No. 660.)
My Lord, *Constantinople, November 30*, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a rather curious official communication made to the Turkish papers by the Office of the Press. It appears that a telegram had been allowed to pass into the local newspapers to the effect that the Mahdi's force amounted to 300,000 persons. This circumstance, coupled with the news of the destruction of the Egyptian army under General Hicks, has greatly agitated the Sultan, as a prophecy is current throughout the Mahommedan world that a Mahdi or Messiah is destined to appear this very year, who will assume the Caliphate and reign over the true believers.

The feeling at the Porte is far more tranquil. Saïd Pasha confined himself to expressing an earnest hope that what had happened would not cause any delay in the evacuation of the country by the English troops. He also hinted that the abandonment of the Soudan by Egypt would be a violation of the Firmans which precluded the Egyptian Government from surrendering any portion of the Egyptian territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

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Inclosure in No. 349.

*Extract from the "Eastern Express" of November 27, 1883.*

LE MEHDI.—Une communication officielle du Bureau de la Presse, publiée aujourd'hui dans le "Vakit," dit en substance ce qui suit:—L'individu se disant Mehdi, qui vient de faire son apparition dans le Soudan, ne se trouve à la tête que de 1,000 ou tout au plus de 2,000 adhérents, appartenant à la catégorie des malfaiteurs et des brigands. Il suffit de jeter un coup d'œil sur une carte géographique pour être persuadé qu'eu égard à la position et à l'état de population de la région envahie, le faux Mehdi ne pourrait en aucun cas réunir autour de lui un plus grand nombre d'acolytes. Ceci étant bien connu et bien prouvé, il y a lieu d'être étonné de lire dans les derniers télégrammes d'Europe, qui ont été publiés dans les journaux, que le Mehdi dispose d'une force de 300,000 hommes. Ces télégrammes ne proviennent nullement de source officielle et ne reposent que sur de fausses rumeurs. La meilleure preuve de la fausseté de ces nouvelles, c'est la contradiction que l'on remarque dans le contenu de ces télégrammes, qui ne méritent par conséquent la moindre créance. Des nouvelles positives font voir que le faux Mehdi ne dispose pas d'une grande force et que si l'on n'a pu encore en finir avec lui, cela n'est dû qu'à ce que la contrée où il se retranche est située loin des rives du Nil, qu'il y règne de fortes chaleurs, et que l'armée envoyée à sa poursuite a beaucoup à souffrir du manque d'eau dans ce désert. C'est là toute la vérité. La communication termine par opposer un démenti catégorique à toutes les rumeurs qui tendent à faire accréditer le contraire.

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No. 350.

*Mr. Allen to Earl Granville.—(Received December 5.)*

*British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,*
My Lord, *55, New Broad Street, London, December 4*, 1883.

THE Committee of this Society beg to call the attention of your Lordship to the late telegrams that have appeared in the daily press stating that Sebehr Pasha (variously spelt in different telegrams, but whose real name is Sebehr-Rahama-

Gyimme-Abel) has been appointed to the command of the Egyptian army destined to proceed to the Soudan.

The Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society feel bound to ask your Lordship to protest against the appointment of this man by the Egyptian Government to such a command. In this step they consider themselves fully justified, from the previous character of Sebehr Pasha, who has long been known to them as the largest slave-dealer in the Soudan until his forces were suppressed by Gordon and Gessi Pashas. The Committee beg to furnish your Lordship with a few notes respecting Sebehr's past and present life, taken from authentic sources.

Dr. Schweinfurth, who visited his seribah in 1871, gives the following graphic picture of the power and state in which he then lived:—*

"Sebehr had surrounded himself with a Court that was little less than princely in its details. A group of large, well-built square huts, inclosed by tall hedges, composed the private residence; within these were various state apartments, before which armed sentries kept guard by day and night. Special rooms, provided with carpeted divans, were reserved as ante-chambers, and into these all visitors were conducted by richly-dressed slaves, who served them with coffee, sherbet, and tchibouks.† The regal aspect of these halls of state was increased by the introduction of some lions, secured, as may be supposed, by sufficiently strong and massive chains. Behind a large curtain in the innermost hut was placed the invalid couch of Sebehr. Attendants were close at hand to attend to his wants, and a company of fakis sat on the divan, outside the curtain, and murmured their never-ending prayers."

General Gordon having drawn up for this Society a brief sketch of the history of his own and Gessi's campaign against Sebehr's slave-hunting forces, headed by his son, Suleiman, the Committee would respectfully call your Lordship's special attention to a few of the statements therein contained, and they feel persuaded that your Lordship will agree with them in the opinion that the appointment of Sebehr Pasha to any command in the Egyptian army is improper and dangerous in the highest degree:—

". . . . . The Soudan Government began to see that their power over these (slave-hunting) establishments was lessening day by day, and they determined to try and bring them under subjection; accordingly, when Sir S. Baker went up, in 1869, to govern the districts south of 5° north latitude, Ismaïl Pasha, the ex-Khedive, sent up an expedition to the head-quarters of these establishments in Bahr-Gazelle. The most powerful of the agents of these establishments was a man who had been employed by the Europeans, and was known by the name of Sebehr Rahama. Of course, neither he nor his colleagues wished to have any Government interference with them. Accordingly Sebehr, seeking some pretext, fell out with the commander of the Khedive's troops, and attacking him, killed him and all his troops. Sebehr was thus in open hostility to the Government, and the Government could not see how they could get at him at Bahr-Gazelle without a great campaign. Sebehr, on his part, wrote all excuses for his action, and the matter slept; but the ex-Khedive saw that things were getting serious, for Sebehr, seeing his power, began to move down towards Darfour. The Khedive, seeing that unless he co-operated in the annexation of Darfour, Sebehr would conquer it on his own account, determined to aid in this annexation, and accordingly Sebehr and his troops and the Khedivial troops conquered Darfour. Sebehr, falling out with the commander of the Khedive's troops, and thinking he was all-powerful with his money, appealed to the Khedive, and applied for leave to come to Cairo. This was granted him, and Sebehr left, having agreed with his people to revolt against the Government on receiving his orders to that effect!

"The slave-dealers remained quiet in Bahr-Gazelle, waiting orders from Sebehr. Of course Sebehr was retained at Cairo, but he was still a power, for, with the sole exception of the ex-Khedive, he had the Pashas with him, as well as the people of the land.

"A revolt in Darfour in 1877 brought me in contact with these people of Sebehr, and I managed to detach some of the Chiefs from the others.

"I sent up troops to Bahr-Gazelle, and nominally the slave-dealers accepted the Government rule. However, in May 1878, Sebehr (seeing he was not likely to return unless something was done) wrote and ordered the revolt.

"The slave-dealers rose under Sebehr's son Souleyman, and killed the Khedivial troops, and captured all the ammunition and two cannon, and declared their independence until Sebehr was given back to them. I sent up Gessi Pasha in August

* "Heart of Africa," vol. ii, pp. 361–62.

† In vol. ii, p 357, Dr. Schweinfurth states that 2,700 small slave-dealers arrived at Sebehr's seribah during the year 1871.



1878. . . . . Gessi started in pursuit, and after a sharp action captured the second position of the slave-dealers, and found the letters of Sebehr Rahama, which had ordered the slave-dealers to rise. Gessi then pursued them, and every one of the ring-leaders was shot. Immense droves of slaves were released, and the whole vast system of the Slave Trade utterly destroyed.

"The finale took place in July 1879. The slave-dealers were killed by hundreds by the exasperated natives, who retaliated for the cruel hunting to which they had been subjected.

"The new Khedive (Tewfik) has never mentioned Sebehr's name or the Slave Trade revolt, has never thanked me, or any one concerned. Sebehr was tried by several Pashas on the captured letters proving his complicity with the revolt. The documents were sent to Cairo, but no action was taken, and Sebehr now gets 100*l.* a-month!"

This is the man now said to be appointed to a supreme command.

I have, &c.
(On behalf of the Committee),
(Signed) CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

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No 351.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 313.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 5, 1883.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 512 of the 15th ultimo, relative to the Petition of the Bedouins of Fayoum to be represented in the Legislative Assembly; and I have to instruct you to report to me the decision arrived at by the Egyptian Government in regard to this request, which appears to be reasonable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 352.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 6, 8 A.M.)

(No. 94.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, December* 5, 1883, 9·30 P.M.

GOVERNOR of the Hedjaz has telegraphed to Porte for eight additional battalions. He describes the Arabs of the Hedjaz as thrown into a state of the greatest excitement by the news of the Mahdi's success, and states that the force at his disposal is quite insufficient to maintain order. Two battalions from Candia, and two from Damascus, have accordingly been ordered to the Hedjaz.

Persian Ambassador tells me that the Sultan is quite right in being anxious about what may happen in Arabia, as the Arabians are all Seyids, and consequently more disposed to recognize the Mahdi than the Turks.

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**No. 353.**

*Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.*

(No. 73.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 6, 1883, 3·45 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 91 of 4th instant.

We should have no objection to two or three Turkish men-of-war in the Red Sea, for the purpose indicated, with instructions to act in concert with the English Commanders.

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No. 354.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 122.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 6, 1883, 6·10 P.M.

ABYSSINIA.

We presume that Egyptian Government will immediately dispatch a Mission to the King with full powers to negotiate with him. In that case we should propose to attach to it a British officer, who would carry a letter from the Queen urging the King to come to terms with Egypt.

Report your views.

See terms proposed by Sir C. Wilson in Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 659 of 2nd October, 1882.

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No. 355.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 317. Ext. 122.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 6, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 304 of the 27th ultimo on the subject of the proposed negotiations for a settlement of the frontier between Egypt and Abyssinia, I have to state that Her Majesty's Government presume that the Egyptian Government will at once dispatch a Mission to the King of Abyssinia, with full powers to carry on such negotiations.

In that case, Her Majesty's Government would propose to attach to the Mission a British officer, who would carry with him a letter from Her Majesty the Queen, urging King John to come to an arrangement with the Egyptian Envoys.

You will be good enough to report to me your views on the above proposal.

I have to call your attention to the terms of peace between Egypt and Abyssinia, suggested by Sir C. Wilson in his Memorandum inclosed in Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 659 of the 2nd October, 1882.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 356.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 7.)

(No. 537.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 22, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the Decree published in the "Moniteur Égyptien" appointing the permanent members of the Legislative Council who are nominated by His Highness the Khedive.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 356.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien."*

*Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu les Articles 30 et 31 de la Loi Organique du 24 Gamad-akher, 1300 (1er Mai, 1883);

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons :

Article 1er. Sont nommés membres permanents du Conseil Législatif :

El Seid Abderrahman Nafiz Effendi;
El Cheik Mohammed El-Abbasi El-Mahdi;
El Seid Abdel-Baki El-Bakri;



El-Anba Kiriollos;
Ali Chérif Pacha;
Ahmed Rechid Pacha;
Abdel-Kader Hilmy Pacha;
Mohammed Réouf Pacha;
Hassan Hilmy Pacha;
Ismaïl Youssri Pacha;
Hassan Sirri Pacha;
Ibrahim Edhem Pacha;
Awad Effendi Sadallah.

Art. 2. Nos Ministres sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 20 Moharrem, 1301 (20 Novembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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No. 357.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 7.)

(No. 545.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 24, 1883.

IN my despatch No. 446, Confidential, of the 18th ultimo, I had the honour to forward to your Lordship Mr. Clifford Lloyd's proposals in regard to the reorganization of the gendarmerie and police forces.

I have now received from Mr. Clifford Lloyd the inclosed copy of his scheme, as elaborated on the basis of his former Minute. One of the principal objects in view is to pave the way for an entirely free force by raising the pay of all the lower grades of the service, and by giving to all the subordinate officers an immediate prospect of bettering their position and receiving promotion. At the same time an annual saving of about 50,000*l.* is effected by reducing the unnecessary staffs and office establishments. A further saving of about 50,000*l.* is produced by abolishing the Prefecture of Police, the existence of which is unsound in principle, besides causing much friction in the transaction of business, and entailing injustice and oppression to the people.

The authority of the police officers over their men will by this means be increased, while the responsibility of ensuring that the work is carried on with intelligence and energy will fall solely upon them. Their position as regards the Mudirs and Governors of provinces and towns is clearly defined, the Governors are recognized as the responsible executive officers of the Government, within the limits of their jurisdiction, and the whole police administration will thus be decentralized.

I fully concur in these principles, and the scheme has now been submitted for the consideration of the Egyptian Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 357.

*Mr. Clifford Lloyd to Sir E. Baring.*

Sir, *Cairo, November* 19, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a scheme I have drawn up, and this day placed before the Egyptian Government, for the reorganization of the various police forces in this country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CLIFFORD LLOYD.

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## Inclosure 2 in No. 357.

*Mr. Clifford Lloyd to Chérif Pasha.*

Your Excellency, *Cairo, November* 19, 1883.

IN presenting to your Excellency the scheme for the proposed reorganization of the police forces in Egypt, it is to be observed that the foundation of the scheme rests upon the proposed abolition of the Prefecture Police throughout Egypt, the duties of which will be performed by the new Egyptian police, under the immediate orders of the Governors, Mudirs, and the Prefect of Cairo, the only Prefect to be retained. It is not, however, possible to abolish entirely the Prefecture Police until the new Tribunals are started, when it would die a natural death, its police duties being performed by the Egyptian police, and its judicial duties by the new Tribunals and the Procureur-Général.

But although it cannot cease to exist entirely until the new Tribunals are opened, yet I propose that the Egyptian police should enter on its new duties on the 1st January, when a general reduction can be made in the Prefecture Police throughout Egypt, until on the opening of the new Tribunals, its *raison-d'être* ceases.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CLIFFORD LLOYD.

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## Inclosure 3 in No. 357.

*Scheme for the Reorganization of the Police in Egypt.*

ON and after the 1st January, 1884, the forces in Egypt now known as the police, the gendarmerie and the police attached to the Prefects, Governors and Mudirs, will be amalgamated, and known under the name of "the Egyptian police."

2. For purposes of police administration, Egypt will be divided into four divisions, having their head-quarters at Cairo, Alexandria, Ismaïlia, and Assiout respectively.

The "divisions" will be divided into provinces as follows (including towns):—

I. *Cairo Division.*

1. Cairo. (Head-quarters).
2. Ghizeh.
3. Kalioubieh.
4. Béni-Souef.
5. Fayoum.
6. Minieh.

II. *Alexandria Division*

1. Alexandria. (Head-quarters).
2. Gharbiyeh.
3. Menoufieh.
4. Béhéra,
5. Rosetta.

III. *Ismailia Division.*

1. Ismaïlia. (Head-quarters).
2. Port Said.
3. Suez.
4. Sharkieh.
5. Dakahlieh.
6. El-Arish.
7. Damietta.

IV. *Assiyout Division.*

1. Assiyout. (Head-quarters).
2. Girgeh.
3. Esneh.
4. Keneh.

The "provinces" will be subdivided into "districts." The "districts" will be those portions of provinces now under the executive control of the Mamours.

The police organization for Egypt will be as follows:—

| | £ E. | £ E. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Inspector-General .. .. .. .. .. | | 1,500 |
| 5 Deputy Inspectors-General, at .. .. .. .. | 1,000 = | 5,000 |
| 2 Assistant Inspectors-General, at .. .. .. .. (1 European and 1 Egyptian.) | 700 | 1,400 |
| 4 European Divisional Inspectors, at.. .. .. .. | 700 | 2,800 |
| 4 Egyptian Divisional Inspectors, at .. .. .. .. | 500 | 2,000 |
| 29 Inspectors— | | |
| 5 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 600 | 3,000 |
| 13 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 400 | 5,200 |
| 2 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 300 | 600 |
| 9 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 240 | 2,160 |
| 100 Sub-Inspectors— | | |
| 30 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 180 | 5,400 |
| 35 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 144 | 5,040 |
| 35 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 84 | 2,940 |



| | £ E. | £ E. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Head Constables, at .. .. .. .. .. | 72 | 7,200 |
| 135 First-class Constables— | | |
| 32 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 42 | 1,344 |
| 103 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 36 | 3,708 |
| 1,342 Second-class Constables, at .. .. .. | 30 | 40,260 |
| 200 First-class Sub-Constables, at .. .. .. | 18 | 3,600 |
| 3,900 Second-class Sub-Constables, at .. .. .. | 15 | 58,500 |
| 5,822 | | 151,652 |

OFFICE.

I. *Inspector-General.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Secretary and Interpreter .. .. .. .. .. | | 400 |
| 1 Chief Clerk .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 300 |
| 1 European Clerk .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 240 |
| 2 Egyptian Clerks .. .. .. .. .. | | 160 |
| *Finance.* | | |
| 3 Egyptian Clerks, at £ E. 80 .. .. .. .. .. | | 240 |
| II. *Deputy Inspector-General at Cairo.* | | |
| 1 Interpreter .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 250 |
| 1 European Clerk .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 240 |
| 2 Egyptian Clerks, at £ E. 80 .. .. .. .. | | 160 |
| III. *Deputy Inspector-General at Alexandria.* | | |
| 1 Interpreter .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 250 |
| 1 European Clerk .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 240 |
| 2 Egyptian Clerks, at £ E. 80 .. .. .. .. | | 160 |
| IV. *Deputy Inspector-General at Ismailia.* | | |
| 1 Interpreter .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 250 |
| 1 European Clerk .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 240 |
| 2 Egyptian Clerks .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 160 |
| V. *Deputy Inspector-General at Assiyout.* | | |
| 1 Interpreter .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 250 |
| 1 Egyptian Clerk .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 80 |
| 1 Egyptian Clerk .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 55 |
| | | 155,327 |
| *Other Expenses.* | | |
| Clothing .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 20,937 |
| Forage for 1,160 horses .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 14,600 |
| Telegrams and letters .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 1,000 |
| Travelling allowances .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 4,000 |
| Transport of police .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 4,500 |
| Office furniture .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 500 |
| 300 European police, at £ E. 60 .. .. .. .. .. | | 18,000 |
| Unforeseen expenses .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 10,386 |
| Doctor for depôt .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 500 |
| ,, for Alexandria .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 200 |
| ,, for Port Said .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 50 |
| 6,122 men and officers. Total .. .. .. .. | | 230,000 |

(Signed) CLIFFORD LLOYD.

*November* 17, 1883.

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## Inclosure 4 in No. 357.

COMPARATIVE Statement showing the Diminution in Expenses of the New Organization.

*Actual Budget.*

| | £ E. | £ E. |
|---|---|---|
| Total of Budget for 1883 of the Gendarmerie and Police .. .. | 275,320 | |
| Total of Budget for 1883 for the Police attached to the Prefects, Governors, and Mudirs .. .. .. .. .. | 52,906 | |
| | | 328,226 |
| The expenses of prisons are deducted. | | |
| *Proposed Budget.* | | |
| Egyptian Police .. .. .. .. .. .. | 230,000 | |
| Prefect of Cairo .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,200 | |
| | | 231,200 |
| Saving .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 97,026 |

(Signed) CLIFFORD LLOYD.

*Cairo, November* 19, 1883.

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## Inclosure 5 in No. 357.

*Minute by Mr. Clifford Lloyd on Police Reorganization.*

IN my Minute of the 5th October, 1883, it was shown that there were three forces connected with the police administration in Egypt.

1. The police attached to the Prefects, Governors, and Mudirs.
2. The police proper.
3. The gendarmerie.

In a town (Cairo for instance) each of these three forces is employed, but each is controlled by a seperate body of officers, having no connection the one with the other, the organization of the forces being quite distinct.

The police of the Prefecture consists of various inspectors and other officers who in all matters not connected actually with internal discipline, control and regulate the action of both officers and men of the police and gendarmerie.

The orders of the Prefect are not even conveyed to the officers of the police and gendarmerie, the consequence being that the work is badly done, there is a waste of men, no system is adhered to, a large and unnecessary expenditure is incurred, and friction between the heads of these forces is constant.

It is therefore proposed to amalgamate all these forces into one, to be called "the Egyptian police," under an Inspector-General, with a Deputy and two Assistant Inspectors-General at head-quarters.

The force will be graduated as follows:—

(All the subordinate grades of the police are denominated "constables," and all officers "inspectors.")

| | £ E. | | £ E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Inspector-General .. .. .. .. .. | | | 1,500 |
| 5 Deputy Inspectors-General, at .. .. .. .. | 1,000 | = | 5,000 |
| 2 Assistant Inspectors-General, at .. .. .. .. (1 Egyptian, 1 European.) | 700 | | 1,400 |
| 4 European Divisional Inspectors, at . .. .. .. | 700 | | 2,800 |
| 4 Egyptian Divisional Inspectors, at . .. .. .. | 500 | | 2,000 |
| 29 Inspectors— | | | |
| 5 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 600 | | 3,000 |
| 13 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 400 | | 5,200 |
| 2 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 300 | | 600 |
| 9 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 240 | | 2,160 |
| 100 Sub-Inspectors— | | | |
| 30 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 180 | | 5,400 |
| 35 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 144 | | 5,040 |
| 35 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 84 | | 2,940 |
| 100 Head Constables, at .. .. .. .. .. | 72 | | 7,200 |
| 135 First-class Constables— | | | |
| 32 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 42 | | 1,344 |
| 103 at .. .. .. .. .. .. | 36 | | 3,708 |
| 1,342 Second-class Constables, at .. .. .. .. | 30 | | 10,260 |
| 200 First-class Sub-Constables, at .. .. .. .. | 18 | | 3,600 |
| 3,900 Second-class Sub-Constables, at .. .. .. .. | 15 | | 58,500 |
| 300 European Police, at .. .. .. .. .. | 60 | | 18,000 |
| 6,122 officers and men. Total .. .. .. | | | 169,652 |

*Inspector-General.*

The pay of the Inspector-General is at present £ E. 2,100 a-year. It is proposed to fix it at £. E. 1,500 for the future, though the existing Inspector-General will of course continue to draw his present salary so long as he retains his appointment. It has been considered desirable to bring the working of the police more under the direct observation of the Minister of the Interior, to introduce into the new organization a civil element, as well as to bring the general administration of the force more into harmony with the Ministry of the Interior, to which the force must be subordinate, and with this object the office of the Inspector-General will be brought into more direct communication with the Ministry.

The Inspector-General will be responsible to the Minister of the Interior for the discipline of the force, and will be the ordinary channel through which all departmental reports, &c., reach the Minister.

Rules are laid down (see Annex) which clearly define the power of the Inspector-General in relation to appointments, leave, dismissals and punishments. There is great necessity for such rules.



*Assistant Inspectors-General.*

There will be an Egyptian and an European Assistant Inspector-General at head-quarters, under the orders of the Inspector-General for administrative and inspection purposes.

*Deputy Inspectors-General.*

For police purposes Egypt will be divided into four divisions.

1. With head-quarters at Cairo.
2. With head-quarters at Alexandria.
3. With head-quarters at Ismaïlia.
4. With head-quarters at Assiout.

Experience has shown that where police administration is imperial, a centralized system is unable to bear a severe strain, the possibility of which must be provided against in this country.

In the proposed new organization there will be a Deputy Inspector-General at each of the above-mentioned places, with very full powers. As the new force will have to be trained and as Egyptian officials conversant with the details of such an organization, or with the duties to be performed could not at the moment be found, I propose that the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General be for the present Europeans, but provision is made for training Egyptian officers whose services will in the future be available for such positions should the Egyptian Government desire so to employ them when vacancies occur.

*Divisional Inspectors.*

The Divisional Deputy Inspectors-General will be each assisted by two Divisional Inspectors, one an Egyptian and one an European, whose duties will consist in constantly inspecting the police of the division in order to insure the observance of all instructions issued, and to see that the work is carried on with regularity and intelligence.

*Inspectors.*

Inspectors will be in charge of provinces and towns as at present defined in Egypt and will be for all purposes of maintaining order under the orders of their respective Governors, Prefects, and Mudirs. There will also be an Inspector in charge of the depôt.

There has hitherto been considerable friction between the officers of the police and gendarmerie and these civil authorities, the reason being that the latter looked upon the police and gendarmerie as a force entirely at their disposition, to be instructed and moved about at their pleasure without often any reference being made to the officers of either force. This seriously affected discipline and organization. In the towns, for instance, the men are now, for general purposes, under the orders of the Prefecture police officials and are disposed of without even consultation with their own officers.

Such a system is very faulty and must result in frequent misunderstandings. Besides, under it the Government loses in a great degree the services of the officers who, from their position, should be men of intelligence. On the other hand, it is necessary to insure the authority of the Governors and Prefects of towns and of the Mudirs of provinces, they being responsible to the Government for maintaining order.

The only solution of the difficulty is to abolish the police attached to the Mudirs and Prefects, and to make those high officials the recognized chief executive officers of the new Egyptian police in their respective jurisdictions, to arrange that their officers and those of the Inspectors should be the same for police purposes, and to insist that the police force should be worked in each district or town by its own officers under the general control of the chief civil authority. Without these provisions no good work will ever be done, and they have consequently been provided for in the new organization. The duties of the present force of so-called civil police attached to the Mudirs and Prefects would, under the new organization, be performed by the officers of the police force.

*Sub-Inspectors.*

These are subordinate officials in provinces known as "Mammours." The police in their jurisdictions (districts) will be in charge of Sub-Inspectors. The towns will also be divided into districts under Sub-Inspectors.

*Head Constables.*

A Head Constable will be with every Inspector or Sub-Inspector.

*Disposition of Officers.*

The various grades already mentioned will absorb and better the position of those officers now serving in the police and gendarmerie whose services it will be desirable to retain.

The case of each officer not taken over by the new police will be considered on its merits, and provision will be made for him under the rules of the service applicable.

*Subordinates.*

Coming to the rank and file of the existing police and gendarmerie, there is some difficulty in devising a scheme to amalgamate the two forces, as the police is a free force (at 30*l.* a-year per man), while the gendarmerie is recruited from the army by conscription, the pay of each man being 12*l.* 10*s.* a-year.

The new organization has been formed on existing grades, *i. e.*, the first and second class constables will absorb the present sergeants and constables of the police, while the first and second-class sub-constables will represent all the sergeants and men of the present gendarmerie. Under the present organization the two services become one. The upper grades of constables will be fed from the lower ones.

*European Police.*

There will be a force of European police for duty in Cairo and the seaport towns. This will form part of the Egyptian police.

*Depôt and Reserve.*

There will be a depôt which will include a reserve. Young officers and recruits will be put through a course of instruction at the depôt which will fit them to perform their duties. The reserve will be available to meet the exigencies of the country.

*Uniforms, Arms, &c.*

The Egyptian police will be armed with rifles and side-arms. Officers and men will be dressed in uniform to be subsequently approved of.

*Discipline.*

Discipline will be strict, such being essential in the opinion of the Government. The disciplinary powers will be found attached.

(Signed) CLIFFORD LLOYD.

*November* 17, 1883.

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Inclosure 6 in No. 357.

*Discipline Rules proposed for the new Egyptian Police Force.*

DISCIPLINE.

1. ALL officers and men of the Egyptian army now serving in the police are liable to be tried by a court-martial for all offences for which they could be tried if serving with the army.

2. All Head or other constables may be tried by a Court, formed of police officers, be they either military or civil, for any offence committed by them in connection with their duties as policemen.

3. The Court shall be composed of a President and two or four members, and shall be convened by the Inspector-General.

4. The Court may inflict any one or more of the following punishments:—

(1.) Imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in an Egyptian prison for any period not exceeding six months.

(2.) Reduction in rank.

(3.) Dismissal from the police and from all service of His Highness the Khedive.

5. The proceedings of the Police Courts shall be in writing, and the finding and sentence shall be submitted to the Inspector-General for his approval. He may return the proceedings for reconsideration, with any remarks he may think proper to make.



6. A finding of "Not guilty" shall be at once communicated to the accused. A finding of "Guilty" shall not be communicated to the prisoner until it has received the sanction of the Inspector-General. The sentence and finding may be communicated to the prisoner by any officer of police who may be so authorized by the Inspector-General.

7. Proceedings at Police Courts shall not be public; but the finding and sentence shall be communicated to the force by the Inspector-General.

*Inspector-General.*

8. The office of the Inspector-General shall be in or as near as possible to that of the Minister of the Interior, to whom the Inspector-General is subordinate.

9. On the 1st February of each year the Inspector-General shall submit to the Minister of the Interior a detailed Report on the police administration for the preceding year.

10. The Inspector-General shall be responsible for the discipline and interior economy of the police. He will likewise be responsible for the proper execution by his subordinates of all orders issued to them by the civil authorities. He will inspect the force from time to time as may appear necessary to him.

11. The Inspector-General shall have the power to promote up to the rank of Head Constable. He will recommend to the Minister of the Interior names for promotion to higher grades.

12. The Inspector-General may, subject to the rules applicable, grant leave of absence within Egypt to all officers of police. He may likewise grant leave of absence to proceed beyond Egypt to all officers of police under the grade of Inspector. Leave to other officers to proceed beyond Egypt must be approved of in writing by the Minister of the Interior.

13. The Inspector-General may grant leave of absence with pay to any Head or other constable for any period not exceeding one month in each year, subject at all times to the interest of the public service, and provided at all times that the number of persons of each grade on leave shall never, in any case, exceed 30 per cent. of the total number of any grade of officers, and 30 per cent. of any grade of Head or other constables.

14. The Inspector-General may delegate any of his powers, excepting those mentioned in section 3, to a Deputy Inspector-General.

15. The Inspector-General shall have the power of granting a favourable record to any Head or other constable for special courage or intelligence shown in the discharge of any duty, such record to carry with it an increase of annual salary according to the following scale:—

| | £ E. |
|---|---|
| Head Constable .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| First-class Constable .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Second-class Constable .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Second-class Sub-constable .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |

16. All punishments inflicted by a Police Court shall entail the loss of the above-mentioned record. All punishments inflicted by the Inspector-General may entail the loss of the same, if so directed by the Inspector-General.

17. The Inspector-General may reduce or dismiss any Head or other constable for misconduct, provided (excepting as mentioned in the following section) that before any order of reduction or dismissal be given the accused shall be given the option of being tried by a Police Court for the offence with which he shall be charged.

18. The Inspector-General may dismiss any Head or other constable for drunkenness or other scandalous conduct. He may also dismiss, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, any "inspecting" officer (*i.e.*, any officer above the rank of Head Constable) for drunkenness or other scandalous conduct.

19. The Inspector-General may at all times call upon any incompetent member of the force to resign, and should such member not resign he may be discharged by the Inspector-General, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior.

20. The Inspector-General may at all times exercise the same powers as those of a Deputy Inspector-General, mentioned in section 26.

21. The Inspector-General may transfer any officer under the rank of Deputy Inspector-General, either temporarily or otherwise, from one place to another. For the transfer of a Deputy Inspector-General the sanction of the Minister of the Interior shall be necessary.

*Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.*

22. There will be a Deputy and two Assistant Inspectors-General at Head-quarters attached to the office of the Inspector-General, who shall perform such duties as the Inspector-General may direct.

23. There will be a Deputy Inspector-General in each "Division" of Egypt, who will be responsible for the police administration in his "Division." He will inspect from time to time the force in his "Division."

24. In case of absence of the Deputy Inspector-General, any officer so directed may carry on the duties of his office.

25. The Divisional Deputy Inspector-General may promote up to the rank of second-class constable. For promotion to other grades he must submit recommendations to the Inspector-General.

26. The Divisional Deputy Inspectors-General shall have the power of inflicting the following punishments for misconduct on any constable not above the rank of first-class constable :—

(1.) Fine not exceeding one month's pay.

(2.) Confinement to any police barracks for not more than fifteen days, provided that none but second-class sub-constables can be punished under the provisions of this latter sub-section.

27. A sub-constable undergoing punishment No. 2 shall not be exempt from the performance of his police duties.

*Divisional Inspectors.*

28. With each Divisional Deputy Inspector-General there will be one Egyptian and one European Divisional Inspector, who shall work under the orders of the Deputy Inspector-General.

29. The Divisional Inspectors shall have the powers mentioned in section 26, § 2, the punishment to be limited to seven days.

*Inspectors.*

30. There will be an Inspector in charge of the police in each town and province mentioned in section 2 of "Budget," and also one in charge of the Depôt.

31. The office of the Inspector shall form part of that of the Governors, Mudirs, and Préfet of Cairo. The Governors, Mudirs, and Préfet of Cairo being responsible to the Government for the maintenance of public order, the police are entirely under their orders for this purpose. All orders are to be given to the Inspectors personally, when possible, by the Governors, Mudirs, or Préfet of Cairo (or if the Inspector be absent to the officer who is acting for him), and the Inspector will be responsible that all orders given are strictly and intelligently carried out.

32. The Inspector of Police shall inform the Governors, Mudirs, or Préfet of Cairo of everything concerning crime or the maintenance of public order occurring in the town or province of which he may be Inspector, and he shall submit, for the information of the Governors, Mudirs, and Préfet of Cairo, all Reports that may be called for or that should be brought to notice.

33. The Governors, Mudirs, or Préfet of Cairo shall not interfere in the discipline of the police, and they will leave, as far as possible, the execution of their orders to the Inspectors. The Inspectors in charge of the police at Alexandria and at Cairo and at the Depôt shall have the powers mentioned in section 26, and the other Inspectors shall have the powers mentioned in section 26, § 1.

*Sub-Inspectors.*

34. Sub-Inspectors in each town and province and at the Depôt shall be under the orders of their respective Inspectors.

35. Sub-Inspectors shall have charge of the police in those portions of provinces now under the executive charge of Mamours. Their jurisdictions in towns and provinces shall be known by the name of "Districts." A "District" may contain several Mamouriehs.

36. Any "inspecting" officer or Head Constable may order into confinement in a police barracks any constable or sub-constable on any charge of grave misconduct which he has not the power or does not desire to dispose of himself. He must immediately make a written Report of the facts to his superior officer, for the information of the Deputy Inspector-General. In such a case the constable shall not perform duty until his case is disposed of.



37. A Head or other constable may bring before his Sub-Inspector any constable inferior in rank charged with any grave misconduct. The Sub-Inspector may, after inquiry, proceed according to section 36.

38. When a member of the Egyptian police, belonging to the army, shall be dismissed from the police, he shall be placed at the disposal of the Minister of War. In such a case the offender cannot be tried by court-martial for any offence for which he has already been punished under the provisions of these Rules.

39. The Egyptian Government may at any time invest any person with all the powers of the Inspector-General of Police.

(Signed) CLIFFORD LLOYD.

*November* 29, 1883.

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No. 358.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 7.)

(No. 554.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a supplement to the "Moniteur Égyptien," containing a Decree nominating the two Vice-Presidents of the Legislative Council, and lists of the members of the Legislative Council, the General Assembly, and the Provincial Councils.

The Speech of the President of the Legislative Council in opening its Session on the 24th instant is appended.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 358.

*Supplement to the "Moniteur Égyptien" of November* 24, 1883.

*Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu l'Article 31 de la Loi Organique du 24 Gamad Akher, 1300 (1er Mai, 1883),

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres,

Décrétons :

Article 1er. Ahmed Rechid Pacha et Ahmed Bey Abdel Ghaffar sont nommés Vice-Présidents de notre Conseil Législatif.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 24 Moharrem, 1301 (24 Novembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(Signé) KHAÏRY.

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*État général des Membres des divers Corps Représentatifs, conformement à la Loi Organique du* 1er *Mai*, 1883.

*Conseil Législatif.*

*Président :*

1. Sultan Pacha.

*Vice-Présidents :*

2. Ahmed Rechid Pacha, *Membre Permanent.*
3. Ahmed Effendi Abd el Ghaffar, *Membre Délégué pour le Conseil Provincial de Ménoufieh.*

*Membres Permanents :*

4. El Seïd Abderrahman Nafiz Effendi.
5. El Cheik Mohammed el Abbas el Nahdi.
6. El Seïd Abd el Rahi el Bakri.
7. El Auba Kiriollos.
8. Aly Chérif Pacha.

9. Abd el Kader Hilmy Pacha.
10. Mohammed Réouf Pacha.
11. Hassan Hilmy Pacha.
12. Ismaïl Youssef Pacha.
13. Hassan Lini Pacha.
14. Ibrahim Edhem Pacha.
15. Awad Effendi Sadallah.

*Membres Délégués :*

16. Mohammed Bey Sioufi, pour la ville du Caire.
17. Saïd Moustapha el Tahan, pour les sept villes : Alexandrie, Rosette, Damiette, Port-Saïd, Ismaïlia, Suez, et El Arich.
18. Cheikh Ahmed el Saufani, pour le Conseil Provincial de Béhéra.
19. Ibrahim Effendi Saïd, pour le Conseil Provincial de Garbieh.
20. Amir Effendi Abou Nesser, pour le Conseil Provincial de Charkieh.
21. Chiekh Abdallah Hilal, pour le Conseil Provincial de Dakahlieh.
22. Chiekh Soleiman Mansour, pour le Conseil Provincial de Gallioubieh.
23. Abas Effendi el Zoumir, pour le Conseil Provincial de Ghizeh.
24. Mohamed Bey Gaafar, pour le Conseil Provincial de Fayoum.
25. Saïd Ahmed Zaazon, pour le Conseil Provincial de Béni-Souef.
26. Hassan Effendi Abdel Razzak, pour le Conseil Provincial de Minieh.
27. Moustapha Khalifa, pour le Conseil Provincial de Siout.
28. Abdel Rahim Effendi Hamadi, pour le Conseil Provincial de Ghirgheh.
29. Cheikh Taïeh Salama, pour le Conseil Provincial de Keneh.
30. Abdel Galil Aly, pour le Conseil Provincial d'Esneh.

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*Assemblée Générale.*

*Président :*

1. Sultan Pacha, *Président du Conseil Législatif.*

*Vice-Présidents :*

2. Ahmet Rechid Pacha.
3. Ahmed Effendi Abdel Ghefar.

*Ministres :*

4. Chérif Pacha, *Président du Conseil des Ministres.*
5. Khaïri Pacha.
6. Haïdar Pacha.
7. Omar Pacha Loutfi.
8. Aly Pacha Moubarek.
9. Fakry Pacha.
10. Kadry Pacha.
11. Mohamed Zeki Pacha.

*Membres Permanents du Conseil Législatif :*

12. El Saïd Abdurrahman Nafiz.
13. El Cheikh Mohamed el Abassi el Mahdi.
14. El Saïd Abdel Baki El Bakri.
15. El Auba Kiriolos.
16. Aly Chérif Pacha.
17. Abdel Kader Helmi Pacha.
18. Mohamed Réouf Pacha.
19. Hassan Hilmy Pacha.
20. Ismaïl Yousri Pacha.
21. Hassan Sirri Pacha.
22. Ibrahim Edhem Pacha.
23. Awar Effendi Sadallah.

*Membres Délégués du Conseil Législatif :*

24. Mohamed Bey Sinef.
25. Saïd Moustapha El Tahan.
26. Cheik Ahmed El Saufani.
27. Ibrahim Effendi Saïd.
28. Amer Effendi Nousseir.
29. Cheik Abd Allah Hilal.
30. Cheikh Suliman Mansour.
31. Abbas Effendi El Goumr.
32. Mohamed Bey Gaafar.
33. Saïd Ahmed Faïoun.
34. Hassan Effendi Abdir Razzak.
35. Moustapha Khalifa.
36. Abder Rahim Effendi Hamadi.
37. Cheikh Gaieh Salamoun.
38. Abd el Ghalil Aly.

*Notables Délégués des Villes et Provinces :*

Pour la Ville du Caire :—

39. Moustapha Bey el Hagim.
40. Cheikh Mohamed Abou Gahal.
41. Mahmoud Bey el Attar.
42. Ibrahim Effendi el Adli.

Pour la Ville d'Alexandrie :—

43. Soliman Bey el Gharbi.
44. Saïd Bey el Cheri.
45. Ahmed Roustem Effendi Allali.



Pour la Ville de Rosette :—

46. Aly Ramadan.

Pour la ville de Damiette :—

47. Saïd Naaman Bakri.

Pour les Villes de Port-Saïd et Suez :—

48. Ibrahim Ahmed Djilcidan.

Pour les Villes d'Ismaïlia et el Arich :—

49. Hussein Effendi Halib.

Pour la Province de Béhéra :—

50. Mohamed Bey el Serafi.
51. Ibrahim Effendi el Gaïar.
52. Ibrahim Abdallah Mehanna.

Pour la Province de Garbieh :—

53. Mustapha Bey Abon el Ez.
54. Ahmed Bey el Sabbahi.
55. Mohammed Bey Hammoudah.
56. Ahmed Effendi el Chérif.

Pour la Province de Charkieh :—

57. Mohamed Effendi Soubh.
58. Mohamed Effendi Hegazi.
59. Abdel Wahhab el Hafifi.

Pour la Province de Dakahlieh :—

60. Aly Bey el Koureii.
61. Youssef Effendi Saleh.
62. Gohari Bey Hassanein.

Pour la Province de Ménoufieh :—

63. El Saïd Effendi el Fiki.
64. Mahmoud Abou Hussein.
65. Aly Bey el Gazzar.

Pour la Province de Gallioubieh :—

66. Mohamed Bey el Chamarby.
67. Hanna Effendi Khalib.

Pour la Province de Ghizeh :—

68. Mohamed Effendi el Khahiry.
69. Darwich Makram.

Pour la Province de Fayoum :—

70. Sèfe el Masr Tntanwi.
71. Toulba Séondy.

Pour la Province de Béni-Souef :—

72. Aly Effendi Serour.
73. Guirguis Effendi Barroum.

Pour la Province de Minieh :—

74. Ismaïl Bey Soliman.
75. Aly Effendi Hassan.

Pour la Province de Siout :—

76. El Saïd Aly Khachaba.
77. Touny Effendi Mohamed.
78. Mahfouz Effendi Rachouan.

Pour la Province de Ghizeh :—

79. Abdel Malak Effendi Boutros.
80. Mikhaïl Effendi Akloudias.

Pour la Province de Kénch :—

81. Mahmoud Abdalla.
82. Taien Salama.

Pour la Province d'Esneh :—

83. Mansour Hamada.
84. Ahmed Mohamed el Bass.

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*Conseils Provinciaux.*

1. *Province de Béhéra.*

1. Aly Amine Hussein.
2. El Cheikh Ahmed el Penfami, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
3. Abdallah Effendi Nasser.
4. Ibrahim Dabbous.
5. Ibrahim Chérif.

2. *Province de Garbieh.*

1. El Saïd Effendi Abdel Al.
2. Ibrahim Effendi Saïd, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
3. El Hag Ibrahim Younis
4. Ahmed Effendi el Harmig.
5. Cheikh Sebaï el Masri.
6. Nadraoui Effendi Achour.
7. Youssef Effendi Hetata.
8. Ahmed Effendi Abou Hamar.

3. *Province de Charkieh.*

1. Amer Effendi Abou Nesser, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
2. Ibrahim Effendi Osman.
3. Chehata Effendi Abou Chach.
4. Soleiman Effendi Abaza.
5. Imam Mohamed Ismaïl.
6. Akle Effendi Ghit.

4. *Province de Dakahlieh.*

1. Cheikh Ibrahim Zeheiry.
2. Cheikh Chehata Enaoui.
3. Cheikh Abdallah Yital, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
4. Cheikh Ismaïl el Adl.
5. Cheikh Ear Moustapha.
6. Cheikh Chelali Hussien.

5. *Province de Menoufieh.*

1. Ahmed Effendi Abdel Ghaffar, Vice-Président du Conseil Législatif.
2. El Hag Mohamed Mahmoud el Chanaouri.
3. Mahgoub Effendi Abou Ghatia.
4. Zarak Abou Zikri.
5. Ibrahim Effendi el Kattane.
6. Hafifi Abou Hassan.

6. *Province de Gallioubieh.*

1. Moustapha Effendi Allam.
2. Soliman Mansour, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
3. Mohamed Effendi el Fiky.
4. Khadr Ibrahim Hacieche.

7. *Province de Ghizeh.*

1. Abbes Effendi el Zoumr, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
2. Mahmoud Effendi Afifi.
3. Abdel Mauid Effendi Radouan.
4. Mohamed Effendi Ghourab.

8. *Province de Fayoum.*

1. Toulba Effendi Hezaïen.
2. Mohamed Bey Garfar, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
3. Maatouk Effendi el Hawari.

9. *Province de Béni-Souef.*

1. Saïd Ahmed Zaazou, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
2. Issa Mahgoub.
3. Abou Seïf Radi.
4. Aly Abdel Sami'é.

10. *Province de Minieh.*

1. Hassan Effendi Abdel Razzak, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
2. Mikhail Effendi Atanassius.
3. Hanna Effendi Yousef.
4. Aly Effendi Mohamed Taha.

11. *Province de Siout.*

1. Mohamed Bey Soulciman.
2. Gad el Rab Bey.
3. Nousseir Aly.
4. Moustapha Khalifa, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
5. Abdel Ouahhab Mansour.
6. Gabr Mohamed.
7. Moussa Abdel Al el Daraoui.

12. *Province de Ghirgheh.*

1. Abdel Rahim Effendi Hamadi, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
2. El Saïd Serour Chehab el Din.
3. Abdel Rahman Mohamed Oukéil.
4. Abdul Haziz Effendi Issa.
5. Ahmed Effendi el Arif.

13. *Province de Kéneh.*

1. Ghirghis Takla.
2. Ahmed Khalafalla.
3. Sélim Saïd.
4. Cheikh Taïeh Salama, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.

14. *Province d'Esneh.*

1. Abdel Kalil Aly, Membre Délégué au Conseil Législatif.
2. Moustapha Ahmed el Bakri.
3. Ismaïl Aly Ismaïl.
4. Moussa Mohamed Aly.

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*Le Caire, le* 24 *Novembre,* 1883.

Ce matin, à 10 heures, a eu lieu l'ouverture solennelle du Conseil Législatif en présence des Ministres, et des Membres Permanents, et Délégués du Conseil.

Après que son Excellence Chérif Pacha a présenté au Conseil Législatif son Président dans la personne de son Excellence Sultan Pacha, celui-ci a prononcé le discours suivant :—

" Messieurs,

" Appelé par la confiance du Khédive à présider le Conseil Législatif, je m'estime très heureux de me voir entouré de vous, Messieurs, que la confiance du Khédive et de son Gouvernement ainsi que celle du pays a envoyés ici pour prêter votre concours à l'œuvre législative.

" Recevez la bienvenue et soyez persuadés que je m'acquitterai avec impartialité des devoirs de ma charge.

" Nos attributions comportent l'examen de toute Loi et de tout Décret portant Règlement d'Administration Publique, avant d'être promulgués. Si le Gouvernement ne s'arrête pas à notre avis, il devra nous exposer les motifs de sa décision.

" Nous pouvons aussi provoquer la présentation par le Gouvernement les Projets



de Lois ou de Décrets portant Règlement d'Administration Publique que nous estimerons utiles dans l'intérêt du pays.

" Les Pétitions adressées au Khédive et transmises à votre Président, seront soumises à votre examen dans les conditions prévues par la Loi Organique.

" Le budget général des recettes et des dépenses devra nous être communiqué, et nous pourrons émettre des avis et des vœux sur chacun de ses chapitres.

" Ces avis et ces vœux seront transmis au Ministre des Finances qui devra, le cas échéant, motiver le rejet de nos propositions.

" Le compte général de l'Administration des Finances rendu pour l'exercice écoulé nous sera présenté pour avis ou observations.

" Avec les Ministres et les quarante-six Notables Délégués des villes et des provinces, nous formerons l'Assemblée Générale dont la prérogative principale consiste en ce qu'aucun impôt nouveau ne pourra être établi en Égypte sans qu'il soit discuté et voté par elle.

" En exerçant activement et sagement ces attributions, nous pouvons aider le Gouvernement dans l'accomplissement de sa haute mission, rendre des services réels à notre pays et répondre ainsi à l'espoir et à la confiance de notre auguste Maître et de nos concitoyens.

" Prions le Tout-Puissant de couronner de succès nos efforts."

Aussitôt le discours prononcé, le Conseil a procédé à l'élection d'une Commission pour préparer son Règlement Intérieur.

Avant de se séparer, le Conseil a adopté, à l'unanimité, la proposition de son Président de se rendre en corps auprès de Son Altesse le Khédive pour lui présenter l'hommage de fidélité des représentants du pays.

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No. 359.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 7.)

(No. 555.)

**My Lord,** *Cairo, November* 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a Decree published in the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 22nd instant, abolishing the "Droit de Criée" in Cairo.

This is an auction tax of 2½ per cent., which has hitherto been levied by Government at the public auctions in the capital, on the produce of the sale of second-hand articles of furniture, kitchen utensils, arms, clothes, watches, &c.

It affected exclusively the poorer classes, and the yield was, to a large extent, absorbed by the cost of collection, as will be seen from the following account :—

| | £ E. p. |
|---|---|
| Salaries of Collectors .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 305 00 |
| Miscellaneous expenses .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 25 |
| Extra Assistants (owing to insufficiency of permanent staff) .. .. .. | 153 00 |
| Total expenses of collection .. .. .. .. .. | 467 25 |
| Average annual revenue .. .. .. .. .. | 800 00 |
| Net yield of tax .. .. .. .. .. .. | 332 75 |

Under these circumstances, considering the small net revenue derived from the tax, and the large amount of trouble yearly involved in its collection, I am of opinion that the abolition of the tax is a measure to be commended.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 359.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of November* 22, 1883.

*Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu notre Décret en date du 17 Janvier, 1880;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Finances et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres :

Notre Conseil d'État entendu :

Décrétons :

Article 1er. Sont supprimés à partir de la promulgation du présent Décret :—

(*a.*) Les droits de criée perçus au Caire sur divers objets usagés, tels que vêtements, meubles, ustensiles en cuivre, armes, montres, &c., qui sont vendus aux enchères sur les marchés de la ville du Caire.

(*b.*) Le droit d'ardieh (de séjour) perçu au Caire et à Alexandrie pendant les fêtes publiques et les foires.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 21 Moharrem, 1301 (21 Novembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre des Finances,

(Signé) HAÏDAR.

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No. 360.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December 7*, 9·15 A.M.)

(No. 203.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 7, 1883, 8 A.M.

COETLOGAN telegraphs that he does not consider lives of Seckendorff and Vizetelly in any danger.

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No. 361.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 8, 2 P.M.)

(No. 204.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 8, 1883.

DISQUIETING news has been received of the attitude of the people in Senaar.

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No. 362.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 124.)

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 8, 1883, 3 55 P.M.

COMMANDER of "Ranger" reports from Suakin total defeat of 700 Egyptian troops near there on 2nd December; 1,500 troops protect the town.

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No. 363.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 8, 7·45 P.M.)

(No. 205.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 8, 1883, 6·50 P.M.

WEST telegraphs that 500 Soudani troops and 200 Bashi-Bazouks with 20 cavalry were defeated on 2nd near Termanhib, three hours from Suakin; only 50 returned. Soudanis fought well, but were outnumbered. Slave-dealing Chief, Osman Digna, reported killed. There are at Suakin 1,000 infantry and 500 constabulary. Tokar and Sinkat surrounded. Garrisons expected to fall for want of provisions. Utter panic, even among officials, at Suakin. Forts attacked for six days to the 2nd December. "Ranger" protecting town; an attack in force expected daily.

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No. 364.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 8, 7·45 P.M.)

(No. 206.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 8, 1883, 6·53 P.M.

I WOULD suggest increasing naval force at Suakin.

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No. 365.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 9, 5 P.M.)

(No. 95.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, December* 9, 1883, 11·45 P.M.

FOLLOWING sent to Sir E. Baring to day :—

"I am afraid Sultan will never consent to allow Egyptian Government to recruit Turks in his Empire. He alleges that some of them might desert to the Mahdi. He is comparatively indifferent to the Arabs joining his standard, but if a few Turks did so he thinks it would be his ruin. There are probably other reasons."

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No. 366.

*King John of Abyssinia to Queen Victoria.*—(*Received December* 10.)

(Translation.)

FROM the Vice-Regent of God, Yohannis, King of Zion, and King of Kings of Ethiopia, to Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, greeting :

I, through the loving kindness of God, am in good health.

Formerly, Ismaïl Pasha wronged me, and attacked my country, and, through the instrumentality of one of his servants named Munzinger, took a portion of my territory.

In fact, all these present troubles are due to Munzinger.

Now that this Moslem kingdom has perished, and is in Christian hands, I request you will arrange that my land be restored to me.

Last year I wrote to your Majesty, and I received your reply that (this) should be done.

Truly your Majesty is my helper. His Governors seized my land and my property. I have remained in my country, and up to the present what (wrong) have I done ?

If I write or send a letter they will not forward it. However, the Turks have fled to the sea, and possessed it, so as to shut me out from the sea-coast, so that messengers do not return, merchants cannot trade, and such articles as we require cannot enter.

Thus have they acted, and remain closed in (shut up).

On account of all these things, be good enough to direct that they detain not my letters, nor prevent the Patriarch from coming.

I have sent my men for a Patriarch.

Be pleased to direct your Consul-General at Cairo, Sir E. Malet, to make peace (between me) and Tewfik Pasha.

Write to him on my account. I, for my part, cannot make peace with him. Such is my meaning.

I am your son and your friend. I do not love those who have wronged me.

Now may the Kingdom of Christ increase, and let the faith of the heathen perish !

In your Majesty's time, and by your Majesty's strength, should the Kingdom of Christ not prosper, it dies. My wish is that it should prosper, and that the frontier I require may be sufficient for articles to pass through.

It would be undignified for me to solicit the Turks. But should I gain your Majesty's good-will, the limits of my land can be defined.

Written on the 7th Miyazia, at the town of Samra, in the year of Mercy 1875 (15th November, 1883).

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No. 367.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 10, 10·30 A.M.)

(No. 208.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 10, 1883, 10 A.M.

COMMANDER of "Ranger" writes that he does not think Suakin can be considered in danger so long as there is a man-of-war in port. Other letters confirm this

view. Nevertheless, I think, as a matter of precaution, it might be as well to send another ship if one can be spared.

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No. 368.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 10, 11 P.M.)

(No. 209.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 10, 1883, 6·45 P.M.

MAY I employ Mr. Power as temporary Consular Agent at Khartoum, and, if so, what remuneration may I offer him? I know nothing of him, except that he is "Times" correspondent, but it is desirable that I should have somebody to keep me informed of what goes on. Absolute reliance cannot be placed on the information which comes through Egyptian officials. Power is the only Englishman at Khartoum, except Coetlogan, who could not be employed, as he is in Egyptian service.

I think it would be as well to [? send] Mr. Baker to Suakin. May I do so?

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No. 369.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 11, 2·30 P.M.)

(No. 210.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 11, 1883, 11·15 A.M.

WEST telegraphs that steamer arrived from Suakin brings news to morning of 7th. Town quiet. On the night of the 6th, apprehending attack, "Ranger" shelled over forts at intervals. Colonel Harrington throwing up trenches outside forts.

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No. 370.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 11, 4·20 P.M.)

(No. 212.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 11, 1883.

ABYSSINIA.

I would suggest if possible sending some one with the British officer who is acquainted with the Abyssinian customs and Court. Lord Napier of Magdala might probably be consulted with advantage as to the choice of the person.

I will reply very shortly to your Lordship's telegram No. 122 of the 6th.

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No. 371.

*Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.*

(No. 422 A.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, December* 11, 1883.

THE Turkish Ambassador called upon me this afternoon, and spoke to me on the subject of Egypt.

I told his Excellency that a reply was being prepared to his last communication, expressing my surprise at the request of the Porte that the British troops should be withdrawn at this moment.

Musurus Pasha said that he would strongly advise our endeavouring to act in concert with Turkey in regard to Egyptian affairs; that we should find the Sultan and the Porte anxious to meet our views as far as they could.

I said that we had expressed our willingness to see Turkish vessels of war in the Red Sea, with instructions to act in concert with our naval commanders.

Musurus Pasha asked if more than this could not be done.

I inquired if his Excellency had anything to suggest.

Musurus Pasha replied that he had no proposal to make, but he observed that he had seen in the Alexandria correspondence of the "Times" a suggestion that the Sultan should take and hold the Soudan as a separate province under his immediate sovereignty.



I told Musurus Pasha that I did not feel called upon to discuss a project of this kind, which had appeared only in the correspondence of a newspaper.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 372.

*Earl Granville to Musurus Pasha.*

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, December* 11, 1883.

I HAVE had the honour to receive from your Excellency copy of a telegram from the Sublime Porte, dated the 30th ultimo, protesting against the continued occupation of Cairo by the British troops.

Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with much surprise. Acting on the policy which they had publicly announced, they seized the first moment compatible with the maintenance of order in the capital to withdraw the British troops from Cairo. All the necessary orders in the matter had been given, and transports ordered for the purpose of bringing back a large portion of the army.

Meanwhile a great disaster has occurred in the Soudan, which may possibly produce inconvenience, or even danger, to Egypt; and Her Majesty's Government have found themselves obliged, in virtue of the responsibility thrown upon them under circumstances which will not have escaped your Excellency's recollection, to retain the troops provisionally in Cairo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 373.

*The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pauncefote.*—(*Received December* 12.)

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 11, 1883.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for Earl Granville's perusal, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated at Suakin on the 21st November, from Commander Darwall, of Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," relating to the death of Consul Moncrieff.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

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Inclosure in No. 373.

*Commander Darwall to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir, "*Ranger*," *at Suakin, November* 21, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that I arrived at this port in Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," under my command, on the 16th instant, from Aden.

2. Upon my arrival I immediately called upon Sulieman Pasha, Governor-General of Eastern Soudan. He informed me that he could give me no information as to Consul Moncrieff's death, and would not be able to give me any positive proof until he had received reinforcements of black troops from Massowah and advanced to the relief of Tokar. This he hoped to be able to do in about eight or ten days' time. I regret to state that, from the account I received from a Mr. Brewster, the only Englishman here, Chief of Customs, there is no hope of Consul Moncrieff being alive. The following is the account I received from him:—

On the 3rd instant Mahmoud Pasha, with 550 troops, left Suakin in two Egyptian gun-boats from Tarinjhatah, the sea-port of Tokar, 45 miles to the southward. The object of this expedition was for the relief of Tokar, which is besieged by the Arabs. Consul Moncrieff, having obtained permission from Sulieman Pasha, Governor-General, joined the expedition.

The force landed on the 4th instant and left at 8 A.M. Cavalry in advance, mountain-gun in centre, they marched for one hour and a half, and then rested for twenty minutes, and when marching recommenced they were attacked by the Arabs. The Egyptian troops formed square, the front and right of the square commenced

firing, but by some means the left of the square was broken into by eight or ten Arabs, which immediately created a panic amongst the troops, and caused a general stampede. The last seen of Consul Monerieff, as stated by a Bashi-Bazouk, was that he was stabbed in the thigh by an Arab, and as he turned round and shot him, was struck in the back by a spear, and both horse and rider fell to the ground.

In this engagement, out of a force of 550 men, 11 officers and 142 men, 6 Bashi-Bazouks, and 4 Greeks are supposed to have been killed.

The attacking force, as stated by the General, only amounted to 150 or 200 men.

Our arrival here has given confidence to the population, as they have been in a state of panic since the defeat of the Egyptian troops, though I do not think the rebels would advance on Suakin, knowing that there are more than 1,000 troops here; but from what I can gather, the General in command cannot trust his own men, as arms have been served out to the civil population.

The three Egyptian vessels, "Gafarieh," "Tor," and troop-ship "Shibeen," were in port on our arrival.

On the 17th the Governor-General left in the "Gafarieh" for Massowah, accompanied by the troop-ship "Shibeen," Mahmoud Pasha, commanding the troops, being left in command of Suakin.

The Governor informs me that as soon as the 400 black troops arrived from Massowah an expedition will be sent for the relief of Tokar and Sinkat, both of which places are besieged by the Arabs.

The French man-of-war "Infernet" arrived on the 17th instant from Aden, and still remains. Her Captain informs me that he is doing the annual winter cruize of visiting the Red Sea ports, and intends remaining a few days longer in order to put his machinery to rights, which is defective, and will then probably leave for Jeddah and Massowah. There is only one French subject in Suakin at the present moment, the French Consul having left by one of the previous mails for Suez. I propose remaining on this part of the coast until I can get some positive information of Consul Monerieff's death.

I have offered a reward of 250 dollars, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, for any proof of his death. I have further requested the Governor of Suakin to use his utmost in getting any intelligence as to Consul Monerieff's fate.

Should his body be discovered and identified, and an opportunity offers, I shall have his remains interred with funeral honours before leaving the coast; at present the rebels are encamped close to the scene of the engagement.

Should affairs remain quiet, as they are at present, I intend running across to Jeddah for a few hours, to communicate with the Consul, if possible, returning again to this port.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. E. DARWALL.

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No. 374.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 12, 4 P.M.)

(No. 213. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 12, 1883, 1·30 P.M.

CHÉRIF PASHA called on me to-day and told me that the Khedive and the Ministers had met, and wished to place themselves absolutely in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. They think that the best solution is to invite aid from the Sultan, if the English Government will arrange the conditions under which the aid is to be given, the principal condition being that the Turkish troops should go away when no longer required. Their principal objection to employing English or Indian troops is that, as the movement is religious, it would gather strength from the interference of a Christian Government. I am inclined to think that they attach an exaggerated importance to this argument. Chérif Pasha wants to communicate these ideas to me in an official note, but I have told him not to do so for the moment. He is very anxious that Her Majesty's Government should come to an early decision.

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No. 375.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 12, 4·15 P.M.)

(No. 214.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 12, 1883, 1·40 P.M.

CHÉRIF PASHA told me this morning that the Government had received information—for the accuracy of which he could not vouch—that the Mahdi proposed to march with a corps of 10,000 to menace Darfour; also that emissaries had been sent to Senousi at Siwah, on the frontier of Tripoli.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

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No. 376.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 12, 5 P.M.)

(No. 215.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 12, 1883, 3 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 122 of the 6th: Abyssinia.

The Egyptian Government will send a Mission, but propose, before doing so, to await the arrival of the officer deputed by Her Majesty's Government. Please let me know who is to go. Do you propose to send somebody from England, or shall I choose somebody here, or will an officer be deputed by Admiral Hewett?

As regards Sir Charles Wilson's proposals, the Egyptian Government is prepared to cede Boghos, but not Galabat. They will also afford all facilities for the appointment of Abouna. As regards making Massowah a free port, they adhere to their view as expressed in the inclosure to my despatch No. 568 of the 29th ultimo.

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No. 377.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received by telegraph, December* 12.)

(No. 599. Ext. 215.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 12, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 122 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note which I have received from Chérif Pasha informing me that the Egyptian Government will send a Mission to the King of Abyssinia, but propose before doing so to await the arrival of the British officer to be deputed by Her Majesty's Government.

As regards Colonel Sir Charles Wilson's proposals, the Egyptian Government is prepared to cede Boghos but not Galabat. They will also afford all facilities for the appointment of Abunas. As to making Massowah a free port, they adhere to their views embodied in the inclosure to my despatch No. 568 of the 29th ultimo.

I beg therefore to request your Lordship to inform me of the name of the officer who will be deputed. Does Her Majesty's Government propose to send some one from England, or shall I choose some one here, or will Admiral Hewett be instructed to send one of the naval officers under his command?

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 377.

*Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Baring.*

M. le Ministre, *Le Caire, le* 12 *Décembre*, 1883.

J'AI reçu votre dépêche du 8 de ce mois par laquelle vous me faites l'honneur de m'informer que, dans le cas où le Gouvernement de Son Altesse enverrait une Mission en Abyssinie, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté serait disposé à adjoindre à cette Mission un officier Anglais porteur d'une lettre de Sa Majesté pour engager le Roi Jean à arriver à une entente avec l'Égypte.

Telle est, en effet, M. le Ministre, l'intention du Gouvernement Égyptien, et il est heureux de ce que le Gouvernement Britannique veuille bien consentir à lui prêter

ses bons offices en cette circonstances, et je vous prie de vous faire l'interprète de ses sentiments de gratitude auprès de sa Seigneurie Lord Granville.

La Mission Égyptienne attendra pour se mettre en route l'arrivée de l'officier Anglais qui sera désigné, et dont la présence, j'en suis persuadé, facilitera les négociations et aura, en outre, l'avantage de consacrer l'accord à intervenir entre les deux parties.

Je ne puis mieux indiquer les intentions du Gouvernement Égyptien, et répondre ainsi au désir exprimé par sa Seigneurie Lord Granville qu'en précisant ses intentions en égard aux trois questions posées dans votre dépêche.

En ce qui concerne une rectification des frontières, l'Égypte est toute disposée à donner satisfaction à l'Abyssinie pour le Boghos, et c'est dans cet esprit que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse est prêt à engager des négociations. Mais il n'est pas à ma connaissance que l'Abyssinie ait élevé des prétentions du côté de Galabat, comme l'indiquerait Sir Charles Wilson.

D'ailleurs, d'après mes informations, le Roi Jean ne peut légitimement élever des réclamations dans cette direction.

Quant au second point, le Gouvernement Égyptien ne pourrait déclarer Massowah port franc, les revenus de ce port, entre autres raisons à faire valoir, constituant pour le Trésor une ressource financière dont il ne peut pas ne point tenir compte.

Mais il se prêtera volontiers à la conclusion d'une Convention Douanière réglant, au mieux des intérêts communs des deux pays, les droits de transit, réserve toujours faite, bien entendu, de l'importation des armes.

Quant à la demande de plus grandes facilités pour la nomination de l'Abouna, le Gouvernement de Son Altesse ne peut manquer d'accorder au Roi Jean toutes les concessions de nature à le satisfaire sur ce point.

En vous priant de vouloir bien porter cette communication à la connaissance de sa Seigneurie Lord Granville, je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

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## No. 378.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 126.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 12, 1883, 5·40 P.M.

HER Majesty's ships "Woodlark" and "Coquette" should, according to orders, be now at Suakin, besides "Ranger"

Admiral Hewett, with "Euryalus," is at Aden.

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## No. 379.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 127.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 12, 1883, 5·45 P.M.

ADMIRAL HEWETT ordered to visit Massowah and Suakin, and report.

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## No. 380.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 13.)

(No. 565.)
My Lord, *Cairo, November* 28, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of the last despatches received from General Hicks, as published in the "Egyptian Gazette." Chérif Pasha had previously told me, as I informed your Lordship by my despatch No. 529 of the 19th instant, that nothing had been heard of General Hicks since the 27th September, the date on which he started from Duem. His Excellency now says he was mistaken in making this statement.

It will be seen that the last despatch from General Hicks is dated the 3rd October.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 380.

*Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette" of November* 27, 1883.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.—We have been able to obtain copies of the last despatches addressed by Hicks Pasha to his Excellency the Minister of War.

The first is the copy of a telegram, dated Khartoum, 17th October, 1·30 P.M., and was dispatched by hand to Khartoum from a spot which is not mentioned by name, but which the General says is within 28 miles of Sarakhna.

The second despatch is written in the General's own hand from Sarakhna, and is dated the 3rd October, since which date no official news has been received from the army.

Both these despatches will be read with the greatest interest, as they fully explain the General's reasons for not having left a line of communications behind him.

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*Khartoum, October* 17, 1883, 1·30 P.M.

Minister of War, Cairo.

The army has arrived within 28 miles of Sarakhna, which place is 22 miles from Norabi. We have depended upon pools of rain-water for supply, which we have fortunately found. A reconnaissance made to-day insures us water as far as Sarakhna. Guide's information is vague. I regret that I have to abandon my intention of establishing military posts and line of communication with base at Duem. The Governor-General assures me that the Arabs will close in on my route after the army has passed in sufficient force to prevent posts forwarding supplies; besides the pools of rain-water, the only supply, will dry up. Water not to be obtained by digging wells. I have no information regarding water between Sarakhna and Norabi, nor reliable information of the supply there. This causes me great anxiety. I quite expected Sarakhna to be occupied by the enemy, but the reconnaissance to-day found the place evacuated; the Arabs had left this morning. The health of the troops is on the whole good, which is fortunate, as we have no sick carriage. The heat is intense.

(Signed) HICKS.

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Report forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Minister of War.

(Signed) W. HICKS, *Lieutenant-General, Commander-in-chief, Soudan Army.*

*Camp near Sarakhna, October* 3, 1883.

On leaving Duem, on the White Nile, to march by the Khor-el-Nil to Melbeis and Obeid, I decided that my line of communications should be secured by posts of 200 men each, left in strongly fortified positions at the following places:—

Shat, 16 miles distant; Zeraiga, 16 miles distant; Sarakhna, 32 miles distant; Naurabi, 16 miles distant; Agaila, 24 miles distant; Johan, 32 miles distant; Abli 28 miles distant; Beliab, 22 miles distant; Um Sheikh, 12 miles distant; Rahad, 14 miles distant; Khashil (? Kasghul), 14 miles distant; Melbeis, 25 miles distant.

At all these places I was informed water would be found.

Large quantities of biscuits were to arrive at Duem, and as we were unable to leave a single camel at the base, 1,000 were ordered to be purchased and forwarded to Duem.

His Excellency Ali-ed-Din Pasha had already at Khartoum 300, and gave orders for the remaining 700 to be purchased and forwarded to Duem without delay.

The biscuits would then, with ammunition and other stores, be pushed on to the front from post to post.

Depôts would be formed at each post, and in case of a reverse a line of retreat secured, the troops falling back upon these depôts, where we should be certain of finding supplies of food, ammunition, and water.

We marched to Shat, and formed the first post and depôt there; but before reaching Zeraiga I was informed by the Governor-General of the Soudan that it was useless for me to expect any supplies to be pushed up from Duem, that the soldiers left at the posts would not guard the convoys; in fact, that they would be afraid to do do so; that to insure supplies being forwarded an army would be required with each

convoy. The Arabs, although now absent from our line of route, would return after we had passed, and that they would be numerous, and the garrisons of the posts would not consider themselves strong enough to forward the supplies; that it would be dangerous; and I would find that they would not run the risk.

The Governor-General requested me to abandon the idea of having this line of posts; to give up my line of communications and line of retreat, and to advance with the army *en l'air* with fifty days' supply of food only, the Arabs closing in on our rear.

I am naturally very averse to this, but if, as his Excellency assures me, it is a fact that the posts will not be supplied from the base at Duem, and supplies will not be forwarded through them, I should, in garrisoning these posts, be only weakening my fighting force without gaining any advantage. I have therefore called a Council, have had the matter explained, and requested the members to record their opinion.

(Signed) W. HICKS, *Lieutenant-General, Commander-in-chief, Army of the Soudan.*

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No. 381.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 13.)

(No. 569.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 29, 1883.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 194 of this day's date, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of the telegram which I have received from Colonel de Coetlogan, confirming the news already received in regard to the destruction of General Hicks' army.

Since telegraphing to your Lordship I have received a further telegram from Colonel de Coetlogan, dated the 29th instant, in which he says that "Shillook Sheikh Herrei confirms previous reports in identical terms in a letter to the officer commanding at Kawa, namely, that the army was totally annihilated."

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 381.

*Colonel de Coetlogan to Sir E. Baring.*

(Telegraphic.) *Khartoum, November* 28, 1883.

SINCE departure of Hicks I have only received news direct from him once. He was then 45 miles south of Duem, his starting-point. This is sixty-two days ago. Plenty of native reports came in daily, all favourable to Hicks and army. The Acting Governor-General, Ibrahim Pasha, the Egyptian General commanding at Khartoum, and myself have sent as many as thirty men to get news if possible. Only one of these has returned, a man I sent; he is nephew of Sheikh Hossian, who, with all his family, has been loyal to the Government for years. I believe him trustworthy. This man states clearly that the whole army is annihilated, that he saw all the guns in possession of the enemy, who were drawing them into Melbeis. He states he lost his father and four brothers, who were with our army. He did not see the battle, but states positively that only one man remains, Vizetelly, an artist, who was taken prisoner while sketching before the battle took place. He accompanied rebels to Obeid, where guns were fired. A religious ceremony took place in thanksgiving for victory. He made his escape after eight days disguised as a dervish.

The second evidence is a Copt, who states he was an eye-witness of the total destruction of the army. The bazaar opinion, as also that of the Greek and other merchants, who have many sources of information, is that a great disaster has occurred and all are flying from Khartoum.

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No. 382.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 13.)

(No. 572.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 30, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter addressed by Izzet Effendi to Baker Pasha, giving an account of the state of affairs at Suakin. Izzet Effendi is well known to many English officers here, and considerable reliance may be placed in the accuracy of his statements.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 382.

*Izzet Effendi to Baker Pasha.*

I LEFT Suez by the steam-ship "Shibeen" on the 10th November, 1883, accompanied by 475 regulars and 100 Bashi-Bazouks, of which latter 20 were infantry and 80 cavalry.

I arrived at Suakin on the 11th, and after three day's quarantine landed with the 100 Bashi-Bazouks and 36 regulars. The remainder of the regulars left for Massowah, whither 75 artillerymen had preceded them on the 3rd instant.

*Events at Suakin.*—You have already heard of the death of the Major and the soldiers who were on their way to Sinkat. Mohammad Bey Tewfik, the Governor of Suakin, is besieged in Sinkat, and it is impossible to send him food or ammunition. We are now in communication with an Arab Sheikh, Mohammad Aly, who is in Suakin, and have given him money as camel hire to take stores to Sinkat. Aly has not yet started, and seems to be making excuses so as to get more money. He has received several letters from an agent of the Mahdi, named Osman, in which Osman urges him with threats to revolt against the Egyptian Government. Aly has shown these letters to Mahmoud Pasha Tahir.

It is impossible for Mahmoud Pasha Tahir and myself to advance in any direction with the soldiers actually in Suakin, who number only 8 companies of infantry and 200 Bashi-Bazouks, on account of the recent events near Tokar.

Tokar is an important place, from which food can be obtained, and is of great use to us. Mahmoud Pasha Tahir took 4 companies of infantry, 1 gun, and 40 mounted Bashi-Bazouks. He was further accompanied by 4 Greek merchants, and the English Consul. Instead of going land he went by sea, on board the steam-ship "Gaffarieh," as far as Port Akeek, six hours from Tokar. Here he landed, drew up his men in square, and marched for two and a-half hours, after which he halted for half-an-hour.

All the soldiers were carrying rifles, bayonets, ammunition, water-bottles, and two biscuits each. On meeting the enemy, some 600 in number, in the desert, Mahmoud Pasha Tahir ordered his men, who were drawn up in square, to fire, and inflicted severe loss.

At last the enemy attacked the square, and the Egyptian soldiers, instead of standing firm, fled in all directions. The English Consul, the four Greek merchants, Lieutenant-Colonel Hasan Hilmi, Major Mohammad Shakir, and the Lieutenant in command of the gun, were all killed. The rest of the soldiers fell back to the shore, near to where the steamer was anchored. About 120 were killed, but of these only 36 fell in battle, the remainder being cut down in flight.

Suakin is now surrounded by troops at several points, in order to guard against an attack. The inhabitants, and especially the Greek merchants, are afraid.

It is said that Osman, the rebel, is six hours distant from Suakin, but this is not confirmed.

Suliman Pasha Niyazi, Governor-General of Eastern Soudan, after consulting with Mahmoud Pasha Tahir, left by the steam-ship "Gaffarieh" for Massowah, in order to bring back four companies (400 men) of negroes to attack Tokar and then Tokat [?], for he cannot rely upon Arabs for the following reasons:—

1. The Arab soldiers are all old men, brought in chains to Suakin, as if they were criminals. These men are obviously unable to fight.

2. They have come from Egypt accompanied by their wives and children.

3. Most of them were with Arabi, and think they were sent down to Suakin as prisoners and rebels. They therefore do not obey orders.

Mahmoud Pasha Tahir intends to attack Tokar as soon as the four companies of negroes arrive.

It is impossible to take anything from Suakin by land. Prices are very high here.

A regular force from Egypt is absolutely necessary to put an end to these troubles; the troops sent should not be like those already here, but be strong and active, commanded by efficient officers, for I regret to say that the real reason of the disasters at Sinkat and Tokar was the death of several officers and men, besides the Europeans.

After the battle of Tokar, an English man-of-war, the "Ranger," arrived at Suakin, and is still here. A French corvette, the "Infernet," has also arrived with the Egyptian steamer, the "Toor." The "Dongola" is now stationed a Massowah.

Since my arrival I have been residing here at Suakin, encouraging the soldiers, punishing evil-doers, and trying my best to restore order.

*Observations.*—The 200 Bashi-Bazouks now in Suakin, who were formerly in Upper Egypt, are very rude and disorderly. They were smoking hasheesh on board ship and buying and selling wine. They are, moreover, thieves, and frequent the taverns and public-houses. I punish them for the crimes which they commit. Most of them are from Syria, and with the exception of about fifty who are good and active, ought to be disbanded.

I beg to present my compliments to, &c.

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No. 383.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 13.)

(No. 577.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 3, 1883.

I HAVE kept your Lordship briefly informed by telegraph of the important events which have recently taken place in the Soudan. It is now desirable that I should lay before your Lordship some observations on the situation at greater length than is possible by telegraph. I wish, however, to preface my remarks by observing that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable an accurate judgment to be formed of the ultimate results which are likely to accrue from the disaster which has befallen General Hicks' army.

Even before this letter can reach your Lordship events may have occurred which may render much that I am now writing obsolete.

From whatever point of view the questions at issue be regarded, it is certain that the present situation is one of extreme difficulty and gravity. The political, military, and financial issues involved are of the most complex nature. I must therefore ask your Lordship's indulgence if, at this early period, and with the somewhat meagre information at my disposal, I am unable to lay before your Lordship so clear a view of the situation as to enable Her Majesty's Government to decide with confidence on a definite line of policy for the future.

For some while after the first reports arrived of the destruction of General Hicks' army the Egyptian Government clung to the hope that the news was not true. Even now all hope that the news may turn out to be false has not been quite abandoned. The telegrams which I have sent to your Lordship, and the accounts which have appeared in the newspapers, will have placed your Lordship in possession of all the evidence which is at present forthcoming on the subject. It may possibly turn out that the loss of life has been less than is now supposed, and that General Hicks' army has not been, as is now alleged, "annihilated," in the sense of all, or very nearly all, the officers and men having been killed. But I fear that there can now scarcely be a doubt that the Mahdi has gained a victory, and that General Hicks has failed in his attempt to subdue Kordofan.

Leaving out of account General Hicks' army, the forces in the Soudan are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. On the Nile, north of Khartoum— | | |
| Old Dongola .. .. .. .. .. .. | 897 | |
| Berber .. .. .. .. .. .. | 616 | |
| | | 1,513 |
| 2. At Khartoum .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 2,490 |
| 3. Eastern Soudan— | | |
| Suakin (about) .. .. .. .. .. | 1,800 | |
| Kassala .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,259 | |
| Amadeh .. .. .. .. .. .. | 881 | |
| Senaar (and neighbourhood) .. .. .. .. | 3,891 | |
| Kalabat (about Metemné) .. .. .. .. | 593 | |
| | | 8,424 |
| 4. Darfour— | | |
| El Fasher .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 4,863 |
| 5. On the White Nile— | | |
| El Duaim .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,087 | |
| El Koweli .. .. .. .. .. .. | 500 | |
| Fashoda .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,131 | |
| | | 3,718 |
| 6. Bahr-Gazelle .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 886 |
| 7. Equatorial Province— | | |
| Gondokoro, &c. .. .. .. .. .. | | 2,131 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. | | 24,025 |

This is exclusive of the troops at the following stations:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Massowah .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,442 |
| Senhit .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,571 |
| Ghizeh .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 501 |
| Harrar .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,595 |
| Berbera .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 306 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8,415 |

I understand that the Egyptian Government has issued the following orders:—

1. The troops at El Fasher, which are under the command of an Austrian officer, have been ordered to march into the Nile valley.

2. The troops at Fashoda, El Duaim, and El Koweli have been ordered to fall back on Khartoum.

3. All the troops south of Senaar have been ordered to fall back on Senaar.

No orders have as yet been issued to the troops at Kassala or Amadeh in the Eastern Soudan, or to those in the Bahr-Gazelle country and the Equatorial Province.

I may mention that Colonel Watson informed me that it took him fifty-two days in a steamer to reach Gondokoro from Khartoum.

The difficulty of conveying orders to these distant garrisons is very great, and I conceive that the difficulty of carrying the orders into execution will be still greater.

I have already informed your Lordship that the programme of the Egyptian Government is to endeavour to hold Khartoum, and to open out the line of communication from Suakin to Berber. This route is at present closed.

I have already reported to your Lordship, in my despatch No. 489 of the 1st ultimo, that an attempt which had been made to relieve the garrison of Singat had failed, the Egyptian detachment having been driven back with considerable loss of life. Since then the failure to relieve Tokar, in attempting which Captain Moncrieff lost his life, has shown that the whole country round Suakin is in the hands of the rebels.

Baker Pasha is about to be sent to Suakin, with full powers, military and civil. He will endeavour to open out the road to Berber. Four companies of black troops have been ordered from Massowah to Suakin. It has been decided to send about 2,000 dismounted and 200 mounted gendarmerie to Suakin. Of these, 787 have already left. A further detachment will be dispatched very shortly. M. Messedaglia, who was with Colonel Gordon in the Soudan, and whose services will, it is thought, be useful in negotiating with the Bedouin tribes, will probably accompany Baker Pasha.

It is also contemplated to send a force of friendly Bedouins from Lower Egypt to Suakin under the command of Zobeir Pasha.

Khartoum is said to be provisioned for two months. There are considerable stores of provisions at El Duaim, which are being brought into Khartoum. Chérif Pasha has informed me verbally that although provisions continue to come into Khartoum as before, from the White Nile, the quantity that arrives is much less than usual.

I doubt, however, whether the information in the possession of Chérif Pasha on this subject is very correct. I am informed on good authority that Khartoum generally obtains its provisions from the neighbourhood of Senaar, on the Blue Nile, and not from the White Nile.

It is too early yet to say what will ultimately be the effect on the tribes along the valley of the Nile north of Khartoum of the Mahdi's success. So far, they have not shown any active hostility to the Government. Telegraphic communication with Khartoum has been maintained. I have already informed your Lordship that the Egyptian Government has requested the permission of the Sultan to recruit in Turkey.

I have also informed your Lordship that the Egyptian Government has entered into negotiations with the Eastern Telegraph Company with a view to telegraphic communication being speedily established with Suakin.

At first it appeared probable that these negotiations would result in a prompt arrangement. The Company, since making its first proposal, has put forward some fresh conditions, which the Egyptian Government decline to accept. If the Company insists on these conditions, the arrangement will probably fall through.

Under present circumstances, it is very important for the Egyptian Government to be relieved of anxiety on the side of Abyssinia.

They have begged for the good offices of Her Majesty's Government to assist in a settlement of the matters which have for long been in dispute between Egypt and Abyssinia. I have addressed your Lordship separately on this subject.

Owing to the dispatch of so large a force of gendarmerie to Suakin, it has been found necessary to supply their places in Egypt proper, to a certain extent, by detaching portions of Sir Evelyn Wood's army to Tantah and some other of the large provincial towns.

It is in contemplation to move a battalion of Sir Evelyn Wood's army to the south of Assiout, in Upper Egypt.

Your Lordship will observe that, exclusive of the garrisons at Massowah, Sinheit, Ghizeh, Harrar, and Berbera, the Egyptian Government disposes of a force of no less than 24,000 men in the Eastern and Western Soudan, Darfour, Bahr-Gazelle, and the Equatorial Province.

A mere numerical statement of the force of which the Government disposes would, however, give a very inadequate idea of the strength, or, perhaps I should more properly say, of the weakness of the military situation.

These 24,000 men are distributed over an enormous tract of country.

The distance from Dongola, on the north, to Gondokoro, on the south, is over 1,000 miles as the crow flies. The distance from El Fasher, on the west, to Suakin, on the east, is also little less than 1,000 miles.

The real distances to be travelled in journeying from Dongola to Gondokoro, or from El Fasher to Suakin, would, of course, be very greatly in excess of those mentioned above. For all practical purposes, it may be said that the forces available for opening out the Berber-Suakin route are:—

1. A portion of the garrison of Suakin, consisting of about 1,800 men.
2. The gendarmerie, amounting to about 2,000 men.
3. The four companies of black troops about to be dispatched from Massowah (400 men).
4. A certain number of Bedouins, under Zobeir Pasha.

As I write, however, I understand that nothing definite has been absolutely settled about the dispatch of these men.

If the Egyptian Government succeed in bringing into Khartoum the detachments on the White Nile, at El Duaim, El Koweli, and Fashoda, the force available for the defence of Khartoum will be about 6,000 men. If ultimately the troops in the immediate neighbourhood of Senaar are brought into Khartoum, the garrison will be increased to about 10,000 men.

The quality of the troops is, however, more important than their numerical strength. Indeed, in so far as operations on the Berber-Suakin route are concerned, the scanty supply of water would not permit of the employment of any very large body of men. A small force of thoroughly reliable soldiers would best meet the requirements of the case.

It is said that the black troops will fight. Of these, however, there will only be four companies (about 400 men) with General Baker. I am told that Zobeir Pasha is endeavouring to get together some black troops in Lower Egypt.

There may be some black troops left at Khartoum and the neighbouring garrisons, but I believe that the greater—and certainly the most reliable—portion of these troops accompanied General Hicks.

The gendarmerie have the advantage of being commanded by a few English officers. They will be fairly well equipped. A small number (about 200) are Turks.



These are presumably good soldiers. A portion of them refused to go the Soudan in the first instance, and were, in consequence, dismissed the service. I shall report to your Lordship separately in connection with this incident. For my present purposes it will be sufficient for me to say that the reluctance of the men to go to the Soudan was not due to any want of courage. English officers who witnessed their departure inform me that, in striking contrast to the Egyptian portion of the force, the Turks who have been already sent went off in good heart.

As regards the Egyptian portion of the gendarmerie, reports are freely current here to the effect that the men have openly declared that they will not fight, that they will join the Mahdi, or, if attacked, throw down their arms and run away, &c. Possibly these reports are somewhat exaggerated. It is, however, quite certain that the service on which they are about to be engaged is exceedingly unpopular with the men, and that some 200 of them deserted between Cairo and Suez. Baker Pasha tells me that he has but little confidence in them.

It is difficult for me to express any confident opinion as to the value of the Bedouins who may possibly be sent to Suakin. I should think, however, that but slight reliance can be placed in them. The most favourable view of the case is that in fighting qualities they are probably not greatly inferior to the tribes on the Berber-Suakin route to whom they will be opposed.

As regards the value of the rest of the troops available for service in the Soudan, it is to be observed that the troops under General Hicks constituted by far the best portion of the army. They had been for some while drilled and disciplined by English officers. Those that remain are certainly of inferior quality. Colonel Coetlogan, in a telegram to Sir Evelyn Wood, which I have already forwarded to your Lordship, says that the troops that are left at Khartoum "are the refuse of the army, mostly old and blind." The manner in which the troops behaved on the occasion on which Captain Moncrieff lost his life is a sufficient indication of the value of some, at least, of the forces in the Eastern Soudan. I beg also to refer your Lordship to the Report of Izzet Effendi, inclosed in my despatch No. 572 of the 30th ultimo. The Arab soldiers at Suakin, he says, "are all old men, brought in chains to Suakin as if they were criminals. These men are obviously unable to fight. They have come from Egypt accompanied by their wives and children. Most of them were with Arabi, and think they were sent to Suakin as prisoners and rebels. They therefore do not obey orders."

I think there can be but little doubt that the mass of the Egyptian forces in the Soudan consists of very inferior troops, on whom but slight reliance can be placed.

In judging of the military situation in the immediate future, a great deal must of course depend on the movements and on the intentions of the Mahdi himself. Of these nothing is known. Some authorities are inclined to think that he will eventually move on Dongola, which is his birthplace, without going to Khartoum. But the more generally received opinion is that he will sooner or later appear before Khartoum. A good deal will, no doubt, also depend upon the power the Mahdi possesses over the discordant elements which he has to control. All that can be said on this subject at present is that so far the Mahdi appears to have shown considerable ability in pacifying tribal disputes to such an extent as to insure unity of action, and that his recent success must assuredly add greatly to his power and prestige.

The most important question for the moment, therefore, is to know whether the Egyptian Government will be able to maintain itself at Khartoum. The whole of Kordofan is obviously lost to the Egyptian Government, neither, for the time being at all events, can there be any question of reconquering it. This the Egyptian Government recognize.

I have had the advantage of fully discussing this question with General Stephenson, Sir Evelyn Wood, and General Baker. All these high military authorities are of one opinion. They consider that if the Mahdi advances it will be impossible for the Egyptian Government to hold Khartoum—I mean, of course, with any forces of which they now dispose or are likely to dispose. I leave out of account the contingency of dispatching forces to Khartoum belonging either to Her Majesty the Queen or to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. Your Lordship has informed me that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to send English or Indian troops to the Soudan. I will not now attempt to discuss the possible contingency of troops belonging to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan being sent to the Soudan. The adoption of this last-named measure involves serious political considerations which I must leave to the appreciation of Her Majesty's Government.

The reasons which have led General Stephenson, Sir Evelyn Wood, and General

Baker to the conclusion that if the Mahdi advances it will be impossible for the Egyptian Government to hold Khartoum are that the garrison is demoralized, that they have little or no confidence in the fighting qualities of the soldiers, that the Egyptian Government has no adequate reinforcements to send, and that the difficulty of provisioning the place, whether from the north or the south, is very great, as are also the difficulties of maintaining a line of communications. It is also very doubtful whether General Baker will be able by force to open all the Suakin-Berber route. His best hope of doing so, and indeed of carrying out the programme of the Egyptian Government generally, lies in the possibility of securing the friendship of some of the tribes through money and by the employment of agents such as Zobeir Pasha, M. Messedaglia, and others who are accustomed to deal with the Bedouins. This policy since the recent success of the Mahdi will probably be found more difficult of execution than would formerly have been the case.

General Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Wood are therefore of opinion that, if the Egyptian Government be left to rely exclusively on its own resources, and the Mahdi advances, Khartoum must fall. They think that an endeavour should be made to open out the Berber-Suakin route, not because the mere establishment of communications between those two points will enable the Egyptian Government, with the forces at its disposal, to hold Khartoum permanently, but because the success of General Baker's undertaking will afford the best hope of retreat to the garrison of Khartoum and the immediate neighbourhood.

If Khartoum is abandoned, they think that the whole of the valley of the Nile, down to Wady Halfa or thereabouts, will probably be lost to the Egyptian Government. As regards the Eastern Soudan, they do not at present wish to pronounce any decided opinion, but they are inclined to think that it may be possible to hold Kassala and one or two other points from Suakin and Massowah, provided the Abyssinian Government abstains from active hostilities.

I have dwelt especially on the opinions of General Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Wood, because, under the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's telegram of the 22nd ultimo, I consulted those officers, and because, as they have seen this despatch, I am confident that I am rightly interpreting their views. I may, however, add that I have gathered in communication with Baker Pasha that his views on the military situation do not differ materially from those of General Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Wood.

My own views on the points which I have so far discussed are, relatively speaking, of little value. But I should wish to say that, in view of the facts with which we have to deal, it appears to me scarcely possible to arrive at any other conclusions than those of General Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Wood. Their views are also shared by Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who has been present at many of our discussions.

I need hardly say that these views are, not unnaturally, very unpalatable to the Egyptian Government. I hardly think that Chérif Pasha believes that he will be able to hold Khartoum if the Mahdi advances, but neither he nor his colleagues can make up their minds to abandoning it.

I have, so far, dealt with the situation from a purely military point of view. I now proceed to offer some remarks on its political aspects.

If it were not for the terrible loss of life which has been caused by the defeat which has befallen General Hicks' army, the loss to Egypt of the provinces south and west of Khartoum would be no matter for regret. I entirely agree with the remarks made by Colonel Stewart in his recent Report.

"I am firmly convinced," he says, "that the Egyptians are quite unfit in every way to undertake such a task as the government of so vast a country with a view to its welfare, and that, both for their own sake and that of the people they tried to rule, it would be advisable to abandon large portions of it. The fact of their general incompetence to rule is so generally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to discuss the question."

The maladministration of successive Egyptian Governments is not the only cause of the present rebellion. But it may well be doubted whether the religious enthusiasm excited by the character which the Mahdi has, as his name implies, assumed, or the discontent caused by the attempt to put down slavery, would of themselves have been sufficient to bring about the present state of things, if the Soudan had been tolerably well governed. We know, however, from the Reports of Colonel Stewart and other reliable authorities, that, even judged by an Oriental standard, the government of the Soudan has been exceedingly bad. I have said that, considered without reference to the melancholy fate of General Hicks and a portion at least of his army, the loss to



Egypt of the provinces south and west of Khartoum would be no matter for regret. I am, however, prepared to go further, and to say that the tract of country lying south of Wady Halfa, together with the ports of the Red Sea, is quite as large a territory as the Egyptian Government is, for the present at all events, at all likely to be able to govern with any degree of advantage to itself or to the population over whom it rules. They have, indeed, yet to prove their capacity to govern this limited tract of country efficiently, and although the personal character of His Highness the Khedive, Chérif Pasha, and a few other high functionaries affords hope for the future, it cannot for a moment be denied that the introduction of anything approaching to good government into Egypt proper is attended with very great difficulties.

Although, however, the abandonment of the valley of the Nile south of Wady Halfa might ultimately be productive of good to Egypt, and although it would certainly be a great relief to the oppressed peasantry of this country no longer to be dragged from their homes in order to be sent to the Soudan, I would not on that account underrate the grave consequences which would probably ensue from the abandonment of Khartoum and the provinces lying between it and Wady Halfa. The adoption of this measure would inflict a heavy blow on the authority of the Khedive and of his Government, which has already been rudely shaken by recent events. A fanatical population, flushed with religious enthusiasm and military success, would be brought to the frontiers of civilized Egypt. A considerable military force would be required to guard those frontiers. The fanatical portion of the population in Egypt, and especially in Upper Egypt, would scarcely look with indifference at the success of the Mahdi. In a word, the difficulties attending the government of Egypt proper, which are already sufficiently great, would be materially enhanced. It may be that, as circumstances develop, Her Majesty's Government will be obliged to reconsider some portions of their Egyptian policy. It cannot be denied that if the Mahdi advances northward, and if, as he advances, the tribes along the valley of the Nile join him, there is at present no force capable of arresting his progress except the British troops.

I cannot, in fact, blind myself to the fact that the recent success of the Mahdi has introduced a new and important element into the discussion of the Egyptian question. This much may already be said with certainty. I had hoped that, within a year or so, it would have been possible to withdraw the British garrison from Egypt; I must now reluctantly admit that a more prolonged occupation will, in all probability, become an almost unavoidable necessity.

Turning from these general considerations to the points of more immediate interest, I should wish to explain to your Lordship the attitude which I have so far adopted towards the Egyptian Government in dealing with the affairs of the Soudan. I have given them any assistance I could legitimately afford in minor matters, and I have occasionally, in the course of conversation with Chérif Pasha and others, made a few suggestions on points of secondary importance. But I have, at the same time, very clearly explained to them that the whole responsibility for the conduct of affairs in the Soudan must rest with the Khedive and his Ministers, and that they must not look for any material assistance from Her Majesty's Government in reasserting their authority over the Soudan. The policy which they are now endeavouring to carry out, of holding Khartoum and opening up the Berber-Suakin road, is, not only in name but in fact, one of their own invention. I trust that this attitude will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I venture to express a hope that Her Majesty's Government will adhere steadfastly to the policy of non-interference in the affairs of the Soudan. As a natural outcome of this policy, it appears to me that neither English nor Indian troops should be employed in the Soudan, and that Sir E. Wood's army, which is officered by English officers on the active list, should, as was originally intended by Lord Dufferin, be employed only in Egypt proper. There can, I think, be little doubt of the ultimate results of active British interference in the Soudan. Not only would it make the policy of eventually withdrawing the British garrison from Egypt a matter of extreme difficulty—I might almost say, so far as the present generation is concerned, of impossibility—but it would involve a great risk that, by the force of circumstances, we should be led to establish British authority on a permanent or quasi-permanent foundation over the greater portion of the long valley of the Nile.

I have already informed your Lordship that it will very possibly become necessary to strengthen Sir E. Wood's army, not in order that it may be enabled to take part in the operations in the Soudan, but in order to provide for the defence of Egypt proper.

For the present, however, I postpone making any definite recommendations in connection with this branch of the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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No. 384.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 128 A.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 13, 1883.

SOUDAN. There is no idea of sending English or Indian troops.

We do not object to Turkish troops exclusively in the Soudan, with base in Suakin, if paid by the Sultan. Excepting for security of retreat, we cannot agree to burdening the Egyptian revenues by expenditure which, even if successful, though this is unlikely, would be of doubtful advantage to Egypt. We recommend early decision to abandon all south of Assouan, or at least of Wady Halfa. We shall assist to maintain order in Egypt proper, to defend it, and the ports in the Red Sea.

There appears to be danger in the employment of Zebehr, politically and as regards slavery.

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No. 385.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 13, 7 P.M.)

(No. 217. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 13, 1883, 6·30 P.M.

INFORMATION reaches me from several quarters to the effect that belief in the sacred character of the Mahdi is gaining ground in Egypt proper.

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No. 386.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 14, 4·15 P.M.)

(No. 220.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 14, 1883, 2·15 P.M

COLONEL SARTORIUS reports from Suakin that he has arranged for throwing fifteen days' provisions into Sinkat, but that there is great want of provisions for men and horses at Suakin. Rebels are now 9 miles from Suakin. They are said to number 20,000, but Colonel Sartorius does not believe their real number exceeds 6,000.

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No. 387.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 14, 5·30 P.M.)

(No. 221. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 14, 1883, 4·30 P.M.

I HAVE consulted with General Stephenson and General Wood as to the immediate steps necessary if the country south of Wadi Halfa, or thereabouts, is abandoned. It is impossible to say beforehand what the effect on the population of Egypt proper will be, but we think Her Majesty's Government should be prepared, at short notice, to send a couple of battalions, at war strength, from the Mediterranean garrisons, and also a mountain battery, without horses, from England.

We also think immediate steps should be taken to bring the present British force up to its war strength.

We also think that the Egyptian army should be strengthened by brigade of black troops, with English officers, and a small proportion of English non-commissioned officers, to be lent on the same terms as those now serving with Sir E.



Wood. Will your Lordship let me know whether Her Majesty's Government is prepared to lend the officers and non-commissioned officers, and whether discretionary power is given to me to press this view on the Egyptian Government?

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No. 388.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 15, 10·30 A.M.)

(No. 222).
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 15, 1883, 9·30 A.M.

I DO not attach any weight to the reports which I understand have been telegraphed to the London newspapers to the effect that Hicks is alive, with a portion of his army.

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No. 389.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 15, 10·45 A.M.)

(No. 223.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 15, 1883, 10·30 A.M.

I HAVE news from Suakin to the 10th. Town and environs are much more quiet, and confidence is restored.

Sartorius appears to be doing well.

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No. 390.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, December* 15.)

(No. 610. Ext. 223.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 15, 1883.

WITH reference to my telegram of to-day, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Wylde, dated Suakin, the 10th December, from which it appears that since the arrival of General Sartorius affairs in that district have been much quieter, and that confidence is again restored among the inhabitants.

Mr. Wylde estimates the number of rebels there at about 4,500 men, and adds that though provisions are becoming scarce at Suakin, arrangements have been made by General Sartorius for procuring supplies which are likely to prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 390.

*Mr. Wylde to Sir E. Baring.*

Dear Sir Evelyn Baring, *Suakin, December* 10, 1883.

THE last three days we have been much quieter in the town and environs, and confidence among the inhabitants is again restored. Colonel Sartorius arrived the day before yesterday, and has taken over command from the Egyptian General Mahmoud Taher Pasha; this is not yet known in the town, but will doubtless have a capital effect. The inner line of defences is finished; this was put up by Colonel Harrington immediately on his arrival, and it is now impossible to rush the town on the mainland, which it was before. The majority of the Bashi-Bazouks are useless, and only alarm people by their behaviour.

There being absolutely no Intelligence Department, news here cannot be picked up as quickly as it might, and through the slowness and apathy of Suleiman Pasha, the Governor-General, communications between the outlying friendly Arabs and the town are only kept up in a half-hearted manner, and there is a great falling-off in the food supplies already, and when we get the extra mouths to feed we shall be on very short rations. We have only some ten days' supply of flour left, and food, especially

meat, has gone up to treble its usual price. Colonel Sartorius has, however, arranged with me to procure supplies from Ronegah, a little over 100 miles to the north of here, and doubtless we shall be able to rely on the supplies from there, as there are plenty of cattle of all sorts in that country.

From most reliable accounts I should say now that the rebels have about 4,500 men with them, consisting of Hadendowies and a smaller tribe of Hadendowies—the Shugodenab—the Suakinis or the Hassenab tribe, the two tribes of Amarars, viz., the Mosayab and Abdul Rahmanab, the Arteca tribe of Toka, and some of the Bishari tribe from Berber, who, however, have been resident here for many years.

The leaders of the rebellion are the slave-dealers Othman Digna, and Sheikh Taher of Ad-Damer, on the Atbara River; he has also been living here for a long time, and his tribe remain quiet. The Moufti of Suakin, Sadeeck by name, Wahag Hassan, Sheikh of the Komelab and Arteca tribe of the Barca Delta, who has about 120 horsemen and 700 others on foot, Moosa Fagie of Toka, and the Cadi of Toka, Salch Edrees, Arteca tribe, have joined the rebels, but the majority of the Toka people, and a good many of the neighbouring people, have gone up the Barca valley, and as far as Taka, to get out of the way.

The only friendly people we have are Sheikh Effendi Othman, a Suakin Camel Sheikh of the Gurbab tribe with 70 men, Sheikh Moosa, who has gone to Aghig, with his 700 men, as he could get no protection, and at Aghig, under Sheikh Abdullah, are about 500 Hedjazean Bedouins as well, whom the Government could employ.

Sheikh Mahmoud Ali, who came in and offered his services with 700 men and some 800 camels, has gone away, and I am afraid has gone over to the rebels.

I have offered my services to Baker Pasha, either for Intelligence Department or Transport, and a word from you might help me, as our work is at a standstill now. I will write again by next mail.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

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No. 391.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 16, 4·30 P.M.)

(No. 224.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 16, 1883, 2·30 P.M.

A CAMEL-DRIVER who accompanied Hicks' army has arrived at Khartoum, and gives detailed report, from which it appears that, after twice defeating the rebels, Hicks' army was completely destroyed, only 200 Egyptian soldiers and some negro servants having survived.

He states that there are some European and Egyptian prisoners at Obeid, who are at liberty, but who are not allowed to depart.

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No. 392.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 16, 4·30 P.M.)

(No. 225. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 16, 1883, 2·45 P.M.

I HAVE communicated to Chérif Pasha the leading features of the policy of Her Majesty's Government in respect to the Soudan affairs. His Excellency informed me that he saw considerable objections to the abandonment of the territory south of Wady Halfa, and that he would communicate to me a written Memorandum on the subject.

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No. 393.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 19.)

(No. 673. Secret.)
My Lord, *Constantinople, December* 12, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a very interesting paper which has come into my hands, addressed by the Grand Vizier to the Sultan's



First Secretary, on the new situation created in Egypt by the victories of the Mahdi.

The paper is not very explicit, but the purport of the last recommendation is sufficiently clear, namely, that for the moment Turkey should maintain an attitude of reserve, and should not undertake to send an independent military expedition to Egypt, but that, inasmuch as the intentions of England are evidently friendly and conciliatory, His Majesty should agree, if a demand for military assistance were made to him, to comply with the request, and should come to an amicable understanding with England on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

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Inclosure in No. 393.

*The Grand Vizier to the First Secretary of the Sultan.*

(Secret.) *Le* 24 *Novembre* (6 *Décembre*), 1883.

BIEN qu'il soit impossible d'énumérer les malheurs qui sont tombés sur l'Égypte, les efforts du Gouvernement Impérial pour délivrer les habitants de cette province des maux dont ils sont accablés sont restés infructueux.

Il est évident que l'aversion extrême du Khédive pour le Gouvernement Impérial, ajoutée à la persistance et le refus d'entendre raison du Gouvernement Anglais, a fait échouer les efforts passés et présents de la Sublime Porte.

Quoiqu'une partie du peuple Égyptien soit portée à ne pas se détacher du Gouvernement Impérial, cependant tous ceux qui y ont quelques moyens sont opposés à l'idée de rester dans la dépendance Ottomane. Par conséquent, plutôt que d'avoir une souveraineté nominale sur une province aussi importante, il vaut mieux faire acte de force, et il est à espérer que sur l'anxiété des esprits provenant des victoires du Mahdi les Égyptiens seraient disposés d'accepter la force armée que le Gouvernement Impérial pourrait y envoyer pour punir les séditieux. Malheureusement, indépendamment de ce qu'une pression à cet égard sur le Khédive l'indisposerait davantage, aucun autre profit n'en résulterait.

D'un autre côté, si nous serrons de près l'Angleterre, nous ne ferons que donner lieu derechef à une attitude hostile de sa part, lorsqu'elle est actuellement animée d'un esprit de conciliation. La Sublime Porte ne saurait donc non plus tirer quelque avantage de ce second moyen. C'est pourquoi le Ministère a vu la nécessité d'arrêter un plan d'action à cet égard. Ce plan consiste en ce que, considérant que l'Angleterre ne révoque pas en doute les droits du Gouvernement Impérial, qu'elle n'occupe pas l'Égypte d'une manière permanente, et qu'elle est décidée de l'évacuer aussitôt que la tranquillité y sera rétablie, le Gouvernement Impérial s'abstienne, pour le moment, d'expédier des troupes à l'occasion de cette révolte; qu'il surveille les événements, que dans l'éventualité d'une demande, et lorsque le Gouvernement sera obligé d'envoyer des troupes ne s'y refuse pas, et qu'il règle avec l'Angleterre, sans rancune, son droit de souveraineté sur l'Égypte.

Ce plan ayant paru de toutes les manières le plus avantageux a été adopté à l'unanimité. C'est pourquoi je m'empresse d'en faire part à votre Excellence.

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No. 394.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 19.)

(No. 678.)
My Lord, *Constantinople, December* 14, 1883.

AS I have seen some letters in the public newspapers describing General Hicks' expedition into the Soudan as having been "a forlorn hope," and doomed to destruction from the outset, it is but just to the Egyptian Government that I should restate the position of affairs at the time referred to.

As your Lordship is aware, the first collision between the followers of the Mahdi and the Egyptian authorities took place in July 1881. From that time forward until the winter of 1882-83 the contest had been raging with varying results. In Kordofan the Madhi had succeeded in capturing both Obeid and Bara; but in Senaar he had been less successful, and on several occasions his followers had sustained severe

defeats. The last of these occurred on the 27th January, the 23rd February, and the 3rd March. On the 4th March General Hicks reached Khartoum accompanied by nine English officers, amongst whom was Captain Evans, who had served under General Wolseley in the Intelligence Department, and who was a thorough master of Arabic, and well acquainted with the Soudan.

I had the pleasure of making General Hicks' acquaintance on his arrival at Cairo. He had been engaged through the instrumentality of a person in whom the Egyptian Government placed the highest confidence, and through whom the various questions relating to his rank, status, and powers were settled. He impressed me most favourably as a grave, sober-minded man, and both his antecedents and the testimony of those who knew him, indicated that the choice was excellent. During the fortnight spent in Cairo he was naturally in constant communication with the military authorities, and he had the further good fortune of meeting Sir Samuel Baker, whose knowledge of the Soudan would be of course very useful under the circumstances. Sir Samuel, in a letter to the "Times" of the 26th November, seems inclined to complain that nobody attended to his recommendations, and as he mentions my name in this connection, I may be permitted to refer to them. The first was that General Hicks should take with him a "Green Turban." As the orthodox Ulemas of Khartoum had already denounced the Mahdi without any appreciable effect, I did not consider the dispatch of a "Green Turban" of special importance, and I see that Mr. Rassam, who is an undoubted authority upon the point, takes the same view; but I told Sir Samuel Baker that though I myself, being strictly precluded by my instructions from incurring any responsibility in connection with the Soudan expedition, could not force the Egyptian Government to adopt his advice, I had no doubt that through the intervention of his brother, General Baker, in whom Chérif Pasha and the Khedive had the greatest confidence, the matter could be arranged if General Hicks so desired it, which I was afterwards given to understand he did not.

Another suggestion was that the General should be provided with a good interpreter, which was also a point which seemed to me susceptible of easy arrangement between the General himself and the Khedive's Government, and which was, in fact, satisfactorily settled.

Sir Samuel Baker adds that he advocated the White Nile being made the western boundary of Egypt's revindicated authority. I do not, of course, know what he may have said to other persons, but this point was never mooted between us, as, with the rebels in part possession of Senaar, the reconquest of Kordofan had not then become a practical question. Had he made such a remark, I should have hastened to express my cordial agreement with him, for it is one of the suggestions I had already submitted in my General Report, dated the 6th February, and which I subsequently repeated to the Egyptian Minister for the Soudan on the 2nd April, to whom I observed that "the recent disturbances were mainly to be attributed to the misgovernment and cruel exactions of the local Egyptian authorities at Khartoum, and that, whatever might be the pretensions of the Mahdi to a Divine mission, his chief strength was derived from the despair and misery of the native population. If the Egyptian Government were wise," I added, "it would confine its efforts to the re-establishment of its authority in Senaar, and would not seek to extend its dominion beyond that province and the bordering river banks. By this modest policy the annual drain on the Egyptian Treasury would be greatly diminished, if it did not altogether cease, and if he succeeded in endowing Dongola, Khartoum, and Senaar with a just, humane, and beneficent administration, there could be no doubt the ultimate recovery of so much of the abandoned territories as it might be desirable to reannex would be easily effected at a later period." (See "Egypt No. 13, 1883," No. 39, p. 54.)

I had a final interview with General Hicks on the morning of the day he started, and I was careful to ask him whether he was satisfied with his prospects and the conditions of his engagement, and he told me that he was. I have not the means of stating the exact number of the Egyptian forces collected in the Soudan after General Hicks' arrival with his reinforcements, but they could not have been much less than 14,000 or 15,000. They were sufficiently well armed, and were furnished with one battery of Krupp field-guns, one battery of Nordenfelts, and two batteries of mountain-guns.

Considering that the field force of this army was about to advance from so secure a base as Khartoum, that it could operate along the line of two rivers, that it was supported in a certain measure on the White Nile by steamers, and that the opponents whom it was destined to engage were armed principally with lances and match-locks, as is proved by the fact that in the battle which left him master of



Senaar General Hicks only lost two men, while more than 500 of the enemy were killed, General Hicks' expedition never appeared to me as possessing the character of "a forlorn hope." The chances of war are of course always uncertain, and something has to be risked; but I was convinced that the prospect of success was sufficient to justify the effort which was about to be made, especially as the contemplated operations were such as, in the event of a check, or even a reverse, the troops could be retired to a position of safety. The result proved that these anticipations were not over-sanguine. Undoubtedly, General Hicks had to contend with innumerable difficulties and annoyances, and was frequently thwarted by the jealousies, the apathy, and the incapacity of the local authorities with whom he had to act. His means of transport were also deficient; the steamers placed at his disposal were in an unsatisfactory condition; nor were his troops any of the best, though under his leading they do not seem to have fought badly. Over all these impediments, however, he successfully triumphed, and on the day I left Egypt I had the pleasure of telegraphing to your Lordship news of the victory of Marabiyeh, which took place on the 29th April, and led to the complete re-establishment of the authority of the Egyptian Government in Senaar. A further account of this victory, and of its effect in restoring peace and tranquillity even along the western banks of the White Nile, has been given in a very interesting letter by Colonel Colborne, who took part in this campaign.

Had General Hicks' offensive operations terminated here, all would have been comparatively well. A deep river and a considerable tract of desert separated the liberated territory from the Mahdi's head-quarters, and breathing time had been gained for effecting the defensive operations suggested by Colonel Stewart, and for the establishment of a just and decent administration at Khartoum and Senaar, as well as for negotiations with some of the disaffected tribes.

Being unacquainted with the circumstances which induced the Egyptian Government to require General Hicks to risk Egypt's one army in an expedition across the wastes of Kordofan, I will not trouble your Lordship further. It is easy enough to be wise after the event, but I think I have said enough to show that there was nothing rash or foolhardy in the original project of the Egyptian Government for the reconquest of Senaar, or any considerable deficiency in the means adopted for its accomplishment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

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No. 395.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 19, 3·10 P.M.)

(No. 228.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 19, 1883, 2 P.M.

POWER telegraphs from Khartoum that the Togallah and Kababish tribes are opposed to the Mahdi.

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No. 396.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 20.)

(No. 584.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 9, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Mr. Clifford Lloyd giving cover to a Memorandum which he has drawn up, showing the different headings under which a reduction has been made in the Budget for the proposed organization of the Egyptian police for the year 1884.

The discipline rules proposed for the new force are also inclosed. They should have accompanied my despatch No. 515 of the 24th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 396.

*Memorandum upon the Police Budgets for the Years* 1883 *and* 1884.

| | £ E. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| 1883 .. .. .. .. | 326,678 | 6,947 |
| 1884 .. .. .. .. | 230,000 | 6,121 |

I have, however, for 1884, increased the pay of nearly every grade; for instance, the pay of the men of the gendarmerie is now only £ E. 12 a-year, including rations. On this they can hardly live, and it has been increased £ E. 15 a-year.

It may be said that the position of every member of the force has been materially improved both in pay and in the prospect of promotion. This increase absorbed about £ E. 21,100, and this sum must of course be deducted from my estimate when making a comparative statement.

There is also in my budget a sum of £ E. 10,386 to meet unforeseen expenses in a new organization, which money, however, I at present see no possibility of spending. It was necessary, though, to provide it.

This should also be deducted:—

| | £ E. |
|---|---|
| Advance in rates of pay .. .. .. .. .. .. | 21,100 |
| To meet possible exigencies .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10,386 |
| Total to be deducted .. .. .. .. .. | 31,486 |

| | £ E. |
|---|---|
| 1883 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 326,678 |
| 1884 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 230,000 |
| Deduct .. .. .. .. .. .. | 31,486 |
| | 198,514 |
| Total saved .. .. .. .. .. .. | 128,164 |
| | 326,678 |

Roughly, this saving is made up of the following items:—

| | £ E. |
|---|---|
| Advances in rates of pay .. .. .. .. .. .. | 21,100 |
| Surplus sum provided .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10,386 |
| The abolition of the Préfecture Police .. .. .. .. .. | 52,906 |
| In the reduction of 800 men .. .. .. .. .. | 25,000 |
| Reduction in keep of horses, &c. .. .. .. .. .. | 8,931 |
| Reduction in divers expenses .. .. .. .. .. | 4,927 |
| Reduction in clothing .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,934 |
| Office and other establishments .. .. .. .. .. | 1,980 |
| Total saved .. .. .. .. .. .. | 128,164 |

It should not be forgotten that the proposed organization abolishes a treble control, and places authority in the hands of the officers of police.

It makes the force one cohesive body.

It decentralizes police administration, and I trust it will provide a force more well-to-do, more contented, and therefore more trustworthy and more loyal.

It further opens the prospect of increasing the number of *free* police.

I may mention that, after careful scrutiny, General Baker concurred in considering that the force provided in my budget for 1884 met all police requirements in the country.

(Signed) CLIFFORD LLOYD.

*Cairo, December* 8, 1883.



No. 397.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 20.)

(No. 587.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 9, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Egyptian Government proposes to send Zober Pasha to Suakin. Your Lordship is, without doubt, aware of Zober Pasha's antecedents. He has been intimately connected with the Slave Trade. Under ordinary circumstances his employment by the Egyptian Government would have been open to considerable objection, and I should have thought it my duty to remonstrate against it. Under present circumstances, however, I have not thought it either necessary or desirable to interfere with the discretion of the Egyptian Government in this matter.

Whatever may be Zober Pasha's faults, he is said to be a man of great energy and resolution. The Egyptian Government considers that his services may be very useful in commanding the friendly Bedouins who are to be sent to Suakin, and in conducting negotiations with the tribes on the Berber-Suakin route and elsewhere. I may mention that Baker Pasha is anxious to avail himsel of Zober Pasha's services.

Your Lordship will, without doubt, bear in mind that up to the present time the whole responsibility for the conduct of the affairs in the Soudan has been left to the Egyptian Government. It appeared to me that, under present circumstances, it would not have been just, whilst leaving all the responsibility to the Egyptian Government, to have objected to that Government using its own discretion on such a point as the employment of Zober Pasha.

I make these remarks as the employment of Zober Pasha may not improbably attract attention in England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

No. 398.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 20.)

(No. 588.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 10, 1883.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 208 of this day's date, I have the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Commander Darwall, of Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," respecting affairs at Suakin.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

Inclosure in No. 398.

*Commander Darwall to Sir E. Baring.*

Sir, "*Ranger*," *at Suakin, December* 3, 1883.

I REGRET to inform you of the defeat of the Egyptian troops by the rebels within a few miles of Suakin on the 2nd instant.

A force of 700 men, under the command of Cassim Effendi, consisting of 20 cavalry, 2 staff officers, 1 mountain gun, 500 Soudan soldiers with 13 officers, 200 Bashi-Bazouks with 2 officers, left early on the morning of the 2nd instant for Temanirb, about 8 or 9 miles from Suakin. About noon, when passing through a defile, they were surrounded by the rebels and cut to pieces. The last report of Mohammed Effendi is that the square had broken, but the blacks were fighting back to back, some using their bayonets, others the club-end of their muskets. Out of the 700 that left yesterday morning, only 15 cavalry, 2 staff officers, and 18 infantry have returned. It was estimated that the rebels would not be able to number more than from 300 to 400 men, but from the last accounts the rebels could not have numbered less than from 2,000 to 3,000.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. E. DARWALL.

No. 399.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 20.)

(No. 590.)

*Cairo, December* 10, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Decree, dated the 13th November, approving the Commercial Maritime Code for the new Native Courts, together with a complete text of the Code in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 399.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien."*

*Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu notre Décret en date du 9 Chaban, 1300 (14 Juin, 1883), portant réorganisation des Tribunaux Indigènes;

Vu l'Article 15 de notre Décret du 20 Zilkadeh, 1300 (22 Septembre, 1883), portant organisation de notre Conseil d'État;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de la Justice et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1^er^. Le Code de Commerce Maritime annexé au présent Décret comprenant 275 Articles, revêtu du sceau de notre Ministre de la Justice, sera exécutoire dans chaque localité de l'Égypte, trente jours après l'installation du Tribunal de Première Instance dans le ressort duquel est située cette localité.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de la Justice est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 13 Moharrem, 1301 (13 Novembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) H. FAKHRY.

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No. 400.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 20.)

(No. 592. Confidential.)

*Cairo, December* 10, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a private letter which I have received from Mr. Wylde, dated Suakin, the 4th December. I have not yet received the letter which Mr. Wylde says he addressed to me on the 1st.

It is impossible to acquit the Egyptian Government at Cairo of blame in this matter.

Mahmoud Tahar Pasha is evidently a most incapable Commander. I spoke strongly to Chérif Pasha of Mahmoud Tahar Pasha's conduct after the affair in which Captain Moncrieff lost his life. As I have already informed your Lordship, a Commission was sent to Suakin to inquire into his conduct. In spite of this, however, he was still left in command, and is, I believe, in command at this moment.

It has now been decided to recall him, and to try him by court-martial at Cairo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 400.

*Mr. A. B. Wylde to Sir E. Baring.*

Dear Sir Evelyn Baring,

*Suakin, December* 4, 1883.

I WROTE you fully on the evening of the 1st December (the day that I arrived) viâ Aden, by the Indian Government steamer "Amberwitch," and I dare say that this letter, with the news, may reach you sooner than what I wrote you on the 1st.

The state of affairs here can hardly be believed, and my nine years' experience of the country could never have led me to believe that it was possible that the Egyptian officials could bring about the present state of affairs. That they have done so is a perfect fact, and it is simply their own ignorance, negligence, or wickedness, whichever it may be, that has brought the Soudan into the horrible state that it is now.

In my letter of the 1st December I told you that the town of Suakin was attacked on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, the rebels not passing the outside forts; at 12·30 P.M., or, strictly speaking, early on Sunday morning, the 2nd December, they attacked the friendly Hadendowies, who are encamped about 2,000 yards in front of our house. The whole of the attacks have been nearly bloodless, but are very annoying, and have weakened the influence of the Government greatly. The last attack the rebels lifted about 200 head of cattle, sheep, &c., but did no other harm except wounding some camels. At early dawn on the 2nd the Egyptians sent out a force to punish the rebels in the plain between here and the mountains. The force consisted of 20 cavalry and 2 staff officers, 500 of the picked Soudani troops, including 13 officers, 200 Bashi-Bazouks and Egyptian soldiers, with 2 officers and a mountain gun. On the same day, the 2nd, at noon, they were attacked by the rebels some 24 miles from here, just short of Tamanieb, on the Singat road, but in the broken ground in the plain before reaching the mountains. Up till now (7 A.M., 4th December) only 2 staff officers, 15 cavalry, and 18 infantry have come back—ten of the infantry are blacks—eight of whom are badly wounded. They report, and also Ibrahim Effendi, one of the staff officers, that the whole force is annihilated after a short fight, and that the loss is 15 officers, 670 men, and the mountain gun. The attacking force consisted of the whole of the available able-bodied men, estimated at 3,000, that the rebels could get together, and they lost very heavily. The Bashi-Bazouks that formed the fourth side of the square broke, and upset the formation of the black Soudani troops, who fought back to back with bayonet and clubbed muskets till they were all killed. The serjeant of the blacks, who came in, says there is no chance of any more men being left alive, but the Egyptian officials say nothing about the loss, and say that the troops are on the top of a mountain; as they had but little spare ammunition, no water, and no food with them, it cannot be possible that any of them are left, and the whole conduct of the Pashas here in charge is simply criminal. Mahmoud Tahar Pasha, the General, left every bit of the expedition in the hands of the black troops—Cassim Bey; allowed the men to go out without any transport, sent out no supports, and sat at home doing nothing.

He has made no move, although before these men were cut up he had 1,700 troops, to relieve Toka or Singat; at the latter place Tewfik Bey, a very good man, has sent in word that he is nearly starving, and cannot hold out, and we may receive at any moment the news that both Toka and Singat have fallen. There has been something nearly akin to crime in the behaviour of Suleiman Pasha Mazi, Governor-General of Eastern Soudan, and Mahmoud Tahar, the General, in the way they have behaved. They have ignored all local influence, have quarrelled with the camel Sheikhs, who do the whole of the transport, have not accepted their services; they have not tried to conciliate any of the men that might have been won over, and they have lost the confidence of every one; and now, simply through fear of the rebels, many of the men that ought to have been helping the Government have been forced to join the rebels, as the Government gave them no protection. We have had nearly 700 friendly natives ready to go out and fight with the troops against the rebels, and they have not been allowed to.

Five hundred gendarmerie arrived the day before yesterday, and, because they came direct, they were put into quarantine. We are all looking forward with delight to Baker Pasha coming down, and as soon as he arrives and makes a clean sweep of every one, confidence may again be restored, but it is impossible ever to trust Mahmoud Tahar again, or believe what he says.

I verily believe that, unless Baker is given the supreme command both in a civil and military way, that he will not be able to get on, and will fail; but if left to himself, I see no reason why, in three or four months, that everything should not be quiet on this side of the Soudan.

There is no further evidence regarding Moncrieff's death, and the only version that is confirmed is by a Bashi-Bazouk that was with him and the wife of a Toka Bashi-Bazouk who went out to try to bury her husband.

The Bashi-Bazouk said that Moncrieff and the Greeks were surrounded, and fought bravely till they were killed. Moncrieff was wounded in the leg, knocked off his horse, and speared. The wife of the Bashi-Bazouk said she saw the bodies of the Greeks and that of another man. She recognized some of the Greeks, as they had been to Toka, but she did not know who the body belonged to of the other man. She described Moncrieff's whiskers and beard exactly. There has been nothing official given out about him, and every one says that the Pasha has given orders that nothing is to be said on the subject. There can be no doubt that Moncrieff left with the sanction of the Egyptian authorities.

I have not had time to make a list of all Captain Moncrieff's things with Mr. Brewster, but will do so for the next post, which I think will leave to-morrow, and by that opportunity will send you all the written archives. Everything in print I have in the house locked up.

There is no fear for the lives of the people in Suakin as long as we have an English man-of-war, but if we are left with the Egyptians only there will be a general stampede from here. Food is not scarce, but very dear. What effect the last defeat will have I cannot yet say.

With, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

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No. 401.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 20.)

(No. 596. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 12, 1883.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 592 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a further letter, dated the 6th instant, which I have received from Mr. Wylde, reporting upon the state of affairs at Suakin.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 401.

*Mr. A. B. Wylde to Sir E. Baring.*

My dear Sir Evelyn Baring, *Suakin, December* 6, 1883.

THERE is very little further news to report on since I last wrote to you on the 4th, except it is to confirm the Egyptian defeat of the 2nd, no more soldiers having returned, and the only friendly natives that were sent out could not get on to the battle-field as the rebels were burying the dead. The loss is what I wrote you on the 2nd.

The three native boats that were sent down to Timkibab (?) to find out information from Tokar could not land as they were attacked by over 200 horsemen. The rebels managed to disable one boat and the crew escaped to one of the others. The boat drifted on shore, and the rebels set fire to her. One of the other boats was hit seven times, but only one man was slightly wounded. The very fact of their having so many mounted men at Timkibab proves that the tribes near Kassala must be down in this neighbourhood, and that the rebellion is spreading towards that direction. Here there is nothing doing.

Colonel Harrington arrived the day before yesterday with Majors Giles and Holroyd, and they went out round the fortifications, which they do not think nearly sufficient; and there is no doubt that the town and camp on the mainland might easily be rushed at any time with the wretched troops that we have here.

Last night the outside forts were not attacked, but the night before two attacks were made which resulted in nothing.



I am sorry to say that, from all accounts, nearly the whole of the friendly tribes have cleared away from the neighbourhood, but I do not know whether they have joined the rebels. They have had no protection from the Government, and neither of the Pashas here is trying to mend matters, and we can expect nothing till Baker Pasha comes down. Egyptian influence is gone, and I do not think it ever possible to govern this country again with an Egyptian at the head of affairs. The people have no confidence in them, and I am certain that if Christian Governors were appointed that it would have more to do to quiet the country than anything else. There is no further news from Tokar or Sinkat, and we may hear of the fall of these places at any time. It is impossible after the last defeat to do anything with the troops here.

Mahmoud Pasha Tahir, if he had waited till the gendarmerie arrived, could have sent out a force of 1,400 men, and by making a night march, and by letting Tewfik Bey know he was coming, he could have nearly communicated with Tewfik Bey by daylight, and they would have had a force of 2,000 men, then ample to have marched on Tokar and relieved that place.

May I kindly ask you to try and persuade all non-combatants to keep away from here? Food is scarce enough already, and that of the plainest description, and I do not know what it will be in a month's time now that the friendly Bedouins are leaving. Foreigners can do no good here, and only get in the way.

I will write to you as occasion offers. Captain Moncrieff's despatches shall be sent you to-morrow.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

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No. 402.

*Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 20.)

(No. 25. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Salonica, December* 11, 1883.

I HAVE heard from a very good source that the Khedive has sent Agents and money to Epirus and Macedonia for the purpose of secretly enrolling Albanian volunteers for the Egyptian army or gendarmerie.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

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No. 403.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 20, 2·25 P.M.)

(No. 229.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 20, 1883.

HOUSE tax.

The Decree could now be issued if the Austrian and German Governments would signify their assent. I would suggest action being taken at Berlin and Vienna, with a view to getting definite instructions sent to the Consuls-General here.

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No. 404.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 131.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 20, 1883, 4·45 P.M.

YOU may tell Chérif Pasha that Her Majesty's Government adhere completely to the policy which they have laid down, which has been interrupted by the disaster in the Soudan, and with which ineffectual attempts on the part of the Egyptians to secure their position in the Soudan would only interfere.

They adhere to the advice given in my telegram No. 128 A of the 13th instant.

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No. 405.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 329.)

*Foreign Office, December* 20, 1883.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 577 of the 3rd instant, containing a full statement of the position of affairs in regard to the Soudan, with your observations on the situation.

I have to express my approval of the attitude adopted by you towards the Egyptian Government in dealing with this matter, as reported in the above despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 406.

*Memorandum by Captain Speedy.*

IT may be important to point out that, in the event of King John's demands for a rectification of his frontier and the grant of a seaport being ignored, there is every probability of that Monarch making an alliance with the victorious Mahdi, should that Egyptian rebel succeed in reaching the confines of Abyssinia.

The mere fact of the Mahdi being a Mahommedan will not, in my opinion, prevent King John from allying himself with him; for although Johannes is a Christian, and an avowed enemy to Moslem, yet the principal object of the Abyssinian Monarch is to obtain a rectification of his frontier, which means, in simple English, to regain what was lost to Abyssinia during our occupation of that country in 1868. This rectification of frontier means the restoration by Egypt of Matemma (*i.e.*, Gallābāt) and Sanhit (*i.e.*, Bogos), together with the gift of a seaport on the Red Sea.

I understand that to the surrender of the districts above referred to Egypt has no objection, her only reluctance being to grant the seaport.

It has been argued that the possession of a seaport by King John would afford him too great facilities for purchasing arms and ammunition, which he might use against Egypt.

I myself think this indulgence in an expensive luxury by a King who is much in want of funds, and who has no treasury, could be strictly kept within proper bounds by making it conditional, on surrendering a sea-port to him, that any raid on Egyptian territory would be followed by the loss of such port.

This being distinctly understood by the Abyssinian King, I feel sure that the dread of losing this inestimable boon would act as a most powerful preventive to any aggressive act on his part.

A point of primary importance to be considered is, which port would be the best for Abyssinia, and at the same time most easily spared by Egypt.

It would perhaps be unfair to compel Egypt to hand over Massowah, where she has expended much in improving the harbour and in laying down a water supply, &c., besides which Massowah, and its suburb Mokullu, are occupied by a Moslem population, who would by no means relish being placed under the control of a Christian Ruler.

An easy solution of the difficulty appears to me to lie in giving to Abyssinia the Port Zulla (Zoollah), where our troops disembarked in 1867.

The territory to be given over should consist of the strip of land between Ras Goddan on the north (lying in 15° 30′ north latitude and 39° 35′ east longitude) and Ras Shakha on the south (14° 40′ north latitude and 41° east longitude).

This strip of territory would include the Bays of Annesley, Howakel, and Amfillah.

In this portion of the country there are no inhabitants except a few wandering Arabs of the Hazorta and Shoho, who have been for ages tributary to Abyssinia, and are so still.

A site for a town could easily be determined and marked out without difficulty by any naval officer on duty in the Red Sea.

An officer should be appointed conjointly by England and Germany, to look after the interests of Abysssinia, and in order to deal with the Abyssinian community who would flock to the new port.



King John should be asked to invest this officer or Commissioner with the title of "Baher Negash," or Ruler of the Sea Coast, an ancient title of Abyssinia, which ever since the loss of Massowah, which occurred as far back as the beginning of the seventeenth century, has been retained by her up to the present date, although an empty and meaningless distinction.

It is of the utmost importance that steps be taken by our Government at once towards the solution of this difficulty, it being better to have a (friendly) Christian Power at the mouth of the Red Sea than to have at some future time a Mahommedan enemy in the Abyssinian hills.

There is every reason to fear that at the demise of King John his unhappy realm will fall a prey to the Moslem tribes that surround it on every side the moment they can obtain fire-arms.

Abyssinia, with a little assistance from a civilized nation and the possession of a seaport, would undoubtedly emerge from the darkness in which she has hitherto existed, and slavery would not only be checked but uprooted by the diffusion through North-eastern Africa of civilization and commerce, proving to the native Rulers in the interior (what has been before asserted) that man as a producer is preferable to man as an object of merchandize.

(Signed) T. C. S. SPEEDY.

*December* 21, 1883.

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No. 407.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 21, 11·30 A.M.)

(No. 230.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 21, 1883, 9·30 A.M.

MR. WYLDE writes from Suakin, dated the 16th, that the attempt made by Sartorious to supply Sinkat through friendly tribes has failed, and that the report of the death of Osman Digna is untrue.

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No. 408.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 21, 1883, 5·45 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 229 of 20th: House tax.

Has French Consul-General abandoned opposition to Decree?

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No. 409.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 22, 2·30 P.M.)

(No. 231.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 22, 1883, 2 P.M.

POWER telegraphs from Khartoum that the Mahdi has sent an army against Darfour, and is preparing to fight the Tagalla and Kababish tribes.

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No. 410.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 22, 6·10 P.M.)

(No. 235.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 22, 1883, 4·15 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 133 of the 21st: House tax.

French and Egyptian Governments are agreed. Two changes have been made in the Decree, but they are not of sufficient importance to telegraph.

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No. 411.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 23, 1 A.M.)

(No. 234.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 22, 1883, 4 P.M.

MY telegram No. 225 of the 16th instant: Soudan.

Chérif Pasha has now communicated to me a written Memorandum, of which the following is an abstract translation:—

Firman of 7th August, 1879, forbids the Khedive to cede territory.

At present Government preserves its authority over the whole Soudan, except Kordofan and the districts round Suakin. If the Eastern Soudan and the Provinces of Berber and Dongola were abandoned, the Mahdi would become master of those vast regions, and the tribes who have so far remained loyal, as well as others whose present attitude is undecided, would be obliged to join him.

Egypt itself would then have to resist attack of masses of fanatics. Moreover, the Bedouin tribes, which surround Egypt on all sides, would not remain unmoved by the appeals which would certainly be made to them. Some of these tribes would certainly become a source of permanent anxiety to the Egyptian Government.

Deprived of its natural frontiers, and exposed to attack on all sides, Egypt would be obliged to maintain a considerable army at a cost greater than the Treasury can afford.

On the other hand, if the Soudan were occupied and well administered, the Government would not only be able to recruit soldiers easily and cheaply in the Soudan itself, but would be able to make the Soudan support a portion of the cost of an army which would serve equally for the protection of the Soudan and of Egypt proper.

Further, from the most remote times down to Mahomet Ali, Egypt has always been obliged to maintain an offensive attitude towards the south in order to keep off the hordes from the Upper Nile. The permament systematic defence of Egypt has always been to hold these hordes in check at a distance from the frontiers of Egypt proper.

The Egyptian Government cannot, therefore, agree to the abandonment of territories which it considers absolutely necessary for the security, and even for the existence, of Egypt itself.

Chérif Pasha then urges that it is due to the efforts of the Egyptian Government that a certain degree of civilization has been introduced into these remote countries. Egypt has done its best to put down the Slave Trade, and that principal adherents of the Mahdi are persons whose shameful traffic is hindered by the action of the Egyptian Government.

In order to continue this work, to re-establish its authority, and protect Egypt, the Government requires the temporary assistance of an armed force of about 10,000 men. This force would be employed, in the first instance, to open up the Berber-Suakin route, and then to hold the country for a certain time, that is to say, until a force should be organized to take its place. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Government has no intention of undertaking another expedition into Kordofan. It would limit its endeavours to maintaining itself at Khartoum so as to secure its position in the Eastern Soudan and along the valley of the Nile. Considering the religious character of the insurrection, the Egyptian Government considers that Turkish intervention would be the most suitable to meet the circumstances of the case. It thinks that the Porte would scarcely refuse its assistance when it remembers the contingents which Egypt has furnished for the Crimea, Crete, Servia, and Bulgaria. The urgency of the matter will not escape the notice of the Porte from the point of view of preventing the insurrection from spreading to Tripoli and Arabia.

The Egyptian Government is, however, exceedingly desirous, whether Her Majesty's Government consents to negotiate on behalf of Egypt, or whether the Egyptian Government negotiates direct with the Porte, that, in either case, any arrangement on this subject should be made in concert with Her Majesty's Government.

(Translation of note ends.)

If negotiations are commenced with the Porte on the basis of the latter paying, they are, I conceive, almost certain to fail.

I believe that the policy recommended by Her Majesty's Government is on the whole the best of which the very difficult circumstances admit. The immediate position is not, in my opinion, so alarming as appears to be supposed in England. There are dissensions among the tribes, some of the most important being opposed to the Mahdi. It is quite possible that by money and management the Egyptian Government may succeed in maintaining its authority from Khartoum northwards. But they would only hold the country on sufferance, and I believe them to be quite incapable of governing it properly.



On the other hand, the abandonment of the whole of the country south of Wadi Halfa will inflict a very serious blow on the authority of the Khedive. There is also unquestionable force in Chérif Pasha's argument that the friendly tribes and the Bedouins round Egypt will turn against the Government. If the policy is adopted, a more prolonged occupation of the country by British troops than has up to the present time been contemplated will certainly be necessary, and I believe, always supposing the policy of abandonment to be adopted, the best plan would be to recognize this, and tell the Egyptian Government that the occupation will last for from five to ten years, by the end of which period the Egyptian Government will be expected to make provision for the defence of Egypt.

Further, although I believe the financial embarrassments of holding the Soudan would be greater than any involved in its abandonment, it must not be supposed that the latter course will not be attended with very serious financial difficulties. A considerable increase in the Egyptian army will be unavoidable.

No amount of argument or persuasion will make the present Ministers adopt the policy of abandonment. The only way in which it can be carried out is for me to inform the Khedive that Her Majesty's Government insists on its adoption, and that if the present Ministers will not carry it out he must name others who will do so. Further, I am not sure that any native Ministers can be found who will be willing to carry out the policy, and capable of doing so. If, therefore, it is forced on the Egyptian Government, Her Majesty's Government must be prepared to face the possible contingency of appointing English Ministers temporarily. I should very much regret a change of Ministry, and I think that Chérif Pasha would be a great loss, but it will be almost inevitable if the abandonment policy is carried out. Also, it will be necessary to send an English officer of high authority to Khartoum, with full powers to withdraw the garrisons and to make the best arrangements he can for the future government of the country.

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No. 412.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 24, 4 P.M.)

(No. 237.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 24, 1883, 3·30 P.M.

POWER telegraphs from Khartoum that steamer which came in on night of 22nd was fired on by Arabs quite close to Khartoum. Governor of Kaweh says he hears he is to be attacked; 3,000 of enemy threatening Duem. In ten days garrisons of Fachoda and Kaweh ought to arrive at Khartoum.

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No. 413.

*Earl Granville to Lord Ampthill.**

(No. 39.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 24, 1883, 5·55 P.M.

HOUSE tax in Egypt.

Urge Government to which you are accredited to instruct their Representative in Egypt to signify assent. Issue of Decree only awaits German and Austrian concurrence.

(Sent also to Vienna.)

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* Also to Sir H. Elliot (No. 32)

No. 414.

*Earl Granville to Lord Ampthill.**

(No. 463 B. Ext. 39.)

*Foreign Office, December* 24, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE to request that your Excellency will urge the German Government to instruct their Representative at Cairo to signify their assent to the proposed Decree of the Egyptian Government establishing the house-tax. The Egyptian Government only await the concurrence of Germany and Austria-Hungary before issuing the Decree.

Instructions in this sense have been sent to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 415.

*Mr. Swainson to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received December* 25.)

*Admiralty, December* 24, 1883.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the perusal of Earl Granville, copy of a letter from Commander Darwall, of Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," dated 5th instant, at Suakin, giving some details of the defeat of the Egyptian troops by the rebels near Suakin on the 2nd instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. N. SWAINSON.

P.S.—Copy also sent to War Office.

E. N. S.

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Inclosure in No. 415.

*Commander Darwall to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

*"Ranger," at Suakin," December* 5, 1883.

Sir,

I REGRET to inform you of the defeat of the Egyptian troops by the rebels within a few miles of Suakin on the 2nd instant.

A force of 700 men, under the command of Cassim Effendi, consisting of 20 cavalry, 2 staff officers, 1 mountain-gun, 500 Soudan soldiers with 13 officers, 200 Bashi-Bazouks with 2 officers, left early on the morning of the 2nd instant for Temanive, about three hours from Suakin.

About noon, when passing through a defile, they were surrounded by the rebels and cut to pieces. The last report of Mahamet Effendi, who brought in the news, is, that after firing ten rounds, the square was broken, but the blacks were fighting back to back, some using their bayonets, others the club end of their muskets, then no more firing.

Out of the 700 troops that left, only 15 cavalry, 2 staff officers, and 18 infantry have returned, and out of the Soudan regiment of 500 blacks, only 9 have come in alive, 8 of whom are wounded.

It was estimated that the rebels would not have been able to number more than from 300 to 400 men, but, from the latest accounts, the rebel force could not have been less than from 2,000 to 3,000 men.

Yesterday, the Egyptian steamer "Mansourah" arrived with Colonel Harrington, of the gendarmes, having on board 150 horses, making altogether 230 cavalry at present here.

The situation remains unchanged since the defeat of the 2nd instant. I have forwarded a telegram by steamer to Suez, to be sent, on arrival, to you, announcing the defeat, and have also forwarded a duplicate of this letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

The Egyptian Commission sent to inquire into the defeat near Tokar, and death of Consul Moncrieff on the 4th November, returned to Suez yesterday by mail-steamer.

* Also to Sir H. Elliot (No. 272 A. Ext. 32).



An Egyptian steamer arrived on the 2nd instant with 500 gendarmes, and 800 more are hourly expected.

I have offered the Governor-General any assistance that he may require.

At present the town of Suakin is protected by about 1,500 troops, 230 cavalry, and Her Majesty's ship "Ranger."

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. E. DARWALL.

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No. 416.

*Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received at the Admiralty, December* 25.)

(Telegraphic.)

*Suakin, December* 19, 1883.

ARRIVED Suakin 17th. Earthworks thrown up for protection of town; 2,500 troops here.

Tokar and Sincat besieged, latter with 1,000 women and children; both places have but little provisions and ammunition; cannot hold out many days. Urgent [or urged] instant relief, offered protection of town during absence Egyptian troops. Governor and British officer replied it is impossible with present force, in whom they have little confidence.

Egyptian troops have lost heart by recent disasters. Expect when those places fall grand attempt will be made on this place.

Mahdi's interest great; one of his priests commands whole country in rebellion.

Letter to this effect intercepted and sent to Cairo. Road to Berber closed. Massowah tranquil to 9th instant; am stationing gun-boat there. Abyssinians have attacked outposts.

If the sea cable could be connected with this place, a great advantage.

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No. 417.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 26, 2·30 P.M.)

(No. 238.)

(Telegraphic.)

*Cairo, December* 26, 1883, 2 P.M.

CHÉRIF PASHA begs me to telegraph again for a very early reply about the Suakin cable. He is most anxious to lose no more time.

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No. 418.

*Lord Ampthill to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 26, 5·25 P.M.)

(No. 32.)

(Telegraphic.)

*Berlin, December* 26, 1883, 4·45 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's No. 39 of 24th instant.

German Consul-General in Egypt has been instructed to assent to Khedive's Decree respecting house tax in Egypt.

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No. 419.

*Lord Ampthill to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, December* 26.)

(No. 366. Ext. 32.)

*Berlin, December* 26, 1883.

My Lord,

IN reply to your Lordship's telegraphic instruction No. 39 of the 24th instant, I have the honour to state that the German Government have sent instructions to their Consul-General in Egypt to notify, in concert with his Austrian colleague, to the Khedive's Government their assent to the proposed Decree respecting the house tax.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AMPTHILL.

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No. 420.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 137.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 26, 1883, 5·50 P.M.

ADMIRAL HEWETT telegraphs from Suakin on 19th. Tokar and Sincat besieged and cannot hold out many days. Present Egyptian force not fit to relieve them, and he expects when they fall attempt will be made on Suakin. Mahdi's influence in surrounding country great. Road to Berber closed.

Massowah tranquil to 9th, but Abyssinians have attacked outposts.

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No. 421.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 139.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 26, 1883, 3 P.M.

YOUR telegram, Commercial, of the 13th instant: Commercial Conventions.

Negotiations may be immediately commenced with Greece; but you should obtain a declaration beforehand giving this country most-favoured-nation treatment as regards any privileges accorded by Egypt to any foreign Power.

Full instructions by despatch.

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No. 422.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 27.)

(No. 601.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 12, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a Memorandum by General Baker on the refusal of a portion of the Turkish reserve gendarmerie to proceed to Suakin on the 29th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 422.

*Memorandum by Lieutenant-General Baker on the Refusal of part of the Turkish Reserve to proceed to Suakin.*

THE Turkish reserve, at the time the order was given to proceed to the Soudan, numbered 193 infantry, 137 cavalry.

The infantry first received notice to prepare, and the men manifested no objection, but on the morning previous to their departure some slight dissatisfaction was perceived, although not considered at the time of a serious nature. In the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, when the infantry were to have been inspected by His Highness the Khedive, the men in a body declined to go to the Soudan.

On this being notified to His Highness, his Aide-de-camp, General Ismail Pasha, was sent to the Turks at Ghizeh to explain to them the nature of the service, and to induce them to return to their duty.

Only eighteen came forward in response. The same night I proceeded personally to Ghizeh, paraded the men, and asked them the nature of their objection.

They stated that they had not been enrolled for service in the Soudan, but for Egypt proper, and that when the first enrolments were made, they were told that their services were not for the Soudan, but for Egypt. This statement was true.

On my mentioning that I was going, and appealing to the men to come, more than half volunteered. The remainder were discharged on the following morning without receiving the month's pay that would have been due them at the end of the month.

The mounted Turks were then called upon to volunteer, and 120 at first declared themselves willing to go, but subsequently 60 withdrew.

Sixty men were forwarded to Suakin, the remainder were immediately discharged; but unfortunately these men had already received their month's pay, but no advance.



All the officers were ready to go, and left with the exception of those ordered to remain behind temporarily for duty purposes.

(Signed) V. BAKER, *Lieutenant-General, Commanding Soudan Expeditionary Force.*

*Cairo, December* 6, 1883.

To his Excellency the Minister of the Interior.

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No. 423.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 27.)

(No. 606.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 14, 1883.

WITH reference to my immediately-preceding despatch, I have the honour to inclose copy of a further Report from General Sartorius upon the state of affairs at Suakin.

With regard to General Sartorius' statement that he has ordered 900 Soudanese from Massowah, I am informed that there are not 900 of these troops at Massowah itself. They are scattered at considerable distances from Massowah, and it is doubtful whether the services of the whole force at Suakin can be obtained.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 423.

*Major-General Sartorius to Lieutenant-General Baker.*

Sir, *Suakin, December* 8, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that I arrived here this day at 1 P.M., and I find that last Sunday Mahomed Pasha Taher sent out a small column of 560 Soudanese, just come from Massowah, 50 Bashi-Bazouks, 50 Egyptian soldiers, and 2 Staff officers, to feel for the enemy and to try and find out their numbers.

There was no useful object to be gained and great risk incurred, for as it turned out the whole of the troops, except the cavalry, were lost, and the town was left almost completely defenceless. Had it not been for the arrival of the gendarmerie with Colonel Harrington, this would have been the case.

I have no hesitation in saying that a more unnecessarily foolhardy business, as far as the troops were concerned, and a more foolish and unmilitary one as far as the organizers of the movement are concerned, could not easily be met with. I will send full details to-morrow, or rather I will add what is necessary to Colonel Harrington's Report.

I have also to bring to your notice that when the Captain of English man-of-war here (Darwall) offered to stand close in and be ready to help, the Egyptian authorities declared there was no necessity! I can only add a note of astonishment to this. The lines made by Colonel Harrington are very good, and I have only had to shorten them a little.

Mahomed Pasha has just been here, and reports that with seventy-three rations there is only sufficient at Sinkat till the 15th December. He proposes, and had made arrangements for, the troops there to march out (leaving only a small number to defend the fort), and they were to force their way here. Thus the provisions could be eked out for another month by the remaining troops.

I objected, because the last defeat shows that the line of retreat is occupied, and I prefer trying to bribe some of the Arab tribes to throw in provisions. I can give the necessary orders as a last resort in case of being utterly unable to induce any Arabs to throw in provisions.

In case I cannot succeed and you think it necessary to make an attempt to relieve Sinkat, I have given orders for 900 Soudanese who are at Massowah to come here at once.

They will accordingly be here in four days. To relieve them I send 400 of the Egyptian soldiers who are useless; this will make the garrison at Massowah up to 1,000.

Massowah, being built on islands, this will be sufficient for the present.

I trust that now the European volunteers will be allowed to join at once, for I

can see that this business is a very serious one, and will require every man that we can get hold of. The men must be individually good, for we cannot find transport and water for more than a limited number of men, and these, as I said before, must be thoroughly good to resist the attacks made.

In the possible case of you ordering the relief of Sinkat, I shall have everything ready to start the moment I get the answer to this.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. SARTORIUS.

P.S.—I send a detailed report of the provisions, stores, &c., by the "Zaagzig," which starts to-morrow afternoon.

I have just heard a report, which I hope is not true, that Sinkat has fallen.

G S.

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No. 424.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)*

(No. 609. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 15, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter I have received from Mr. Rowsell, stating the impressions he has derived, from a recent tour in the Delta, of the feelings of the population. I propose to make further inquiries as regards the statement that Mr. Rowsell and some officers of the 19th Hussars were hissed a few days ago at El Azhar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 424.

*Mr. Rowsell to Sir E. Baring.*

My dear Baring, *Cairo, December* 14, 1883.

IN my recent journey into the Delta I visited Sakha, Safieh, Mit Kallis, Korashea (near Tantah), Tantah, and Tel-el-Baroud. These places are easily recognizable in the Map I left with you this morning, and scattered as they are in the Delta may perhaps be looked upon as typical of the country places generally. At each of these places, except Tantah, I was able to inquire of Europeans (engineers) and of Moslems (bailiffs of estates) resident on the places, what effect, if any, the reports from the Soudan and the doings of the Mahdi had had upon the people. In each case the evidence of European and Turk agreed in saying that since the defeat of Hicks Pasha there had been a marked excitement among the people; that the fellaheen talked of the Mahdi as one who would soon come into Egypt and deliver them from the Turks and the English. At one place (Sakha) I was told by the engineer that the better class of native said openly that the foreigner would soon be turned out, and that it was now clear the Mahdi was the true deliverer. At the same time, I could not hear of any exceptional difficulty in getting the people to work.

Allowing for exaggeration by the narrators, I came to the conclusion that the effect which the reports of the Mahdi's success would probably have upon the minds of the ignorant peasants had actually been produced. What its practical value may be it is difficult to estimate, but in the places I mention there was evident satisfaction at the defeat of the Egyptian troops, and a belief in a good time coming, just as there was at the time of Arabi.

At Korashea our Turkish bailiff told me the people were asking also: What have the English done?

I understand there is a general feeling in the towns also that the cost of the English troops is greatly exaggerated by us to the detriment of Egypt. They cannot understand the make up of 4*l.* a-man per month.

Perhaps it was the expression of some such feeling as this that animated some worthy folk last Sunday at El Azhar, when Colonel Barrow, two other officers of



the 19th Hussars, and your humble servant were twice hissed as we passed through the College, though we were accompanied by a cavass and by a member of the police.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) F. W. ROWSELL.

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No. 425.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)*

(No. 613.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two telegrams which have been received from the Mudir of Dongola.

The most probable explanation of the contradictory reports which have been received as regards the fate of General Hicks is that the favourable reports emanate from persons who had heard of the victories which were in the first instance gained by him, but had not heard of his subsequent defeat.

For my own part, I do not now entertain any hope that the news of the disaster is untrue.

There is, indeed, one bit of circumstantial evidence which gives some colour to the more favourable reports. It is that there does not yet appear to have been any general rising of the tribes about Khartoum. The immediate effect of the Mahdi's victory has, indeed, been less than might have been expected. It is thought, however, that the explanation of this circumstance may very probably be that many of the followers of the Mahdi have now dispersed to their villages with whatever booty they may have been able to obtain. It does not at all follow that after a short interval they will not reassemble.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 425.

*Telegram received from the Mudir of Dongola.*

(Traduction.) *Le* 13 *Décembre*, 1883.

L'AGENT du point d'El-Athmour est arrivé aujourd'hui. Interrogé sur les nouvelles de l'armée, et sommé à ne rien cacher, il a répondu que l'armée est encore à El-Berka, qu'une partie des soldats de El-Mohtadi s'est réuni à elle, qu'elle a repoussé les Bédouins et en a tué un grand nombre, sans subir aucune perte; que le rebelle est parti de El-Abyad avec un corps, dans l'intention de se mettre à la rencontre des troupes qui arrive de Darfour, et ce après avoir formé deux corps, l'un à la station de Kordofan, l'autre à El-Istihkamat; que les rebelles se sont réunis à un certain nommé El-Imam de El-Pawameha, qui ne fait que parcourir avec eux l'espace compris entre le Gouvernorat-Général et l'armée.

Tels sont les nouvelles données par l'Agent.

Aussi, comme toutes les nouvelles doivent être recueillies et soumises à la Maïé Sanieh, je me propose de me rendre en personne au point d'El-Diba pour pourvoir à la désignation des exprès chargés de cette mission, et au moyen de communiquer avec l'armée glorieuse, afin d'en soumettre les nouvelles au Cabinet de Son Altesse, en attendant que les communications soient rétablies entre l'armée et le Gouvernorat-Général.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 425.

*Telegram received from the Mudir of Dongola.*

(Traduction.) *Le* 13 *Décembre*, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de vous soumettre les détails des nouvelles données par l'Agent du point:—

Un Arab nommé Aguémi, des Bédouins de El-Havavir, l'a informé que deux de ses plus proches étaient au Kordofan. A leur arrivée ils sont venus lui donner les nouvelles que j'ai soumises à votre Excellence. Cet Arab est un Notable de cette tribu.

Huit jours se sont écoulés depuis qu'il a appris cette nouvelle. Les deux Bédouins ont donné cette nouvelle à Aguémi vingt-deux jours après leur départ de Kordofan, soit en tout trente jours. Ce dernier dit que cette nouvelle abonde dans la bouche des Bédouins de la localité de El-Diba.

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No. 426.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 616.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two letters which have been addressed by Zobhar Pasha to some of the leaders of the rebellion near Suakin.

Your Lordship will observe that Zobhar Pasha says that the Khedive has conferred on him the "Commandement-en-chef de l'armée Égyptienne." On my drawing Chérif Pasha's attention to this passage, his Excellency informed me that Zobhar Pasha fully understood that he would be under the orders of Baker Pasha.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 426.

*Newspaper Extract.*

L'Insurrection du Soudan.—Nous avons dit dernièrement que son Excellence Zobhar Pacha avant de se diriger sur le Soudan à la tête de ses hommes avait adressé des lettres aux principaux Chefs des tribus insoumises pour les engager à se soumettre à l'autorité du Khédive.

Nous avons pu nous procurer une copie de ces intéressants documents dont nous donnons la traduction.

La première lettre est adressée au Cheik Osman Aly et Digna, Chef des Bédouins de Souakim :—

"6 *Safar*, 1301 (6 *Décembre*, 1883).

"La grâce de Dieu soit avec vous, et les compliments de Zobhar Pacha-el-Abbassie du Caire sont à mon frère le noble, le Cheik Osman Ali Digna, Chef des Bédouins de Souakim. Que la paix de Dieu soit avec lui !

"Après les salutations que je tiens à honneur de vous présenter ainsi qu'à tous les Cheiks des tribus qui vous accompagnent, j'ai le plasir de vous informer que par une décision en date du 28 Moharem, 1301, Son Altesse le Khédive a daigné m'honorer du commandement-en-chef de l'armée Égyptienne.

"De plus j'ai reçu l'ordre de partir au Soudan pour y rétablir l'ordre et calmer la révolution. Je sais que vous êtes un des plus savants parmi les Notables de votre pays, que vous êtes un croyant connaissant le livre sacré et la religion du Prophète, et que vous devez savoir par suite quel doit être le résultat et la fin de votre révolte,

"Vous êtes de la race la plus pure, de la race du Prophète. Pourquoi donc aujourd'hui marchez-vous contre la sainte religion et le livre sacré ?

"Le Khédive ayant appris que vous étiez sorti de la voie droite a bien voulu me charger de vous y ramener et de rendre la tranquillité à la province pour le bien de tous les Musulmans dont le commerce est ruiné. Je viens donc vous conseiller de vous soumettre aux ordres du Ministre et de venir à notre aide, vous serez alors celui qui ne veut que la paix et la félicité de tous. Mais si vous n'obéissez pas, songez que vous aurez avec nous la guerre, guerre dont les conséquences seront terribles, car Dieu vous abandonnera et vous serez à la merci du Gouvernement, qui vous rendra responsable de tout le sang Musulman qui coulera entre les deux partis. Je suis Zobhar Pacha, serviteur fidèle de Son Altesse le Khédive; je viens chez vous, mais avant je vous envoie cette lettre pour vous prévenir et vous conseiller de marcher dans la voie de Dieu et la religion du Prophète.

"J'espère que cette lettre suffira pour vous faire comprendre la situation et vous permettre de choisir entre le bien et le mal."

(Signé) "Zobhar Pacha-el-Abbassi."



"6 *Safar*, 1301 (6 *Décembre*, 1883).

"Au nom du Dieu miséricordieux et glorieux; la prière et le salut soient à notre seigneur le Prophète Mohamed, seigneur de tous les Prophètes ainsi que salut et gloire à ses parents et amis !

"Cette lettre est envoyée par Zobhar Rahmed Pacha; que le bon Dieu lui soit en aide; au généreux et saint homme qui protège la religion de Dieu, et qui a hérité de la générosité et de la capacité de ses ancêtres, à l'homme qui descend de la race la plus pure et la plus modeste du Seigneur El Cheik Eltaher, fils du Mokadess Elmonuem-el-Magzoub, que le bon Dieu lui soit en aide !

"Après mes compliments et mes salutations; j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse a bien voulu me nommer le Commandant-en-chef de sa victorieuse armée, pour aller au Soudan rétablir l'ordre et la tranquillité, battre et vaincre les rebelles à l'autorité de Son Altesse le Khédive qui entravent le commerce des Musulmans. C'est la religion qui me pousse et m'oblige d'entreprendre la soumission des rebelles.

"Dans quelques jours je serai à l'ouest du Soudan pour exécuter tout ce que je viens de mentionner selon les ordres que j'ai reçus.

"Nous ferons du bien et récompenserons ceux qui obéiront et désirent la paix, mais nous serons impitoyables pour ceux qui n'entendront pas nos conseils; ils seront considérés comme des malfaiteurs et sévèrement punis.

"Quant à vous, qui êtes un homme qui suit sa religion, un des plus grands savants connaissant le livre sacré de Dieu, qui par devoir doit faire le bien en faveur des Musulmans; c'est pour que vous sauviez vos frères et leurs conserviez leurs familles et leurs biens que je vous adresse cet ordre.

"Dans ce cas vous serez protégé de Dieu, car vous ne devez pas oublier qu'il dit dans son livre sacré, "Allah vous commande d'être le bienfaiteur de vos voisins et de les défendre contre les malfaiteurs; eux seront détestés pour leurs vices." Espérons que vous vous rappellerez cela.

"Nous avons écrit à la même date à notre bien-aimé, le Cheik Osman Aly-el-Digna, pour lui donner des conseils; j'espère que vous y joindrez les vôtres, afin de le persuader de marcher dans la voie désirée par Dieu.

(Signé) "Zobhar Pacha."

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No. 427.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 617.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a Khedivial Decree nominating Aly Bey Wahby to be Governor of Suakin.

Recent events have shown that the present Governor is quite unfit for his post, and that a change was very necessary.

Aly Bey Wahby will be under the orders of Baker Pasha.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 427.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of December* 17, 1883.

PAR Décret de Son Altesse le Khédive, M. Aly Bey Wahby est nommé Gouverneur de Souakim.

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No. 428.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 618.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of a Khedivial Decree, the effect of which will be that all the men both of the army and of the gendarmerie will be considered as

on active service from the day that they receive orders to hold themselves in readiness to take the field.

In view of the numerous desertions which took place from the ranks of the gendarmerie upon an order being given that a portion of the force was to proceed to Suakin, the Egyptian Government has considered that the issue of this Decree was necessary.

As the effect of the Decree will be to render the men liable to capital punishment for desertion, I impressed strongly on the Egyptian Government the necessity of the officers explaining fully to the men the serious nature of the consequences which arise to them should any of them desert.

I am assured that this has been fully explained to the men.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 428.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of December* 4, 1883.

*Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,
Considérant les circonstances actuelles;

Décrétons :

Article 1er. Toutes les troupes sous les armes, tant dans l'armée que dans la gendarmerie, seront considérées comme troupes en campagne du jour où elles recevront l'ordre de se tenir prêtes pour entrer en campagne.

Art. 2. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur, et de la Guerre et de la Marine sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 2 Saffer, 1301 (2 Décembre, 1883).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK

Par le Khédive :
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.
Le Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine,
(Signé) OMAR LOUTFI.

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No. 429.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 27.)

(No. 619.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 17, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a Circular which has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the provincial authorities on the subject of the debts of the fellaheen.

My time has recently been so fully occupied with other and more pressing questions, that I regret to say that I have not been able to pay so much attention to this subject as I should wish. I have, however, already informed your Lordship, in my despatch No. 498 of the 6th November, that certain information which it is necessary to obtain before dealing with the question, is being collected. I do not think that the delay is altogether to be regretted, for the matter is one of extreme difficulty, and requires the most careful deliberation in order to avoid the formation of hasty or unsound conclusions.

Not the least difficulty connected with this question is that the mere knowledge that it is under the consideration of the Government has been sufficient to give rise to very erroneous impressions amongst the ignorant Egyptian peasantry, who during the recent rebellion had already become accustomed to the idea that the Government was going to pay their debts for them. The result of ideas of this sort gaining ground amongst the fellaheen was that a disposition was naturally shown amongst the creditors to press very rigorously for their legal rights.



I have already informed your Lordship, in my despatch No. 476 of the 23rd October, that the Egyptian Government had found it necessary to issue a Circular exhorting the peasantry, through the local authorities, to come to terms with their creditors.

I believe that this Circular produced a good effect, but as erroneous ideas appear now again to have gained possession of the minds of the fellaheen, a second Circular, of which I now inclose a copy, has been issued.

Your Lordship will observe that in this Circular, the Minister of the Interior speaks of the decision of the Government: "de ne s'immiscer en aucune façon dans le réglement des affaires privées de vos administrés;" that is to say, of the fellaheen.

Whilst recognizing the necessity of the Circular, I am of opinion that this phrase goes somewhat too far.

I am not prepared to say that some well-devised plan may not ultimately be framed, under which the Government may lend its assistance, in some cases, to an arrangement between the creditors and the debtors.

I am informed, however, that the decision now promulgated, only alludes to the attitude of the Government for the time being, and that the Government does not consider itself pledged against interference at any further time, should such interference be eventually considered necessary and desirable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 429.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien."*

*Circulaire adressée par son Excellence le Ministre de l'Intérieur à tous les Gouverneurs et Moudirs, en date du* 15 *Safar,* 1301 (15 *Décembre,* 1883), *relative à la Dette des Villageois.*

(Traduction.)

PAR ma Circulaire en date du 20 Octobre dernier, j'ai appelé votre attention sur la nécessité impérieuse de détruire, dans l'esprit des fellahs débiteurs, toute espérance illusoire au sujet d'une intervention éventuelle du Gouvernement en leur faveur et je vous engageais de donner la plus grande publicité aux vues que je vous ai longuement exposées à cet égard.

Cependant, il semble que certaines présomptions chimériques sont encore entretenues, parmi bon nombre de débiteurs, au grand détriment des relations commerciales qui sont une des principales sources de prospérité nationale; il importe donc de réagir, par tous les moyens en votre pouvoir, contre ces funestes tendances qui ne peuvent qu'entraîner les résultats les plus fâcheux pour les véritables intérêts des villageois débiteurs.

En portant à la connaissance des Cheiks et Omdés la résolution bien arrêtée du Gouvernement, basée sur une impossibilité matérielle, de ne s'immiscer en aucune façon dans le réglement des affaires privées de vos administrés, vous les exhorterez à peser de toute leur influence sur l'esprit des villageois de leur circonscription dans le but de les ramener à une saine appréciation des dangers auxquels ils s'exposent et qu'ils ne pourront éviter qu'en acquittant régulièrement leurs impôts et en se libérant amiablement et au plus tôt envers leurs créanciers.

Vous vous appliquerez à bien leur faire comprendre combien il serait regrettable de les voir continuer à s'engager dans une voie qui ne peut aboutir qu'à la ruine irrémédiable pour eux-mêmes et à la perte de cette excellente renommée de loyauté qui a toujours présidé aux transactions particulières dans notre pays.

En ne laissant subsister aucune équivoque sur les réelles intentions du Gouvernement, vos sages conseils, réitérés en toutes circonstances, parviendront, je n'en doute pas, à épargner les plus grands désastres à la classe agricole en général pour laquelle le Gouvernement a toujours démontré sa plus vive sollicitude.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

*Caire, le* 15 *Décembre,* 1883.

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No. 430.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 622.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 17, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a Khedivial Decree nominating his Excellency Hussein Pasha Khalifa, Mudir-General of the two provinces of Berber and Dongola, with the rank of "Mirmiran."

Hussein Pasha Khalifa is said to possess great local influence and the Egyptian Government considers that his services will be very useful in preserving order about Berber and Dongola.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 430.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of December* 15, 1883.

PAR décret de Son Altesse le Khédive, son Excellence Hussein Pacha Khalifa est nommé Moudir Général des deux provinces de Berber et de Dongola et élevé au grade de "Mirmiran."

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No. 431.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 623.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 17, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 420 of the 23rd September, I have the honour to inclose a nominal list of the members of the Council of State, from which your Lordship will observe that, as finally constituted, the Council comprises twelve natives and nine Europeans. Of the latter two are Englishmen, two are Austrians, four are Frenchmen, and one is Italian.

Among the twelve native members are three Christians, of whom two are Armenians and one is a Copt; Abd-er-Rahman Bey Rushdi is a Maltese by birth, but is now a Moslem.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 431.

NOMINAL List of the Members of the Egyptian Council of State.

*President.*

His Excellency Chérif Pasha (native).

*Vice-Presidents.*

His Excellency Abd-er-Rahman Rushdi Bey (Maltese).*
„ Mustafa Fehmi Pasha (native).

*Permanent Members.*

His Excellency Ahmed Nasha-et Pasha (native).
„ Yakoob Artin Bey (Armenian).
Dr. Edouard Keller, Secretary-General (Austrian).

* Is regarded as a native



*Non-Permanent Members.*

Edgar Vincent, Esq., Financial Adviser (English).
H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq., President Railway Board (English).
His Excellency Rustem Pasha, Senior Commissioner of Domains (native).
„ Blum Pasha, Under-Secretary of State (Austrian).
„ Ali Riza Pasha, Under-Secretary of State (native).
„ Ali Ghalib Pasha, Under-Secretary of State (native).
„ Mahmood El Falaki Pasha, Under-Secretary of State (native).
„ Hussein Fehmi Pasha, Under-Secretary of State (native).
„ Boutros Pasha, Under-Secretary of State (Copt).
„ Tigrane Pasha, Under-Secretary of State (Armenian).
„ Rousseau Pasha, Under-Secretary of State (French).
M. Gay-Lussac, Senior Commissioner of Daira Sanieh (French)
M. Borelli Bey, Government Advocate (French).
M. A. M. Pietri, Legal Adviser (French).
M. P. P. Cavalli, Legal Adviser (Italian).

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No. 432.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 625. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 17, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 624 of this day's date, I have the honour to forward a Confidential Memorandum which has been sent to me by Sir Evelyn Wood on the subject of the English officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, whom it is proposed to employ in the Egyptian army.

I write to explain to your Lordship, that Sir Evelyn Wood has recently found it necessary to exercise a somewhat greater degree of supervision than heretofore over the interior economy of the 2nd Brigade, whose officers are, as your Lordship without doubt knows, Egyptians. This has weakened the English staff of officers in the 1st Brigade to an extent which, especially under present circumstances, is undesirable. Hence the necessity for the loan of some more officers. It is not, however, to be understood that any organic change has been made in the mode of officering the 2nd Brigade.

Your Lordship will observe that Sir Evelyn Wood states at the end of his Memorandum that he is not satisfied with the state of the 2nd Brigade, and that he proposes to address me further on the subject. I have not yet fully discussed this subject with Sir Evelyn Wood, but should it eventually appear to us that any considerable change in the constitution of the 2nd Brigade is desirable, I shall of course address your Lordship before taking any definite steps in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 432.

*General Sir E. Wood to Sir E. Baring.*

(Confidential.)
Sir, *December* 8, 1883.

HIS Excellency the War Minister is to-day forwarding a Memorandum to his Excellency Chérif Pasha, for transmission through you to the British Government, and it may be convenient that I should explain to you some points not mentioned in the Memorandum.

2. When I was in England on leave of absence, Lords Granville and Hartington approved verbally of my obtaining the assistance of some warrant officers as staff clerks in the Egyptian army.

2 A. On the 19th October Lord Granville discussed with me the question of increasing the efficiency of the brigade officered by Egyptians. I then intimated my opinion without the aid of English officers the 2nd Brigade could not be made efficient.

3. Immediately on my return from England I attached from the 1st Brigade an English Arabic-speaking officer to aid General Yussef Shoudi, commanding the 2nd Brigade, and I then proposed to you not to ask for more officers, but to ask for the assistance of a limited number of English non-commissioned officers.

4. I have had the assistance of about eight non-commissioned officers of the

Army of Occupation for some months. Some of their commanding officers now wish them to be attached regularly to me in order that their places may be filled up.

5. Every day's experience shows that we ought not to expect very much at present from Egyptian officers in the way of accuracy.

6. In my Report dated the 16th June, I mentioned that I hoped in November the first course of musketry would be completed. On my return from England last month I ascertained that even in the 1st Brigade wherever European supervision was wanting the most explicit rules for securing fairness in registering the practice were disregarded.

7. I have therefore had a trial of selected men, conducted under strict supervision of English officers, with the result that many men recorded as scoring 120 points in the annual course failed to obtain half that number, and one man who was registered at 89 points failed to hit the target in twenty rounds at 200 and 400 yards.

8. I have therefore requested that I may be allowed the services of the under-mentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers, under conditions suggested in the accompanying Memorandum.

The rates of pay for all the warrant officers are not finally determined.

One staff clerk, one dispenser from the Army Hospital Corps, one farrier sergeant, one foreman of works from the Royal Engineers, these would be all warrant officers; also not more than ten sergeants for drill purposes.

9. I had gone thus far when the news of General Hicks' defeat was received, and I was called on to send three battalions away from Cairo; this necessitates more English supervision, and with your approval General Stephenson has given me, pending the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal, Commander-in-chief, the loan of four subalterns for four months.

10. As I am not satisfied with the state of the brigade commanded by Egyptian officers, I propose to address you further on this subject.

(Signed) EVELYN WOOD, *Sirdar*.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 432.

*Suggested Agreement.*

WITH the approval of the Secretary of State for War and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-chief, ten non-commissioned officers may volunteer for service in the Egyptian army, remaining as supernumeraries in their own regiments.

The following terms of agreement are published for the information of applicants:—

Applicants will be required to produce:—

1. A certificate from their commanding officer that they are in every respect fully qualified as instructors in drill and musketry, and fully acquainted with the interior economy of a corps.
2. A second class certificate of education.
3. A test of good handwriting.
4. A copy of their defaulter sheets.

The following are the conditions of service:—

(*a.*) Non-commissioned officers will be taken on probation for three months.

(*b.*) A non-commissioned officer will have the right to rejoin his own regiment at any time when it may be notified to him, that he is about to be promoted, provided he gives one month's notice before leaving the Egyptian service.

(*c.*) The services of non-commissioned officers will be available for any military duty which the Sirdar may require.

(*d.*) They will receive uniform, lodging and barrack furniture free, and they will be quartered as far as possible with a view to their messing together.

(*e.*) When rations are issued in the field, they will be issued free of charge.

(*f.*) They will be allowed a batman who, however, will have to attend all parades.

(*g.*) They will not be called upon to serve for more than two years after date of appointment.

(*h.*) The Sirdar will have the power of summarily dispensing with the services of any non-commissioned officer should he consider such a step necessary; in such cases a non-commissioned officer will receive pay at Egyptian rate up to the time of rejoining the British army.



Pay will be issued monthly in arrear at the following rates:—

1,000 Egyptian piastres per month.

Passage to England on the conclusion of service in the Egyptian army will be paid by the Egyptian Government.

A bonus of 10*l.* will be paid at the termination of not less eighteen months' service, and of 6*l.* at twelve months' service to any non-commissioned officer who passes an examination in colloquial Arabic within six months of his appointment.

In all questions which may arise, non-commissioned officers must abide by the decision of his Excellency Sir Evelyn Wood, Sirdar, or an officer nominated by him.

*Note.*—The terms of warrant officers will all differ slightly.

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No. 433.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 626. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 17, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter I have received from a person who has adopted the pseudonym of "Khaled." Much importance is not, of course, generally to be attached to letters of this sort. But in this case the writer, who used frequently to communicate with Sir Edward Malet, and who has also often written to me, has generally appeared to be tolerably well informed about current events. I have thought, therefore, that the description he gives of the spirit which is said to prevail amongst the Egyptian gendarmerie, of sufficient interest to forward to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 433.

*Letter received by Sir E. Baring, signed "Khaled."*

M. le Ministre, *Caire, le 25 Novembre,* 1883.

JE viens d'arriver de Suez après y avoir passé quatre jours; j'ai vu de mes propres yeux, et je vous citerai les noms des personnes témoins: Banouak Bey, Chef des Bachi-Bozouks, un capitaine des paquebôts Khédiviehs, un adjoint du Gouvernement de Suez. J'ai été sur le quai voir les Bachi-Bozouks qui dansaient et riaient, et les Arabes autour d'eux disant comment ils n'ont pas peur, ils étaient bien étonnés; j'ai pris une barque, et je me suis rendu au bateau Khédivieh "Mahallah," où se trouvait aussi une compagnie d'infanterie, tous Égyptiens, ainsi que les officiers. Seul, un Colonel, nommé Ahmed Bey Daoud, qui criait en disant, "Comment vous pleurez? Voyez qui sont sur le quai; que font-ils? C'est odieux! Vous êtes soldats pour se battre, ainsi qu'aux officiers." Ils répondaient que c'est le Mahdi que nous allons battre qui, si il prend la poussière il lit le Koran; ça devient de plomb, et puis il a avec lui des anges qui font la guerre.

Je vous jure sur le Koran! Ils pleuraient à chaudes larmes comme les enfants. Comment? Le Gouvernement Égyptien croit elle en sa troupe de gendarmerie qui sont Égyptiens comme cela; eh bien? On verra qu'est-ce qu'ils feront; le mieux c'est le Bachi-Bozouk.

Déjà j'ai entendu de mes oreilles plusieurs de mes compatriotes Égyptiens, me disant, "Vous verrez notre père le Mahdi viendra au Caire, et nous irons pour nous soumettre, et nous battrons pour lui contre les Chrétiens; c'est le Prophète."

Tout le monde instruit est très inquiet, vu que l'ignorance du bas peuple le dominant il peut arriver beaucoup de choses. C'est par devoir d'un Égyptien dont son père a été l'objet de l'intention de Mr. Malet.

Votre, &c.

(Signé) KHALED.

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No. 434.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.* –(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 627. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 17, 1883.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 609 of the 15th instant, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a letter I have received from General Stephenson, with an inclosure from Colonel Barrow. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the officers were, as alleged, hissed at the El-Azhar. Under the circumstances, I do not propose to take any further steps in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 134.

*Lieutenant-General Stephenson to Sir E. Baring.*

My dear Sir Evelyn, *Cairo, December* 15, 1883.

I INCLOSE Colonel Barrow's reply to my inquiry about the occurrence at the El-Azhar last Sunday, which is more satisfactory than I expected.

I fancy that this slight display of feeling in that particular institution might have been made at any time since our occupation, and need not necessarily be put down to recent events in the Soudan.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) F. STEPHENSON.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 434.

*Colonel Barrow to Lieutenant-General Stephenson.*

My dear General, *Abbasieh, December* 15, 1883.

IN company with Mr. Rowsell I visited the El-Azhar University last Sunday.

Certainly on two occasions, as we passed a group of men we heard a low hiss, and Mr. Rowsell said that it was meant for us.

We had a policeman with us, who went up to the groups and told them to keep quiet.

In confidence, I may mention that I think Mr. Rowsell took rather an "alarmist" view of the matter. The hiss certainly did not proceed from more than two or three men. There were some 6,000 men in the University when we were there, and they certainly did not seem to me to look upon us in a hostile spirit.

If you should wish to hear more in detail I can call at your house at any hour you may wish to-morrow.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) P. H. BARROW.

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No. 435.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 628.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 17, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a Confidential Report which has been addressed by General Sartorius to General Baker.

General Baker proposes to leave for Suakin to-morrow, the 18th instant. Consul Baker also leaves at the same time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 435.

*General Sartorius to General Baker.*

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Suakin, December* 10, 1883.

I HAVE to bring to your notice, as a matter of the greatest import, the extraordinary inertness of the Governor-General, his Excellency Suleiman Pasha Nyazi.

The Greek Consul's Report I will not allude to, as he goes himself to Cairo and can speak for himself. Besides, he is, like all the European inhabitants here extremely enraged at the Governor-General's extraordinary apathy.

But what I have to say is the absolute want of any preparation here of any kind, either defensive or offensive. Until I insisted and threatened to report, I could get nothing done. Yesterday, after much difficulty, I got him to agree to have the rest of the Soudanese sent here. This was done because I said I would write and say his Excellency did not think the Soudanese should be sent here. Then he agreed, but as soon as the "Mansourah" started, he disagreed. Now, as the "Zazazig" has its steam up, and my Report is being written, he again agrees, but I cannot tell how long that will last.

He had agreed with Mahmoud Tahir Pasha that the Sinkat garrison should march out to what he himself acknowledges would be almost certain death. He knows of the most disastrous occurrence of last Sunday week. Captain Darwell told me that he objected to the English vessel coming in, and said he required no help, even after the disastrous defeat of the 2nd instant, when actually the town was completely defenceless.

As it is now, the report of the provisions in garrison tells you what there is for the men, and I find there is only ten days' flour for the European inhabitants.

No action has been taken apparently, though I am not sure but that some very casual letters have been written to Cairo, noticing in a very off-hand the points I have touched on.

Mahmoud Pasha Tahir is especially responsible for the sending out of the Soudanese troops. He did not go himself. He tells me that he sent the men to see if the enemy were there, and to retreat as soon as they had found out.

This he must have known was very risky, as the enemy do not show themselves until they are on you. I also hear from all sides that the orders were to try and seize Osman Digna, who was supposed to be with the rebels. Now knowing or supposing that Osman Digna was there, Mahmoud Pasha Tahir must equally have known that a strong force was with Digna.

There was no real necessity to find out where the enemy were, and by doing so he risked the town, for he left it completely defenceless.

The battle began at 9·30 A.M. and continued all day. About 1·30, a reinforcement of 150 men, Bashi-Bazouks and Egyptian soldiers, were sent out, but meeting the two staff officers about 6 miles from here, and being told that the battle was lost and all the Soudanese massacred, they retired, although they heard the firing.

I consider that this question should be examined by a court-martial, consisting of the most trustworthy officers, for it appears to me that the staff officers ran away at the first onset and behaved most disgracefully. I do not like to say anything just now, because these two officers are most useful at this time, and I cannot spare them before getting the things into working order, and obtain some more staff officers from Cairo.

In spite of the above, Mahmoud Tahir Pasha wanted to send out some of our men. Fortunately, Colonel Harrington had received your special orders.

When I came, the same demand was made to me by both Suleiman and Tahir Pashas.

They also both positively declared that there was no possible method of helping Sinkat with provisions. It appears to me that no Bedouin believes the Egyptian authorities, and apparently they have had reason.

I do not know the decision the late Commission have arrived at, but the public opinion is universally against Tahir Pasha.

I also know his Report was written first and shown to the staff officers as a sort of guide.

There has evidently been an order that the disaster of the 2nd instant should be described as having lasted only three-quarters of an hour, but the firing and dust could be seen from here particularly when night came on.

I think Mahmoud Tahir is absolutely unnecessary here. The Sub-Governor, under an English officer, could be depended on, while the first could not. Besides, his military knowledge is *nil*, and he always declares nothing can be done or got, and he wants to write letters backwards and forwards. Besides this, I have taken all arrangements out of his hands, as I think I can get fresh meat along the coast.

Still, to do this well, I must have yet stronger orders from Government, enabling me to send the Egyptians here for the necessary provisions, &c.

Suleiman Pasha, moreover, declares that all soldiers, except those that came with me, are not under my orders. He has given in about it for the present, but on this head Government must send orders, as a divided command in a town like this will never do, especially when we are liable to be attacked at any moment. (Last night several shots were fired outside).

The next matter that I bring to your notice is that the Cadi, Abd-er-Rázik Husain, and his nephew are the only ones remaining of his family here. The Cadi was with Digna the day before the troops were attacked at Sinkat.

The Cadi's brother-in-law and his brother have gone over to the rebels. The Mufti, Fiki Sadik, and his relations, Fiki Mahmoud and Fiki Medáni, are all gone. The whole of the above are followers of Sheikh El-Tahir, the second in command with Digna. There are still twenty-two more of his followers in the town.

When the news of the defeat of Sinkat came in the Sub-Governor put the Cadi under restraint at the Mudirieh. When Suleiman Pasha came here a few days after, he (Suleiman) ordered the Cadi to be released, and apologized to him, &c. The two Pashas and the Cadi always consult together on any measure for the city.

The enemy seems to know all that goes on here. They have a lot of spies; and we have now men, inhabitants of Suakin, who have been recognized as being with the rebels during the various fights.

I have stopped communications with the outside, except by passes. The above will, I think, give your Excellency an idea of what you have to expect here, and how necesssary it will be for all preparations to be made before you start. I would also suggest that quantities of stores be sent here first, before more horses or men. I trust you will excuse this hurried Report, but many of these things have only been brought to my notice and ascertained by me this morning.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. SARTORIUS.

P.S.—The Sub-Governor tells me that the commanding officer of the Soudanese did not want to go out with so few men, but Tahir Pasha told him to go with 500, and that he would send 550 more. The Soudanese then started, while Tahir Pasha went on board ship and went to sleep.

The Sub-Governor happened to be outside, and seeing no soldiers getting ready, he went to the Governor and woke him up, telling him that no soldiers were ready as a reinforcement. The Governor then struck his head and declared he had forgotten, and, getting up, should, &c. He then went off, got 150 men ready, and sent them off as above stated.

G. S.

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## No. 436.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 629.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 17, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 614 of the 16th instant, I have now the honour to inclose a more detailed translation of the telegram which has been received from the Sub-Governor-General of Khartoum, giving in full the statement made by the camel-driver who accompanied General Hicks' army.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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## Inclosure in No. 436.

*Telegram received from the Sub-Governor-General of the Soudan.*

(Traduction.) *Le* 15 *Décembre*, 1883.

LE Wekil du Nazir Kisne de Bahr Abiad (Nil Blanc) m'a envoyé un individu venant de Kardofan. A son arrivée je l'ai soumis à l'interrogatoire suivant :—

Quel est votre nom ?—Mohamed Ali.

De quel pays ?—De El-Alikat, de la localité de Korosko.

Êtes-vous vraiment arrivé de Kardofan ?—Oui.

Dans combien de jours ?—Dix.

Quelles sont les nouvelles de l'armée ?—Les nouvelles qui sont à ma connaissance sont les suivantes :—

"Je suis parti chamelier avec les chameaux de Kemari Bey. Depuis le départ de l'armée de El-Darim je me trouve avec ces chameaux dans le carré."

Qu'est-ce qu'il est arrivé à la route ?—Après son arrivée au Nil, l'armée s'est mise en marche. Tous les jours en route elle livrait des batailles à des rebelles qu'elle rencontrait et qui se retranchaient dans les arbres. Ces derniers finissaient sous l'attaque par prendre la fuite. Ces batailles ont eu pour résultat la perte de quelques soldats, Bachi-Bozouks, Turcs, et Chaïkieh. Dans ces conditions l'armée a continué sa marche jusqu'à El-Rakad. Après y avoir fait nos approvisionnements en eau, nous sommes partis pour Alouba. En route, les Bédouins nous ont attaqués en grand nombre, mais ils ont été battus. Arrivés à Alouba nous y avons passé la nuit. Le lendemain nous en sommes partis, munis d'eau, et nous avons fait une marche de trois heures dans l'intérieur des bois. Là les rebelles se sont présentés; l'armée a fait halte, et des retranchements ont été faits. Après la bataille, qui a été livrée, et dans laquelle les rebelles ont été repoussés, nous avons passé là toute la nuit. Le Samedi, après une heure de marche, l'eau nous a manqué, et les rebelles ont entouré l'armée. La bataille qui a eu lieu a laissé des morts dans les deux camps, mais les rebelles ont été repoussés, et nous avons passé la nuit sur le champ de bataille. Le Dimanche l'armée est partie pour Kazakit. Après quatre heures de marche les rebelles ont fait une sortie, et la fusillade a commencé. Les soldats ont dû faire halte, et malgré la soif ardente qui les dévorait, ont ouvert le feu sur les rebelles jusqu'au lendemain, Lundi. Plus tard le combat a cessé, et l'armée a voulu se diriger vers l'eau. Après une demi-heure de marche, elle s'est trouvée entourée des quatre côtés par les Bédouins qui s'étaient retranchés dans les bois, et le feu a été ouvert des deux côtés. Vers midi les rebelles ont fait un assaut à l'arme blanche sur l'armée, qui a été détruite complètement, sauf 200 Égyptiens et nègres environ, dont quelques-uns blessés.

Abdel Rahman Bey a été retrouvé, et ses parents, qui l'ont reconnu, l'ont sauvé de la mort. Il est blessé à l'œil et se trouve actuellement à El-Obeïd. On lui a donné le nom de Cheikh Abdel Rahman, et on l'a constitué chef d'un drapeau. Quant à moi, on m'a trouvé blessé au milieu des morts, et on m'a transporté à El-Berka, où j'ai trouvé le rebelle, et je suis resté quinze jours. Plus tard, le rebelle avec tous les siens a quitté El-Berka pour se rendre à El-Obeïd. J'étais avec eux. Dans cette dernière localité je suis resté jusqu'à l'après-midi, puis j'ai pris la fuite pour me réfugier à Khartoum avec quelques commerçants. Les soldats prisonniers se trouvent libres à El-Abiad.

Comment avez-vous pu prendre la fuite ?—Me trouvant libre, j'ai profité des commerçants pour venir ici avec eux.

Les soldats prisonniers sont donc libres, et ils peuvent par conséquent venir ici ?—Non, ils ne le peuvent pas, car on reconnaît les Égyptiens, et les Bédouins peuvent les tuer en route. Ils auraient pu le faire s'ils étaient des nègres ou des barbarins.

Qui est-ce qui est venu avec vous de ceux qui étaient avec l'armée ?—Rien que des commerçants que j'ai abandonnés à El-Katina.

Quelles sont les nouvelles que vous avez apprises, lors de votre séjour à Kordofan, sur les intentions du rebelle à l'heure qu'il est ?—J'ai appris qu'il a envoyé des drapeaux à Darfour; aussi en venant par la route de El-Chakik, j'ai vu quelques Bédouins se dirigeant à Kordofan avec des drapeaux.

Quel est le nombre de ceux qui sont actuellement avec le rebelle ?—Leur nombre est énorme. Il a des Bédouins, des Gaïlines, des Danaklas, et des Takarirs.

Ayant fait mander le frère de Kinari Bey, ce dernier a, après avoir vu cet individu, déclaré qu'en réalité l'homme est parti comme chamelier avec son frère lors du départ de l'armée.

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No. 437.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 630.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 18, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the instructions which have been given to Baker Pasha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 437.

*Instructions addressed by His Highness the Khedive to General Baker Pasha, dated* 17 *Safer,* 1301 (*December* 17, 1883).

(Traduction.)
Général,

CONFIANT dans les hautes capacités militaires qui vous distinguent, je vous ai désigné pour prendre la direction des opérations qui ont pour objectif la pacification de la région comprise entre Berber et Souakim et le maintien des communications entre ces deux points.

En vous donnant cette mission, je dois vous faire connaître quelles sont mes vues générales pour la conduite de ces opérations.

Cette mission comporte que vous agissiez en employant d'abord tous les moyens de conciliation et voies diplomatiques, en vue d'attirer les Cheikhs des différentes tribus vers l'obéissance et la soumission, avant de recourir à la force.

Aux gendarmes qui se trouvent actuellement à Souakim seront adjoints des bataillons noirs, sous le commandement de Tober Pacha, placé directement sous vos ordres et dont vous ne manquerez certainement pas d'utiliser l'influence bien connue auprès des tribus du Soudan.

Le commandement, avec pouvoirs civils et militaires, vous est dévolu pour toutes les parties du Soudan que vous atteindrez; ce commandement implique le droit d'appliquer la peine capitale après sentence d'une cour martiale ou d'un Tribunal ordinaire, selon que les inculpés seraient militaires ou civils.

Le pouvoir de déclarer toute ville, tout district en état de siège et d'agir en conséquence, vous est également conféré.

Telles sont, Général, mes vues principales pour les opérations que vous aurez à diriger.

J'ai pleine et entière confiance dans vos capacités éprouvées, dans le dévouement que vous n'avez cessé de me témoigner, et j'espère les meilleurs résultats de la mission que je vous confie.

(Cachet) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

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No. 438.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 631.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 18, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Hussein Wassif Pasha, hitherto Mudir of the province of Garbieh, has been named Governor-General of the Eastern Soudan and the coast of the Red Sea, in the place of Suleiman Niazi Pasha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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No. 439.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 632. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Cairo, December* 18, 1883.

IN addition to the published instructions communicated to Baker Pasha, and which are inclosed in my despatch No. 630 of this day's date, the letter, of which I have now the honour to inclose a copy, has been addressed by His Highness the Khedive to Baker Pasha.



I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BARING.

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Inclosure in No. 439.

*His Highness the Khedive to General Baker Pasha.*

(Traduction.) 17 *Sefer,* 1301 (*December* 17, 1883).

BIEN que je vous aie tracé d'une façon générale par un Ordre précédent la ligne de conduite que vous devez suivre dans la mission qui vous est confiée, j'ai jugé à propos de vous indiquer encore en particulier ce que vous avez à faire.

La mission qui vous est confiée ayant pour objectif la pacification des régions désignées dans mon ordre précité, et le maintien, autant que possible, des communications entre Berber et Souakim, je désire que vous agissiez avec la plus grande prudence en raison de l'insuffisance des forces placées sous votre commandement.

Je crois qu'il serait hasardeux de commencer la moindre opération militaire avant de recevoir les renforts qui vous seront expédiés avec Zobéir Pacha. En attendant ces renforts, vous devez vous appliquer à relever le moral et le courage des soldats et assurer la sécurité et la défense de la ville de Souakim.

Si la situation s'améliorant vous jugiez une action nécessaire je m'en rapporte à votre prudence et à votre habilité pour ne l'engager que dans les conditions les plus favorables. Telles sont, Général, les vues que j'ai tenu à vous faire connaître en particulier. Ma confiance dans votre prévoyance me permet de compter que vous y conformerez.

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

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No. 440.

*Mr. E. Vincent to Lord E. Fitzmaurice.*—(*Received December* 27.)

Dear Lord Edmond, *Cairo, December* 17, 1883.

I HAVE been so busy for the last two or three weeks going about the country that I have had no time for letter-writing. It has been very interesting work, and I think I have got a good deal of information which could not have been obtained second-hand, either in Cairo or Alexandria. On the whole, the impression I have derived makes me feel hopeful about the indebtedness of the fellaheen. The good cotton crop this year, which will amount to 2,750,000 kantars, if not to 3,000,000, has enabled the fellaheen to pay off a considerable portion of their debt. During the last two summers extraordinary events have prevented the usurers from remaining in the country districts, so that little fresh borrowing has occurred since 1881. At present the great desire of all the money-lenders is to realize their debts, and they profess the intention of not lending again. This is all very well so long as distrust continues, but directly things settle down they will begin offering their money to the fellaheen as before, and I very much doubt his refusing it. We propose in January, when the operations connected with the cotton crop are finished, to make an attempt to ascertain the amount of the indebtedness by appointing Commissions in the different provinces.

The financial situation of the Government is daily getting more critical. I have been very much delayed by different Departments not sending in their Budgets for 1884; but in the course of next week I hope to have them all. I am going to make a tremendous fuss about economy, and shall do my utmost to keep the different Ministries down to the Budget of the Liquidation. Baring quite agrees in this. The worst Ministry of all is the Public Works. Ali Moubarek, who is at the head of it, is notoriously corrupt, incompetent, and opposed to all reform. I greatly doubt Scott Moncrieff being able to do any good so long as he remains. This is Scott Moncrieff's own impression. I hope before many weeks are over we shall have got a less resistful man in Ali Moubarek's place.

The Soudan has cost us this year about 600,000*l.*, and it is almost impossible at present to fix the amount for next year with any probability of it proving approximately accurate. The Egyptian Government are rather inclined to spend recklessly,

and I have had to be very stiff about expenditure for Bedouins and negro contingents, the former of which, at any rate, are utterly useless. What they will not realize is that the Soudan is a question of policy, and not soldiers, and that one man with a good head is worth a thousand with bayonets.

It is, I think, most important to press on negotiations for a Commercial Convention with Greece and England. If we admit Greek tobacco, a certain increase of revenue may fairly, I think, be expected; but we shall never get the full amount from tobacco consumption without creating a Tobacco Régie on the Italian model. The country is, I think, thoroughly suited for it. I hope you will do all you can to hasten the negotiations for these Commercial Conventions.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) EDGAR VINCENT.

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No. 441.

*Memorandum by Captain Speedy.—(Received at the Foreign Office, December 27.)*

ONE of the conditions of the Treaty to be made with King John, in the event of a port being granted to him, should be that the territory ceded, or any portion of such territory, should never at any time, either by himself or his successors, be alienable, viz., not be given over either by gift or sale, in any manner whatsoever, to any subject of his own, or to any foreigner or foreign Power.

2. In the event of its being impossible to grant King John the sea-port he desires, he might be persuaded to be content with a free port, but it must be on such a footing that Egypt will not be allowed to interfere with Abyssinian subjects in any way whatsoever, and any disputes arising between King John's subjects and those of the Khedive should be tried by an English officer appointed as British Resident, who should possess in addition, not only the authority requisite to act thus from the Abyssinian Negoos, but be similarly invested by the Viceroy of Egypt.

3. The Resident should be empowered to adjudicate in all cases, and authorized to pass every sentence of punishment save that of death.

4. I have only alluded to granting a free port in the event of its being found wholly impracticable to cede the desired sea-port.

5. In my own opinion the cession of a sea-port would be the only durable solution of the difficulties between Abyssinia and Egypt.

6. In the case of either a sea-port or a free port being granted to Abyssinia, it is of the utmost importance that no Egyptian official be permitted to reside at such port in any capacity whatever.

7. The hatred between the two races and the venality of both being such as to prevent justice in any of their dealings with each other, and endless troubles would be sure to arise should an Egyptian or Abyssinian officer have any authority at the port.

8. At Massowah, in law cases, no evidence of an Abyssinian Christian would be admitted against a Mahommedan.

A Mussulman can therefore act unfairly, and even brutally to an Abyssinian, without any reprisals being taken.

9. It is true that a Law has been passed, in both Turkey and Egypt, admitting all denominations of Christians to give evidence in a Mahommedan Court of Justice, but the operation of this law at Massowah is still a dead letter, and I fear no Moslem Judge would ever think of admitting the claim of an Abyssinian to give evidence before him, especially if it was against a Moslem.

10. The most desirable site for the town which would inevitably spring up in connection with the new port, would be some spot between the Island of Massowah and the village of Harkeeko, or between Harkeeko and Ras Gaddam, the distances between these points being respectively about 10 miles.

11. The latter might be the better situation, as it would not only remove the new comers from the immediate vicinity of Massowah (being just across the bay), but also show the Abyssinian King that an entirely new spot had been chosen.

12. Massowah, besides being but a small coral island, destitute of water, only a mile long and half-a-mile broad, one half of which is built upon and the remainder occupied by a fort, a burial ground, and some cisterns, has no space for such a community as would doubtless take advantage of the new port.

13. The new town being on the Bay of Massowah, it would not be a matter of



importance where it was situated, so long as there was sufficient room for 10,000 inhabitants.

14. Water must, of course, be within easy reach and in sufficient quantity.

15. Harkeeko has numerous wells, though the water is somewhat brackish, and not as good as that at Mokullu, a village a mile inland from Massowah.

16. Should water be found at Ras Gaddam in sufficient quantity, and of better quality than that at Harkeeko, it would perhaps be best to found the new township there.

17. As soon as a site for a new town has been chosen, streets and building allotments should be marked out, and sites selected for official and other buildings, such as churches, gaol, police quarters, &c., before any individual is permitted to settle down.

18. Grants might be given with the building allotments for a term of years, say twenty-one, and a yearly rent levied.

This rent to be fixed by a percentage on the price of the allotments sold by public auction, so that the parties purchasing the more eligible sites would pay a higher ground rent than those occupying less advantageous positions.

19. No expense need attend the marking out of the township, as the officer appointed as Resident could readily perform this easy duty with merely a prismatic compass and a measuring tape.

20. The sum realized by this scheme should be expended in purely municipal matters, such as the up-keep of a town police, repairs to roads, sweeping and lighting the streets, &c.

21. The police should be composed of equal portions of Abyssinian Christians and Mahommedans of the surrounding country, such as the Shoho or Dohonese. Men of Egyptian or Turkish blood should on no account be employed.

22. Lastly, a Chief Priest, or "Alaka," for the Abyssinians, and a "Cadi," or Mahommedan Head Priest, might be appointed by the Resident, not only with advantage to each section of the community, but with regard to a peaceful settlement of the whole.

These Priests should be paid a small salary out of the municipal funds by the Resident, thereby securing their fidelity to that officer.

(Signed) T. C. S. SPEEDY.

96, *Cornwall Road, Westbourne Park, W., December* 25, 1883.

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No. 442.

*Memorandum by Captain Speedy.—(Received at the Foreign Office, December 27.)*

I AM quite ready to start to-morrow, the 28th inst., for Cairo, but further earnest consideration leads me more strongly than formerly to feel convinced that the Mission from Egypt to Abyssinia will be almost useless, and indeed may possibly entail trouble hereafter to England, unless Her Majesty's officers are able to take credentials both from the Queen and Lord Napier of Magdala, certifying that either a sea-port or a free port be given to Abyssinia.

The letters which have been hitherto sent from Her Majesty to King John have, I fear, been too vague to convey satisfaction to him. At the same time, they have promised definite assistance.

The time for the fulfilment of this assistance by definite action has now arrived, and it should be remembered that King John has patiently waited and refrained during the last fifteen years from making aggression on Egyptian territory, although Egypt has on several occasions during that period invaded Abyssinia.

Further delay by Egypt in making substantial reparation will, I fear, tend to drive King John beyond the limits of his forbearance, which, for an African monarch, has been unprecedented.

Such reparation should, not only in my own humble opinion, but in that of Lord Napier of Magdala, consist in the restoration of Matemma and Bogos, but in granting a sea-port or free port with free communication guaranteed by England.

A letter to myself from Lord Napier received this morning suggests such reparation in the strongest terms.

I wish to assure Her Majesty's Government that this advice from Lord Napier has been wholly unsought and unsuggested by myself. His Lordship's opinion is

gratuitously offered, and is indisputable testimony to the advisability of such an arrangement.

Under these circumstances it appears to me that it would be useless for me to leave England without letters from the Queen and Lord Napier (which I can convey to Sir William Hewett, &c.), promising King John such terms as I have referred to.

In conclusion, I beg to add that it is with the utmost deference that I have made the above suggestions, my anxiety to insure the success of the Mission being the only motive by which I am actuated, and I trust that this motive may be accepted in extenuation of my Memorandum.

At the same time, I can but say that I am perfectly ready to carry out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government to the best of my ability.

Lord Napier further recommends that a handsome sword should be included among the presents to King John, and I would supplement this suggestion by recommending that an inscription in Amharic should be engraved on the sword, indicating that the gift is from Her Majesty in token of peace and good-will.

The silk tent which I formerly recommended should, I think, also be sent, as an assurance of amity from Egypt.

(Signed) T. C. S. SPEEDY.

*December* 27, 1883.

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No. 443.

*Lord Napier of Magdala to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 27.)

*Franz Hill, York Town, Farnboro' Station,*
*December* 27, 1883.

Dear Lord Granville,

VERY many thanks for your note and Captain Speedy's Memorandum.

If King John gets the territory that is recommended, including Annesley Bay, Howakel, and Amfillah, it may be hoped that ultimately he may establish ports there; but remembering the difficulties that we experienced with all our means I fear it would be long before he could make use of them, and in the meantime he should be guaranteed a free passage through Massowah, entirely free of duty for transit or any other charge, under British protection, which would involve an Agent. Without that protection there will be no advantage from the proposed new port for years. The difficulties of the communication with Zoola are enormous—a heat in the summer that Abyssinians could not endure; so that pending an established port a really guaranteed passage through Massowah is indispensable, and cannot exist without the guarantee of a British Consul, who should be forbidden to go inland on any pretext.

I should be sorry to see Germans or any one else joined with us in our protection. There would certainly be differences of opinion, and Germans would give no money, which is the only help they could give.

Precautions should be taken to prevent the establishment of any other nation on the new ports. That, I conclude, could be managed by Treaty.

I sincerely hope that we are going to bring these outlying Christians within the pale of civilization. There is much that is noble in them. They have the virtues, and not all the vices, of the Jews.

Excuse a hasty note. I wish Lady Granville and yourself all the blessings of the season.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

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No. 444.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 27, 4 P.M.)

(No. 241.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 27, 1883, 3·12 P.M.

A FURTHER telegram has been received from Dongola stating that a portion of Hicks' army is still alive at Birket. I have very little hope for Hicks or his staff; but it may be that a portion of the army under Allaedeen Pasha is still alive.

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No. 445.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 140.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 27, 1883, 5·10 P.M.

SIR W. HEWETT will be the officer to accompany the Egyptian Mission to Abyssinia and take the letter from the Queen. Captain Speedy, recommended by Lord Napier, will be attached to him. He starts on Friday for Cairo, to be at your service in discussing the terms to be offered by the Egyptian Government to King John.

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No. 446.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 340. Ext. 140.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 27, 1883.

I HAVE to state, for your information, that Her Majesty's Government have deputed Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett to accompany the Egyptian Mission to Abyssinia, and that he will be the bearer of a letter from the Queen to King John.

Captain Speedy, who has been recommended to Her Majesty's Government by Lord Napier of Magdala, will be attached to him.

Captain Speedy will start on Friday for Cairo, in order that he may be at your service in discussing the terms to be offered to King John by the Egyptian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 447.

*Lord Napier of Magdala to Earl Granville.—(Received December* 28.)

*Franz Hill, York Town, Farnborough Station,*
*December* 28, 1883.

Dear Lord Granville,

THE more I recall the difficulties which would attend the establishment of a port at Zoulla or Amphilla, the stronger appears to me to be the right of King John to have Massowah restored to him.

It, I believe, yields no revenue to Egypt, and can only be of use to her as a means of oppression towards Abyssinia.

It is true there is, as Captain Speedy asserts, a Mahommedan population at Massowah, but it is not impossible for Mahommedans to live under Abyssinian rule; there were some Mahommedans at Senafe, and almost all the villages around the Lake Askanje are Mahommedan.

They are protected under Abyssinian rule; they form the medium of intercourse with the Mahommedans of the plains in dealing for salt, as the Abyssinians dare not go amongst the latter.

In other places the women are sent with the camels to bring the salt, as the Mahommedans, however rude, will not injure women.

There is therefore no insuparable difficulty in the Mahommedans of Massowah being under Abyssinian rule. That might easily be provided for by our intervention and the appointment of a proper Governor.

The strip of coast containing Annesley Bay and Amphilla is sparsely inhabited by some nomad Arabs, who are more numerous and more formidable than these as you pass to the south-west.

The latter are also more organized, and have a Head Priest who exercises much authority.

I do not think that any Abyssinian settlement so far from the high land of Abyssinia could exist at Zoulla for a long time to come, in consequence of the danger of inroads of the wild tribes, who have nothing to stop them. The Abyssinians have been driven for so many years to the highlands that they are unfit to live in the fiery heat of Zoulla, and they have not organization sufficient to carry out the works necessary to make a sea-port and its communications of about 60 miles.

I think, therefore, that it would not be really benefiting Abyssinia, only to

restore that bit of barren coast, and am of opinion that Massowah ought, in some form or other, to be restored.

If we hold out the hand to Abyssinia now, we may reclaim a Christian people, who, with all their faults, show in every way the influence of having the Scripture as their guide to distinguish them from heathens or Mahommedans.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

P.S.—Pray make any use of my letter.

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## No. 448.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 28, 3·30 P.M.)

(No. 213.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 28, 1883, 3 P.M.

POWER telegraphs that an Arab, who left Obeid ten days ago, states that the Mahdi, having sent an army against Darfour, has himself left Obeid with an army for Moslemia, near [?] the Blue Nile, for the purpose of capturing Senaar. He has informed his men that he will then take Khartoum, stay there for some while to preach, and then commence his march viâ Dongola to Cairo. The Moudir of Senaar reports all quiet there.

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## No. 449.

*The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pauncefote.*—(*Received December* 29.)

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 28, 1883.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for Earl Granville's perusal, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 10th instant, from Commander Darwall, of Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," reporting proceedings at Suakin.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

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### Inclosure 1 in No. 449.

*Commander Darwall to Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.*

Sir, "*Ranger*," *at Suakin, December* 10, 1883.

IN continuation of my letter of proceedings of the 5th December, forwarded by Egyptian steamer, viâ Suez, I have the honour to inform you that since the total defeat of the Egyptian troops on the 2nd instant, news has been received that the rebels are collecting in considerable force within a short distance from Suakin. Consequently, to give more security for the town I shifted berth into the inner anchorage on the morning of the 6th instant, and moored the ship so as to command the causeway leading from the mainland into the town, as well as the outer forts, distant 2,200 yards.

Before shifting berth I informed Suleiman Pasha, Governor-General, that I wished to come closer in. At first he said there was no necessity for it, but when I told him he must take all responsibility in case the town was attacked, he at once granted permission. Colonel Harrington, of the gendarmes, who arrived on the 4th instant, has been busy making trenches between the line of inner forts, about 1,200 yards from the town, and mounting field-pieces. On the evening of the 6th instant a report came in that the rebels under Osman Dignah had sworn on the Koran to attack the town. About 11.30 P.M. numerous fires were seen in the direction where the rebels were supposed to be massed; taking into consideration that should the town be attacked with a rush by the rebels, the chances were that the English officers would be deserted by their own men, I fired a few rounds of shell from the 7-inch and 64-pounder, at a distance of about 5,000 yards, at the request of Colonel Harrington, and permission of Suleiman Pasha, Governor-General, in the direction the rebels would probably take



between 11.30 P.M. and 1.30 A.M., that being the time they were expected—this, no doubt, had the desired effect, as no attempt was made. I also had a small-arm company ready to land in case of necessity. Since then the rebels have not ventured near the forts.

On the 8th instant the Egyptian steamer "Zagazig" arrived from Suez with General Sartorius and 650 gendarmes; and at noon the same day Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" arrived, 15 days, from Malta. Lieutenant-Commander F. H. E. Crowe had received directions from Rear-Admiral Graham, C.B., to place himself under my orders. She will remain here for a few days to make good slight defects to her machinery, and should occasion require it, will proceed to Mussawwá. I have reported her arrival by telegraph to Bombay and London.

The Egyptian man-of-war "Gafarieh" leaves to-day for Mussawwá for a regiment of black troops from that place.

It is reported that one of the friendly Sheiks leaves to-day with 1,000 men and 200 camels for the relief of Sinkhat.

I inclose copy of letter I sent to Suleiman Pasha, Governor-General, offering him assistance if necessary, and his reply thereto, and I have forwarded a duplicate of this letter and copies of inclosures to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. E. DARWALL.

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### Inclosure 2 in No. 449.

*Commander Darwall to Suleiman Nyazi Pasha.*

Sir, "*Ranger*," *at Suakin, December* 2, 1883.

HAVING received information that Her Majesty's Government have decided to maintain Egyptian authority at Suakin, Mussawwá, and the Red Sea ports, I have the honour to inform you that I shall be glad to afford you any assistance that you may require from Her Majesty's ship under my command for the protection of the port of Suakin whilst at this anchorage.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. E. DARWALL.

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### Inclosure 3 in No. 449.

*Suleiman Nyazi Pasha to Commander Darwall.*

(Translation.) *Suakin, December* 3, 1883.

YESTERDAY I received your letter informing me that the crew of your vessel, under your command, is ready to render any assistance in protecting Suakin during these bad times; and I therefore beg to thank the honourable British Government for offering this assistance.

I have written to the Government of His Highness the Khedive about it, and I am awaiting its orders. I have therefore written this to acknowledge the great obligation which I am under for your kind offer.

(Signed) SULEIMAN NYAZI,
*Governor-General of Eastern Soudan.*

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## No. 450.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 29, 11·10 A.M.)

(No. 224.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 29, 1883, 11 A.M.

ABYSSINIA.

Would it not be as well that I should write a letter to King John, informing him that an Egyptian Mission, accompanied by Admiral Hewett, bearing a letter from the Queen, is about to proceed to his Court, and requesting him to make provision for their safe conduct?

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No. 451.

*Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 29, 3·50 P.M.)

(No. 34.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, December* 29, 1883, 2·54 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram about the Egyptian house tax.

Minister for Foreign Affairs says that there must be some mistake, as instructions were sent to the Austrian Agent some time ago to accede to the Decree.

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No. 452.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 30, 4·30 P.M.)

(No. 245.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 30, 1883, 2 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 141 of the 29th: House tax.

Austrian Consul-General does not think himself authorized to accept Decree as it stands, and has written for instructions.

I hope Austrian Government will not raise any further questions of detail.

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No. 453.

*The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pauncefote.*—(*Received December* 31.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, December* 31, 1883.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the perusal of Earl Granville, copy of a telegram received this day from Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett respecting the position of affairs at Suakin, and reporting the arrival there of Baker Pasha.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

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Inclosure in No. 453.

*Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

(Telegraphic.) *Suakin, December* 27, 1883.

POSITION not changed. Cavalry discovered rebels in force within 12 miles. Baker Pasha arrived; organizing; intends withdrawing black troops from neighbourhood of Massowah, replacing by Egyptians. Sinkat provisioned to 18th January; hopes to relieve. Am proceeding Massowah in "Sphinx," with Baker, to communicate with Abyssinians, who threaten Egyptians.

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No. 454.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 31, 9·10 A.M.)

(No. 246.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 31, 1883.

SUAKIN cable.

I am being pressed daily by the Ministers and by the Khedive on this subject. The cable might by this time have been completed. Baker, before his departure, begged me most earnestly to push the matter through. I would strongly urge a very early settlement of the question.

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No. 455.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 31, 6·30 P.M.)

(No. 248.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 31, 1883, 6 P.M.

POWER telegraphs that a Christian lay sister of Austrian convent at Obeid, speaking French and Italian, has arrived at Khartoum. She escaped from Obeid twenty-one days ago. She states that there is no army or body of soldiers existing in Kordofan, and that the Mahdi is mustering his army for an advance on Khartoum. Further, that only one European who was with the army is now alive, namely, a late serjeant of the Pomeranian Uhlans, who was Seckendorf's servant. The Mahdi has over 100 prisoners, probably Bashi-Bazouks. Power adds that the Head of the Kabbabish tribe is undoubtedly opposed to the Egyptian Government.

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No. 456.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.*

(No. 143.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 31, 1883, 6·33 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 244 of 29th: Abyssinia.

You should write as you propose.

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No. 457.

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.*—(*Received December* 31, 6·35 P.M.)

(No. 249.)
(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, December* 31, 1883, 7 P.M.

I HAVE received a further telegram from Power, informing me that he has thoroughly sifted the report that a portion of the army under Ala Ed Din Pasha is alive, and that it is quite untrue.

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No. 458.

*Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.*

(No. 34.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 31, 1883, 6·45 P.M.

HOUSE tax.

Austrian Consul-General at Cairo has written for further instructions before accepting Decree.

Express earnest hope that Austrian Government will not raise objections on questions of detail.

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